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ARCHIVES

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

SECOND SERIES.

Vol IV.

This volume was prepared and edited by authority of the State of New Jersey, at the request of the New Jersey Historical Society, and under the direction of the following Committee of the Society:

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RELATING TO THE

REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

VOLUME IV.

EXTRACTS FROM AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS RELATING TO NEW JERSEY,

NOV. 1, 1779—SEPT. 30, 1780.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM NELSON.

TRENTON, N. J.
STATE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.
1914.

PREFACE.

The dominant tone of this volume is War! War! War! Here are detailed the movements of both armies during much of 1779 and 1780. We have the details of the British raids on Newark and Elizabethtown in January, 1780, accompanied by their harsh and unnecessary cruelty —pages 151–3, 155, 166–8, 174–9, 180–2, 188–9, 221, 394–5; of the raid on Bergen County near Fort Lee, in March, 1780—pages 253, 257, 280, 306–8, 321, 323–4, 378; of the attack on Connecticut Farms and Elizabeth in June, 1780—pages 414–18, 421–424, 432, 433, 439, 440, 441, 445–6, 448, 449, 451–3, 455, 457, 461–2, 464–5, 474–7, 480, 481–4, 490, 492–98, 531–7, 564–5, 568; the raid of the British by way of the Newark meadows and their approach on Newark in May, 1780—pages 394–5, 402, 501; the British raid on Woodbridge, in May, 1780—page 406; the bold exploits of the daring New Jersey Refugee, Ensign Moody, May, 1780—page 552. The attack on Connecticut Farms, accompanied by the burning of the Presbyterian Church and the murder of Parson Caldwell's wife, elicited a practically unanimous cry of horror from all men of the time in whose bosoms a spark of humanity remained. By way of contrast we have the spectacle of the cold-blooded indifference of a New Jersey Refugee, who viewed the remains of the martyred woman apparently without a feeling of regret—an indifference even more horrid than the barbarity which had wrought her death—pages 564–5.

These raids on Connecticut Farms, Springfield, Newark and Bergen County undoubtedly worked more harm than benefit to the British cause, arousing as they did the most peaceably inclined men to the horrors of grim war, and even to threats of retaliation by the Americans—pages 544–5.

In connection with the raid on Elizabethtown is the extraordinary and incredible episode at the house of Governor Livingston in which Miss Susan Livingston is reported to have indulged in gentle dalliance with the Colonel Commandant of a British regiment engaged in the expedition—pages 494–8, 522 n.

We have Washington's contemporary account of the brilliant exploit of General Wayne in attacking the blockhouse at Little Ferry, Bergen County, June, 1780—pages 577–8. And in connection with the same affair we have Andre's famous poem of the Cow Chace—pages 585, 668.

Details are given of the raid on Shrewsbury in March, 1780—page 299.

While these events were going on, calculated to absorb men's minds, there were still those who found time and inclination to discourse at length upon the policy and practicability of regulating prices by legislation, and by mass meetings to fix the value of the paper currency—pages 594–6, 615, 620.

There is quite a display of the activities of the ladies during the Revolution—pages 462, 486.

While these larger affairs were uppermost, the common incidents of life went on apparently without interruption; so we have accounts of the manufacture of salt, of the opening of the Grammar School in Queen's College on the Raritan in the fall of 1779; of the demand for School

Masters—page 391; of the opening of the Newark Academy, in 1780—pages 199–209.

It is gratifying to notice that Princeton College and Grammar School had been "revived from the desolations of war"—page 293. One of the sad results of those "desolations" is the forced sale of the property of Lord Stirling—pages 262–4. But with all these war doings much land and property was bartered and sold, farming was carried on, and stock raising diligently pursued.

Much light is thrown upon the economic and social conditions of the times by the communications and advertisements. It is doubtful if a similar portrayal of the actual conditions of the times in New Jersey can be found elsewhere.

February 10, 1914.

NEWSPAPER EXTRACTS.

WHEREAS inquisitions, in due form of law, have been taken, and to the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, returned against Andrew Donnaldson, Gabriel Glan and Jonathan Ballanger, for joining the army of the King of Great Britain: These are therefore to inform the said Andrew Donnaldson, Gabriel Glan and Jonathan Ballanger, that they or some persons in their behalf respectively, or some persons interested in the premises, appear at the next court of common pleas, to be holden at Bridgetown, in said county, on the last Tuesday in November next, in order to tender a traverse according to law, otherwise judgment final will be entered against them respectively, according to an act of assembly, in favour of the State, by

ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-
WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

Oct. 22.

TO be sold by way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the 30th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the court-house, in Bridgetown, a certain plantation or piece of land, situate in the township of Hopewell, in the county of Cumberland, and State of New-Jersey, bounding on lands of Nicholas Dowdney, Isaac Wheaton, Andrew Jenkins, Forman Sheppard, &c. containing 34 acres of land, part whereof very good wood land, the rest in good fence; seized and sold as the late property of Daniel Jenkins, to and for the use of said State, by

ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-
WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

Cumberland county, State of New-Jersey, Oct. 22.

THE publick are requested to take notice, that the subscribers, two of the commissioners for forfeited estates, in and for the county of Cumberland, in the State of New-Jersey, having compleated the sales of the estate of Peter Sowder, jun. late of Deerfield township, in said county: Therefore all persons having any lawful claims or demands against said Peter Sowder, jun. are hereby desired to appear at the court-house in Bridgetown, in said county, with their respective accounts properly stated in writing, on Monday the 29th day of November next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where two of the judges of the court of common pleas for said county, will receive the same in order to examine and adjust such accounts, by an order or orders on the Treasurer of the State, as may appear to be right, or as to justice, in their opinions, doth appertain.

ENOS SEELEY, } Commis-
WILLIAM KELSAY, } sioners.

Oct. 22.

New-Jersey
Essex county.

AT an inferior court of common pleas held for said county of Essex, on the 21st day of September, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices found against Francis Thomas, Edward Laight and Jane Drummond,[1] of which proclamation was made at said court, that if they or any on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverses offered: Therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they nor any in their behalf, nor any interested, shall appear and traverse at the next court to be holden for said county, the inquisitions will then be taken to be true,

[1] Wife of Major Robert Drummond, of the New Jersey Volunteers (Loyalists).

and final judgement entered thereon, in favour of the State.

JOSEPH HEDDEN, jun.
SAMUEL HAYES,
THOMAS CANFIELD } Commissioners.

Newark. Oct. 1.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 3.

On Saturday last at a Joint-Meeting of the Honorable the Council and the Assembly of this State, His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esquire, was re-appointed Governor for the ensuing year.

At the opening of this Session the Honorable JOHN STEVENS, Esquire, was re-chosen Vice-President of the Legislative-Council, and the Honorable CALEB CAMP, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly. JOHN STEVENS, jun. Esquire, is re-appointed Treasurer for the ensuing year.

We hear that General Sullivan has marched the army under his command, from Easton, to join the grand American army at West-Point.

From Elizabethtown we learn, that on the morning of the 27th ult. some of the enemy, in boats, went up Newark river, and set fire to our guard-houses, but they soon returned without doing any other mischief.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the party of the enemy that came up to Van Veghter's bridge, to burn the boats, as mentioned in our last paper, suffered much more considerably than was at first imagined; the militia killed three of them, made six prisoners, and wounded a considerable number; they pushed them so closely, that they dropped a great number of their caps, coats, and other articles; and if it had not been for a large body of foot that were landed at South-Amboy, to cover their retreat, every one of them would have fallen into our hands. Their commanding officer, who was made

prisoner, is Lieutenant-Colonel *Simcoe,* of a new corps called the Queen's American Rangers.

It is to be observed that *Simcoe* is one of the enemy's principal partizans, and that his exploits have generally been marked with acts of the most inhuman barbarity. In this expedition Capt. Peter Voorhees, of the first Jersey regiment, unfortunately fell into their hands near Brunswick, and was massacred in the most shocking manner. Dr. Ryker and Mr. John Polhemus were made prisoners by the covering party, with several others.[1]

Returns of Members of the Legislature received since our last.

For Bergen County,

Representative in Council, Theunis Dey, Esquire.

Representatives in Assembly, Peter Wilson, Robert Morris, Isaac Blanch, Esquires.

For Cape-May County,

Representative in Council, Jesse Hand, Esquire.

Representatives in Assembly, Richard Townsend,[2] Jonathan Leaming, James Whilden, Esquires.

For Sussex County,

Representative in Council, Robert Ogden, Esquire.

Representatives in Assembly, Mark Thompson, Peter Hopkins, Anthony Broderick, Esquires.

A few Bushels of excellent
S A L T ,
To be exchanged for Wheat, Rye or Indian Corn. Enquire of the Printer.

[1] See New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, Vol. III., pp. 715, 719, 720, 721–3.

[2] See p. 16 *post.*

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.[1]

STOLEN from the subscriber's farm, on or about the 24th inst. a light sorrel white-faced MARE, belonging to Col. Wadsworth, commissary-general; she has several white feet, is marked in several places with the saddle, about 12 years old, has lately been foundered and not yet entirely recovered, about 14 and an half hands high. Any person who will secure the thief, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and the same for the mare on her delivery to either Col. WADSWORTH[2] or WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Maidenhead,[3] Oct. 30.

Two Hundred and Twenty Dollars Reward.

MADE their escape out of the gaol of the county of Burlington, this day, a certain JOSEPH HEATON, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has long light coloured hair; had on a blue coat, leather breeches, &c. Also, a certain JOHN PATTERSON (a Scotchman) about 25 years of age, somewhat pitted with the small-pox, has short brown hair, round hat, short coat, leather breeches. Also JOHN MCCARNEL, about 26 years of age, of a down look, thin faced, short light coloured hair; had on a green coat, &c. Also JAMES ST. CLAIR, about 26 years of age, short brown hair; had on a short light coloured jacket and trowsers, &c. Whoever secures the said men in any gaol within this State, shall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for said Heaton, and Forty Dollars for each of the others, by EDWARD COLLINS, Keeper of the Gaol.

Burlington, Oct. 27, 1779.

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[1] These large rewards were in the depreciated currency of the day.

[2] Jeremiah Wadsworth, of Connecticut, Deputy Commissary-General of Purchases, June 18, 1777; resigned Aug. 6, 1777; Commissary-General of Purchases, April 9, 1778; resigned January 1, 1780; died April 30, 1804.—*Heitman's Rev. Register.*

[3] Now Lawrenceville, between Trenton and Princeton.

SALT to be sold at the Union Salt-Works at Manasquan, in the township of Shrewsbury, both foreign and home-made, of the best quality; country produce, such as flour, wheat, rye, Indian corn, pork, beef, wool, flax, woollen or linen cloth, as well as current money, will be received in exchange.

A number of wood-cutters are wanted at the said works, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Also, a quantity of home-made salt, of the best quality, at the house of Joseph Newbold, in Chesterfield, Burlington county, to be exchanged as above.

THIS is to give notice to all those that are out on furlough, or otherwise from the State Regiment stationed at Elizabethtown, to return to their respective companies immediately, or they will be advertised as deserters, and treated accordingly.

By order of SYLVANUS SEELEY, Col. Com. of the State Regt.

JOS. CLUNN, Capt.[1]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS lost or stolen last September, out of Peter Hankinson's kitchen, a GOLD LOCKET, the marks on the locket N S to H R. Any person who will bring it to the printer of this paper, or to Peter Hankinson, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

Trenton, Oct. 29.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II, No.* 97, *Nov.* 3, 1779.

General Sullivan has joined General Washington's Army, and the Whole is moving downwards from West-Point: Maxwell's Brigade is at West-field near Elizabeth-Town.

[1] For a sketch of Capt. Joseph Clunn, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, III.: 21.

Capt. Munns, in the Ship Ambuscade, from Oporto for this Port, is carried into Egg Harbour.—The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No. 1464, *November* 8, 1779.

New-Jersey, Nov. 6. 1779.

To be SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

At Chesnut Neck, on Tuesday the 16th inst.

The Privateer Schooner MERCURY, with eight carriage guns, together with her provisions, stores, &c. compleatly fitted for sea, having been but twelve hours out from New-York; a Virginia-built vessel, and remarkable fast sailor

By order of the Court of Admiralty

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal

New-Jersey Nov. 6. 1779.

To be SOLD *by Public Vendue,*

At Chesnut Neck, on Tuesday the 16th inst.

The Sloop WILLIAM with her cargo consisting of 112 hogsheads and 8 tierces of St. Kitts Rum.

By order of the Court of Admiralty

JOSEPH POTTS, Marshal.

N. B. The money will be expected at the close of the sale. No person must expect indulgence.

THE STATE SALT WORKS *to be Sold.*

On Monday the fifteenth day of November inst. will be sold by Public Vendue, the *Salt Works* belonging to the State of Pennsylvania situate on Barnegat Bay, in the County of Monmouth, in the State of New-Jersey, together with the tract of Land containing about fifty acres, on which the same are built, and all the privileges which have been purchased for their accommodation. These Works have been erected on a very extensive plan, calculated to make a great quantity of Salt, and in a situation

the most favourable for the purpose. The buildings are large, commodious, and in good order, consisting of a dwelling-house, boiling-house, drying-house, two store-houses, a wind-mill for raising the salt water by pumps, and a smith's shop, &c. &c.

On the same day will be sold, a great variety of Utensils for Salt-making, Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, Oxen, Cows, Calves, Hogs, about thirty thousand feet of Pine Boards, a Cart and Geers for four horses, a compleat set of Blacksmiths Tools, Window Glass, &c.

The sale to begin at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

FREDERICK HAGNER.

Philadelphia, November 4, 1779.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, November* 9, 1779.

To Azariah Dunham, Esquire.

Sir,

I believe you are so well acquainted with my circumstances for some weeks past, that you will readily pardon the delay which has attended this my answer to your address.

I acknowledge with you, Sir, that risking one's life, and spending one's all, are claims to consequence very frequent at this day; but, Sir, I must observe, they are *claims*, to which neither you, nor the *chicken-hearted* gentleman who writes for you, can ever pretend.

That you was at a loss what to do with Mr. Timoleon, appears not only from the first sentence, but from the whole of your elegant production. Indeed had it not been for the *pretty* words, *meanness* and *timidity*, and the *pretty* idea of *mixing* them, I believe you would scarce have sallied forth this second time. I shall only say, that, whatever bashfulness you may have observed in my former address, you shall, for the future, have no cause to complain that I do not use "open and explicit terms."

I did not mean to insinuate, that your character is not fair and reputable—a very different cause induced me to smile at seeing you step forth the Champion; and I believe whoever knows you, and whoever respects you, thinks with me, that you acted a part very inconsistent and truly ridiculous.

I wish not, Mr. Dunham, to "stab the reputation or to wound the feelings of an honest man;" I wish, Sir, to see the truth investigated, and to contribute my mite towards checking the prevailing villainy of the times. I very unexpectedly took up my pen to address you; just before I sat down for this purpose, I was speaking in favour of your honesty and fidelity, tho' I could not but at the same time disapprove

of your conduct in endeavoring to exculpate a set of men, whom I knew to deserve the censure of their country.—But, Sir, when I was informed by that venerable gentleman, from whose character you endeavoured to detract, by prefixing a *quondam* to his honorable titles that you, whilst a commissary in our army, had been a *speculator* in rum and flour; that you had purchased several hogsheads of the former, and sold them again at an advanced price for your own private emolument; I say, Sir, upon being thus informed, my indignation rose, and I could not but deem your conduct "infamous and detestable," and consider you, if guilty of it, as deserving "of being turned out of employment with disgrace, of being banished from the society of virtuous men, and of being looked upon with as much abhorrence as a robber." Influenced solely by a regard for the publick weal, I presumed to call upon you in the Gazette and ask you respecting the truth of this account.—I left my name for you at the Printer's. —I engaged, if you denied the charge, you should hear farther from me.—Where is the *meanness*, where appears the timidity of my conduct? Could I have acted more generously, or more frankly accused you, after receiving such information? Let the publick determine.

I now come to your defence, which is prefaced with a detail of motives sufficient, in your opinion, to deter you and your brethren from dishonest practices, and with a wish, that, if they have not had this desirable effect, you may be dismissed from office, and held up to view as melancholy objects of human depravity. I heartily join you, my friend, though I would rather you had said *hung up* as examples to others, provided no commissions were granted to any department on the purchase of hemp. Pardon me, Mr. Dunham, I cannot help laughing at this unmeaning jargon.—Pray, have not all offenders sufficient, nay similar motives to engage them to be virtuous? Or, has any person attempted to prove, that commissaries and quartermasters *ought* not to be honest? Surely, you and your writer were very dull, or very much at a loss indeed!—Your defence itself is of the same species; you deny what you was never accused with, you confess the charges exhibited against you, and endeavour to palliate your conduct, by observations, for which those, under whom you act, are, I believe, but little obliged to you. Pray, Sir, at what time of year did you receive orders to desist from the purchase of flour? What quantity was then on hand, and what quantity was procured at the moderate price you mention? Had the purchasing commissaries, in the State of Pennsylvania, similar directions? I wish you to answer these questions, perhaps it may unravel some of the mysteries of your department, *or* perhaps it may remove some suspicions respecting their conduct.

I shall say nothing farther concerning your defence. I only wish, for the good of my country, that Congress would raise the Commissions on all kinds of purchases to such a HEIGHT, that *gentlemen*, who have condescended to become commissaries and quartermasters, may not be under the necessity of becoming *traders*, to support themselves and their families.—I will not deny a word of what you say,

concerning your zeal and activity in your office; on the contrary, I will do you the justice to declare, that, tho' I believe you have also *committed iniquity, and transgressed with your brethren*, few, if any, have done greater justice to the community, or more warmly exerted themselves to procure proper supplies for the army, and to make their purchases at the lowest possible rates. As to your *forty-pound* stroke, it is too little to deserve an answer—Do you imagine that, commissary-like, I wished to give such a price for an ordinary plantation? At what rate, good Sir, do you pay for a yoke of *ordinary* oxen?—I suppose, when you declare, that you never attempted, in a publick News-paper, to prove that the depreciation of our money was twenty to one, you mean to insinuate that I am the author of the True Patriot.—You are unlucky, Mr. Dunham, in your conjectures on this head; in your first address, you fix the matter upon a Divine, a President, or a Judge—and now, Sir, you father those productions upon poor Timoleon, a farmer of Somerset; and I assure you, Sir, I have no more connection with the writer of those pieces, than I have with the Pope of Rome.

I would now proceed and attack, agreeable to promise, the commissary and quartermaster departments at large; but alas! you, their GOLIAH, have shamefully deserted them—After marching forth with great parade at the very appearance of an antagonist, you have retired under cover of a *negative* proposition, and suspecting that even here you may receive considerable annoyance, you have resolved to secure a *retreat* into the citadel of your own personal honesty.

If, Sir, I should now inform you, that two or three of your deputies were apprehended by the magistrates of a certain town, whilst purchasing cattle at double and treble the current price, on suspicion of their being Tories who had procured a quantity of *counterfeit* money from New-York—If I should relate to you, that a commissary up the North-River, was last winter the purchaser of a large quantity of rum at Seven Pounds per gallon, which two of his relations purchased at Philadelphia, evidently with publick money, at Four Pounds per gallon, he and they sharing the profits, which amounted, clear of expences, to Five Thousand Pounds—If I tell you, that a few months ago, a commissary, in Hunterdon county, purchased a quantity of wheat at Ten Dollars per bushel, and afterwards paid for it Twelve, and still advised the farmer to wait longer for his money, as he was sure wheat would soon be Twenty Dollars per bushel—If, Sir, I inform you that last week, whilst the court of sessions was held at Newark, the quartermasters there received orders to give FIFTY POUNDS per ton, for new hay, when the inhabitants had no idea of asking more than *One Hundred Dollars;* in consequence of which they, to their credit be it spoken, memorialized Congress on the subject—If, without attending to particular instances of villainy, I should roundly assert, that the present depreciated state of our currency is, in a very great measure, owing to the misconduct of those who have purchased for the army; and if, in confirmation hereof, I should, among a variety of other arguments, adduce instances redounding

much to your own honour, and that of others of your brethren of the staff, plainly evincing, that it has been, and is greatly in your power, to regulate the prices of the necessaries of the army—I say, Sir, if I should thus proceed to shew, that a great number of your brethren have indeed been *Harpies who have preyed upon our vitals*, What is to be my answer from Mr. Dunham?—

"What I have averred, amounts only to a negative proposition.—All I have to do, is to challenge those I have dealt with, to convict me.—I must be supposed innocent, till they can prove me otherwise,—I did not undertake to justify every individual, who purchases for the publick.—Those who are honest and attentive, need no vindication, and those who are not, deserve none.—Others, when arraigned, must defend themselves." You have turned out just such a hero, as I thought, and all the reward you need expect for "your extraordinary zeal and labours," is the ridicule of the honest part of your brethren, who certainly must laugh at your unnecessary defence of your reputation—and the hearty curses of such as know themselves to be guilty, who, having looked up to you as an able defender of their cause, must be chagrined at their disappointment.

I can single out, Sir, a number of gentlemen in the commissary and quartermaster departments, whose souls I know to be superior to every species of fraud; you should not therefore give me your permission to indulge my inclination in trying to prove, that they have *all* been villains;—but, Sir, you should be as *honest* in transcribing the expressions of your opponent as you say you have been in disposing of the publick money.

I have much more to say to you, but I have already transgressed the bounds to which I ought to have limited myself.—I possess not a sentiment, Sir, which I dare not utter. I utter none, which I dare not defend: I should therefore now subscribe my name to this address; but as you discover so great an aversion from knowing me, and as I wish not to intrude upon gentlemen, I shall again call myself,

Your most obedient servant,

TIMOLEON.

Somerset, June 29, 1779.

MR. COLLINS,

NOTWITHSTANDING all the reflections which have been cast upon your correspondent the True Patriot, I cannot but think, that could his scheme take place, it would be the most just and equitable of any yet proposed. If I took up his plan, it was for substance this, viz. that what our currency had depreciated, should be sunk immediately by the community, and either hard money borrowed, or new emissions made, in order to exchange the remainder, dollar for dollar; and then to have a regulating

act passed, to keep the money good, and prevent monopoly, extortion, &c. Had this plan been executed at the time it was proposed, I humbly conceive, that it would have saved us many millions of expence, and prevented our money from degenerating into almost blank paper, and enabled us to carry on the war with infinitely less perplexity and much greater certainty of success. It is well known, that our enemy's greatest hope and expectation is derived from the depreciation of our currency, which they have endeavoured to accomplish by every means in their power. I think the True Patriot has sufficiently proved, that it is just; that they who have received their money, at the rate of fifteen or twenty for one, ought to sink it in the same proportion, if it is right to tax money at all; and that it is right that money should be taxed either by lessening the interest, or deducting a part of it, must be evident to every impartial enquirer after truth. That plan, which (all things considered) will do the least injustice to the community, ought to be adopted; and who can say, that it is not just to punish the guilty, and exempt innocent sufferers? *Sed "hic labor, hoc opus est:"* here is the difficulty; but supposing the innocent should suffer by a tax of ten or fifteen for one upon their money, would they not then be as well off as at present, with the whole, if the remainder would purchase the same? Surely they would. They therefore cannot be losers by such an exchange; and the community in general would, in my humble opinion, be much advantaged by having the expence of the war diminished, our national debt lessened, and our enemies confounded.

A Friend to Liberty.

To be sold by the subscriber, living in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, a Plantation containing 175 acres of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Amwell, adjoining to Peter Young's, within a mile and a half of William Chumberling's mill. Said

plantation is now in the possession of James Matthews; there is a house and barn on said place, a good bearing orchard, some peach and cherry trees, a spring of good water near the door, 7 or 8 acres of meadow cleared, and more to be made; there are about 70 or 80 acres of cleared land, the rest timber. Any person inclining to purchase said plantation, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN GULICK.

Nov. 2.

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS Richard Stevens and John Mehelm, Esqrs. in the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey papers, have, as trustees for selling and disposing of part of the real estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, among others, advertised two certain tracts of land near Crosswicks, adjoining Plumsted's and Willock's land, containing about 526 acres;[1] and whereas the greatest part of one of said tracts of land, the beginning of which is at a poplar standing on Crosswick's creek, is now in the possession of James and Peter Sexton, by conveyance from Thomas Plumstead to James Sexton, and from James Lawrence, John Leonard, Thomas Reynolds to Peter Sexton, whereby we the subscribers look upon ourselves to be the true and lawful owners of so much of said land as is included in the above-cited conveyances: therefore we do hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing, as we are determined to dispute the title with any person or persons purchasing the same.

JAMES SEXTON,
PETER SEXTON.

Nov. 2.

[1] New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 3: 536. See also p. 643 of the same volume.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 10.

Friday last the Hon. the General Assembly of this State adjourned to meet at Mountholly, on Monday following, for the dispatch of publick business.

We are informed that the enemy, to the number of about 1500 or 2000, are upon Staten-Island, and have collected a considerable number of flat-bottomed boats at Billop's Point, in order, it is said, to make a descent into this State; but, from the disposition of several detachments of the Continental Army, as well as our militia, we flatter ourselves they will be frustrated in their predatory designs.

By several corroborating accounts we learn, that the enemy at New-York are preparing for a large embarkation, but their destination is not yet certainly known.

Trenton, House of Assembly, Nov. 1, 1779.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Congress of the United States did, on the 23d day of July, 1779, declare and resolve in the words following, viz.

IN CONGRESS, July 23, 1779.

Whereas, in the unsettled state of publick affairs, during the contest with Great-Britain, the necessities of the United Colonies or States, induced their officers in sundry places, to take possession of divers lots, or pieces of ground, in many of the United Colonies, now States; and barracks, hospitals, stables, storehouses, and other buildings, have been erected thereon, sometimes without the express consent of the proprietors of the land, many of whom now either claim exorbitant rents, or attempt to seize upon, and hold or remove the buildings which were so built, without the express consent of the said proprietors, or where the terms have been agreed on, and the times, for which the grounds have been taken, are expired:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislatures of the respective States, to make effectual provision by laws, for the preservation of the buildings belonging to the United States, within their respective jurisdictions, and for the punishment of those who shall seize upon, or insure the same; and in cases where there are considerable buildings, which cannot be removed with convenience to the publick, the proprietors of the ground be obliged to suffer the buildings to remain thereon, at least during the war, receiving therefor such compensation as shall be allowed by indifferent and proper persons duly appointed and authorized to appraise and value the same: that

all grounds, or places occupied for the purposes of defence, although the property of individuals, shall remain, during the war, appropriated (if not before abandoned by orders of the proper authority) for the military purposes intended by their being possessed by the troops, and that no encroachments shall be made on the said grounds or places; but the officer commanding at the post, shall remove all such encroachments on the dependencies of the garrison, the fort, or any out-works thereof, so that such extent of ground shall remain unoccupied, for any private purpose, round the forts or garrisons, as the defence of the same posts may require, and that compensation be made to the proprietor of such grounds, in the manner herein before mentioned.

Therefore, All persons having the charge of hospitals, barracks, stables, or other buildings, erected on lands, the property of private persons, in this State, under the authority, and for the use of the United States, are hereby notified to transmit to the Legislature of this State, an account of the situation, number and nature of such hospitals, barracks, stables and other buildings, together with the space of ground occupied for those purposes, or for the erection of fortresses, and in what manner they respectively came into, and continue in the possession of the United States, within the first week of the next sitting of the General Assembly. And all persons, inhabitants of this State, interested in such hospitals, barracks, stables, or other buildings, or in the lands on which they have been erected, are desired, within the aforesaid time, to state their objections to the Legislature, if any they may have, why a law may not be enacted agreeably to the tenor of the above resolution.

By order of the House,

M. Ewing,[1] jun. Clerk.

Mr. Collins,

Walking through my entry on Sunday evening last, my eye was caught by a meteor of a very uncommon size, in the south west.—It appeared to me to be as large as a man's hand, very luminous, and descended with great rapidity from the height of about 15 degrees

[1] For some account of the Ewing family, see New Jersey Archives. XX.: 171.

above the horizon, which was the place I first saw it in—But what rendered the thing still more remarkable was, that a crooked crack or luminous stroke appeared immediately afterwards in the sky, which seemed to have described the path of the meteor, and continued for about 10 or 15 minutes.—This phœnomenon was altogether extraordinary, and it would afford me great pleasure to have the thoughts of the learned and philosophical, on the subject.

CREON.

November 6, 1779.

Erratum. In the return for Cape-May, in our last, instead of *Richard,* read *Henry-Young Townsend.*[1]

TAKEN up and brought to the gaol at New-Brunswick, a certain Negro Boy named James, who says he belongs to Theophilus Hunt at Morrissania, in York State: this is to desire the owner to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for the cost, on the first day of December next, by JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Maidenhead, on the 30th of October, a bay MARE, two years old last spring, large of her age, and not broke, has a small star in her forehead, and is a natural trotter. Whoever has taken up said mare, and will deliver her to (or inform) the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded.

TIMOTHY BAKER, jun.

Nov. 2.

Raritan, October 29, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Grammar-School at Raritan was opened last Monday, and that the vacation of Queen's College will end on Thursday the 4th of November, when the business of said College will be again carried on at New Brunswick. Boarding may be had at each of the above places at as low a price as in any

[1] See p. 4 *ante.*

part of the State.—Parents and guardians may be assured of the greatest care being taken of the youth, and that proper attention will be given to every branch of English education.

By order of the Faculty,
JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk pro Tem.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open on the night of the 5th inst. the continental store-house at Trenton landing, and stolen from thence, Nine Barrels of flour: it appeared to be carried off in a waggon, and was tracked some distance up the Sandpike road. Whoever detects said flour and thief, so as the flour may be restored, and the thief brought to justice, shall be paid the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the thief, and in proportion for the quantity of flour restored.

STEPHEN LOWREY, Com. Mag.

Somerset county, State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon, in favour of the State, against Oliver Delancey, of the city of New-York—Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at publick vendue, on Monday the 13th of December next, all the right, title, interest, property and demand, which the said Oliver Delancey had in a certain tract of land lying in Bernard's township, and county aforesaid, which he and Cuyler bought from Dockere,[1] containing 3000 acres, lying on the south side of Passaick river; the greatest part of said tract is improved, and a great deal of good meadow thereon, and will be sold in parts as may best suit the purchasers; the sale to begin at the house of Benjamin

[1] Query: William Dockwra.

Inyan, on said tract.—And also, one other piece of land in the possession of Thomas Rowlen, containing about 27 acres.—And also, one other in the possession of John Elston, in said township, of 9 acres.—Likewise, one other tract in the possession of Benjamin Koon, of 100 acres or more.—One other piece of land in the possession of Joseph Stuart, containing 50 or 60 acres.—One other piece in the possession of Jonathan Dun, of about 60 acres. The vendues to be held from day to day, on the several tracts, until the whole are sold. The sales to begin each day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises. The lands will be shewn on days of sale, and titles will be made for the same, pursuant to an act of the general assembly, in that case made and provided. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

Jacob Bergen, } Commis-
Hendrick Wilson, } sioners.

Nov. 3.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to said Delancey for rent, are desired forthwith to pay the same to one of us the above-said commissioners, or they may depend on being proceeded against according to law.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, on the night of the 28th ult. from the pasture of Benjamin Cornell, near Pennington, a black Mare with a star, near 15 hands high, 12 years old, and heavy with foal; has a short dockt switch tail, and long mane which hangs in curled strings; paces a travel, trots and canters: also, a sorrel Horse with a star, about 14 hands high, 14 years old, paces and trots, and has white hind legs. Whoever takes up said mare and horse, and delivers them either to Benjamin Cornell aforesaid, Thomas Bullman in Pennington, or to the subscriber in Pittsgrove, Salem county, shall have the above reward, or

Twenty Dollars for either, and all reasonable charges, paid by ELEAZER MAYHEW.
—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II, No.* 98, *Nov.* 10, 1779.

New-York, *November* 10.

By very recent accounts from New-Jersey, we are informed, Mr. Washington is still in his old quarters, at West-Point; Lord Sterling at Haverstraw; he is rebuilding Stoney-Point Fort. Mr. Sullivan marched on the 6th of this instant towards Elizabeth-Town, where a stroke is most assuredly meditated against Staten-Island. Mr. Wayne is still at Paramus; and Mr. Baylor's light-horse at Peckman's River, about 8 miles back of Aquachinunk. —*The Royal Gazette, No.* 325, *November* 10, 1779.

Captain Munds on his voyage from Oporto to this city was, off the Banks of Newfoundland, taken by two French frigates, he afterwards ransomed a vessel to proceed hither, but notwithstanding that transaction was lately taken and carried by the rebels into Egg Harbour.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 326, *November* 13, 1779.

New-York, *November* 13.

In a former paper we announced the re-election of Mr. William Livingston to the rebel government of New-Jersey, previous to which we find in Mr. Collins's New-Jersey Gazette, a suit of hints, exhibiting a portrait, said to apply to the said Mr. Livingston, the following is a copy of them.[1]—*Supplement to the Royal Gazette, November* 13, 1779.

[1] See New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, III.: 711.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15.

Capt. Munns, who we mentioned in our last to be taken and carried into Egg-Harbour, was first captured by two French Frigates bound for the West-Indies; who soon after took a small English Brig, which Captain Munns ransomed from the Frenchmen, and was proceeding in for this Port, and notwithstanding his Ransom Bill had 23 Days to run, he was carried into New-Jersey.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1465, *November* 15, 1779.

CHATHAM, November 2.

Last Tuesday morning a party of the enemy's light dragoons, consisting of about ninety-six, under the command of Lieut. Col. Simcoe, landed at Amboy, and proceeded, by way of Quibble-Town, to Bound Brook, where they burnt some of the artificers shops, cut and burnt part of the flat bottom boats that lay there, burnt the Dutch church at Raritan, and then proceeded to Somerset court-house, which they also burnt. From thence they began their retreat, via Brunswick, to South Amboy (where a party of infantry had landed that day to cover their flight) which they effected, with the loss of their Colonel, three privates, and six horses, taken. The rapidity with which they proceeded, and not knowing the route they would retreat, prevented them, in all probability, from shearing the fate of their hapless Colonel. They very inhumanly murdered Capt. Voorhes, of the first Jersey Regiment, after he surrendered himself; and it was with the greatest difficulty, the Governor could restrain the troops from retaliating his death on Col. Simcoe.

To be SOLD,

By THOMAS MORRELL,

At the house of the late Amos Potter,[1] Esq; 2½ miles from New-Providence meeting-house, the following MEDICINES:

BEST Peruvian quill bark, rubarb, tartar emetic, warranted genuine; glauber salts, cantharides, opium, sal absynthii, g. myrrh, Carolina pink root, quicksilver red precipitit, compound spirit lavender, spirit volatile, camphor, Anderson's pills, &c.

At the same place may be had excellent Jamaica spirit by the barrel or gallon.

November 2, 1779.

For SALE,

A Good new house, with five acres of land, within 100 yards of South Hanover meeting-house. Also 20 acres of land within one mile of Gardiner's tavern, at Bottle-Hill, one half of which is well timbered, the other half good plough land, and in good fence. The whole will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

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[1] Amos Potter, b. 1725, was a son of Daniel, whose father, Samuel Potter, came from Wales, according to Littell ("Family Records: or Genealogies of the First Settlers of Passaic Valley"); the Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, however ("Hist. of Elizabeth," p. 268), says that Samuel Potter was a grandson of John Potter, one of the first settlers of New Haven, Conn., 1639, who had two sons, John and Samuel; the latter was bap. Oct. 17, 1641, and became one of the early settlers of Newark, and probably located later at Connecticut Farms. Littell says that Daniel, son of Samuel, had three sons, who removed from Connecticut Farms to Passaic Valley or New Providence, or near the present Summit. Amos had children: 1. Elizabeth, bap. Jan. 25, 1767; m. Daniel Doty; 2. Joanna, d. Dec. 23, 1767; 3. Daniel, d. Feb. 18, 1768; 4. John, m. May 2, 1770, Bethia (dau. of Peter) Lyon, and went to Ohio; 5. Russel, m. Rhoda Maxwell, and went to Ohio; 6. Moses, m. April 29, 1772, Rhoda (dau. of Jonathan Howel) Osborn, and went to Ohio; 7. Rebecca, m. Ellis (son of Benjamin) Squier, they went to Ohio; 8. Rachel, m. Dan Cauldwell, and went to Ohio. Amos Potter was twice married; his second wife d. Feb. 13, 1768. See Littell's "Passaic Valley" Family Records, 325; N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc., 3d Series 3: 174, 175, 176.—*W. N.*

Likewise for SALE,

Good Madeira and red port wine by the pipe or half hogshead, and a few bushels of good shore salts, which may be had by applying to the subscriber, near Bottle-Hill.

SETH GREGORY.

October 31. 1779.

ALLEN WILSON,

HAS for sale, for cash or country produce, a small quantity of excellent salt.

New-Providence, Nov. 1, 1779.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

At the late dwelling-house of Amos Potter, Esq; deceased, in New-Providence, on Monday the 8th instant;

WORKING horses, colts, sheep, hogs, hay, and household goods. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known by

JOHN POTTER;
RUSEL POTTER, } Administrators.

November 2, 1779.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

At the late dwelling-house of Andrew Miller, deceased, in Elizabeth Town, on Thursday the 4th inst. at ten o'clock of said day;

A Good clock, all his wheel making tools, and sundry household goods. Also a certain building almost new, fit for a work shop or small barn.

MARY MILLER, Executrix.
ISAAC BROKAW, }
GEORGE ROSS, } Administrators.

November 2, 1779.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

On Thursday the 4th instant, at the house of Joseph Denman, near Springfield;

HORSES, a waggon, cyder, potatoes, Indian corn, buck wheat, and salt. Vendue to begin at one o'clock.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living at Vaux-hall, near Springfield, two milch cows; one was brown, with white legs, white tail, and white heart in her face; marked with a half crop in the left ear, and swallow fork in the right. The other was a small brown cow, with some white on her belly, marked with a slit in the end of the left ear, and a swallow fork in the right. Whoever takes up said cows, and secures them so that the owner may get them again, shall have a good reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

DAVID CLARK.

November 2, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, last Sunday, between Baskenridge and Quibble Town, a brown mare about 13 hands high; she has a white slip on her nose, and a wart on the inside of her off hind leg; is a natural trotter.—The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL TINGLEY.

Oct. 31, 1779.

A Few copies of a Treatise on Courts-Martial, New System of Military Discipline, and Military Instructions for Officers, to be had of the printer hereof.

In the press, and speedily will be published,

The UNITED STATES

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

STRAYED or stolen, on the 29th of May last, a dark bay MARE, about 12½ hands high, 9 years old last spring, thick mane and tail, trots and canters exceeding well, her left hind foot white, and a white ring above one of her hams. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, or Forty Dollars for the mare alone, by applying to Mr. Jacamiah Smith, at Elizabeth Town, or the subscriber at Doctor Blachly's.[1]

WILLIAM J. SMITH.

Mendham, October 31, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Nathan Reeves, in Morris Town, about the 20 inst: a small black MARE, about 13 hands high in good order, 3 white feet, a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, trots and canters.—Whoever secures said mare,

[1] Dr. Ebenezer Blachly, of Mendham, Morris county, was a son of a physician of the same name, of Long Island, who, after his marriage to Mary Wick, settled near Mendham, where he died April 11, 1805, aged seventy years. Five of his seven sons studied medicine. His namesake, his oldest son, was born in 1760. He was somewhat eccentric, and, being the third of his name usually signed himself "Ebenezer Blachly, *tertius*." He served in the Revolutionary war as surgeon's mate and afterwards as assistant surgeon. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Col. Oliver Spencer, of Elizabethtown. About 1790 he settled in Paterson, where he acquired an extensive practice and considerable property. He d. at Pennington, Aug. 20, 1812, and is buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard in that place. His son, Henry Wickham Blachly, was a practising physician at Pennington, and was the father of four physicians.—*W. N.*

so that the owner may have her again, shall have Twenty Dollars, and reasonable charges paid by

CHRISTOPHER WOODS.

Morris Town October 31, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 23d instant, a dark brown Horse, 4 years old, 15 hands high, trots, and canters well, lately docked, has neither star or brand.—Whoever takes up and secures said horse, or gives information, so that the owner may get him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN DUNHAM.

Morris Town, October 31, 1779.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

S[T]RAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, at New-Ark, on the 21st inst. a bright bay HORSE, upwards of 14 hands high, a natural pacer, about 9 or 10 years old, branded A upon his left shoulder, has one streak of grey hair on each side of his buttock, a small white spot on his left hip, with a split in his left hoof, with two gimblet holes in it.—Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward.

EBENEZER TURELL.

October 31, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, the 15th of April last, a bright bay mare, about 14 hands high, 2 years old, a large star in her forehead with a white spot on her neck, occasioned by a yoke which she had on; a natural trotter, neither branded nor docked. She was seen in Fleming

Town about the 1st of May, and supposed to follow a drove of horses towards Morris Town.—Whoever will take up said mare, so that the subscriber, living in Greenwich, Sussex county, may get her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

COURT JOHNSON.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I. Numb. XXXVIII,*[1] *October* 26, 1779.

For the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

LETTERS ON OUR PAPER CURRENCY.

LETTER I.

WE all know the depreciated state of our paper currency; and there are but few people but what are concerned about the event. In these circumstances, some persons (we must suppose them interested) have proposed to let it die in the hands of the possessors. A proposal so unjust, and contrary to the final interest of these states, will never take place. The Congress have, I trust, in their late circular letter, satisfied people in that respect. That circular letter which, on the whole, is excellent, and in some respects as a cordial to many, yet contains some things not fully understood, and some things respecting which the public would be glad to query. We venerate the Congress; but they know, and we all know, that their conduct is to be looked into; and all they do for the public may be scanned with modesty, and due regard to the public. Every friend to his country has a right, with modesty and humility, to query and propose any thing for the public good, especially respecting our currency, at a time when something must be done, and when 'tis so difficult to know what is best to be done.

Three things I have to offer to the public respecting our paper currency. 1st. The depreciation and the causes of it. 2d. What the Congress mean and should mean by redeeming our bills, and paying our public debts. 3d. What is best to be done in the present state of our depreciated currency.

1. The depreciation, and the cause of it. This I should not spend time to consider, was it not necessary to open and lead the way to what must follow.

The Congress well observe that the causes of the depreciation are both natural and artificial; but I would just observe that the natural, *i. e.* the quantity is properly the cause; for that only gives opportunity for the artificial causes to take place. Had there not been a

[1] Number XXXIX. of *The New Jersey Journal,* has not been found.

surplus of paper; had there not been so great a quantity, as to have given opportunity to hord the hard money, no artificial causes would have sunk the value of the paper currency. Thirty million of dollars has been supposed a proper quantity for a circulating medium in these thirteen states; but I think that sum is ten million of dollars too much, at such a time as this, when we have so little foreign trade, and are cut off from so great a part of our commerce. If twenty million of dollars are a sufficiency for a medium of trade in the present state of things, then the natural depreciation of one hundred and sixty million would be eight to one. Be this as it will, there have been other causes that have helped to bring on the depreciation. The Congress say, "A distrust (however occasioned) entertained by the mass of people, &c. is the cause." This certainly, has done its part; but the full and proper artificial cause was the people refusing, or neglecting to take it in all payments as freely as if it had been silver; and as such to use it as a medium of trade in all their dealings, which has often and abundantly been the case, where there was no distrust, but the fullest confidence that the Congress was able and would certainly redeem the bills. This has been the case with multitudes who have dealt by way of barter; or, as they generally say, in the old way. If twenty million of dollars was a sufficient medium, when used as formerly, and people neglect to use continental money in one half of their dealings, then the circulating medium would be but ten million, which gives room to the one hundred and sixty million to depreciate to sixteen for one. People dealing by way of barter; or, as they say, in the old way, exchanging one thing for another, has done more towards depreciating our currency than any one thing. If money is not used between man and man as much as may be in all their dealings, but is neglected or set aside, the event as to depreciation is the same as if undervalued and refused. Thus our honest country people, who have all the time been clamouring and blaming they know not who, for the depreciation of our money, have without knowing or considering it, done more to depreciate it than any one sort of men on the Continent. Many through the Continent also have refused to take continental money for wheat, flour, or other necessaries of life, extorting hard money for what they sold: This has also given paper money a sink; for this has the same tendency as dealing by way of barter; 'tis setting aside paper money, and insisting upon something else. Again, many refugees from cities and places were the enemy have come; which refugees were most hearty friends to their country, having preserved some money, or money's worth, with them knowing that hard money was the best standby, at all times and in all places, and that they could help themselves with it in some cases of necessity, when they could not with any thing else, have in their own defence, and to keep their families from starving, been obliged to prefer hard money to other; and thus unavoidably and innocently been a cause of the depreciation. As every instance of the preferring hard money, or any thing else, to paper, tends to depreciate it.

But the engrossers, forestallers, extortioners, and avaricious traders have been a great, and the most culpable cause of the depreciation. This our people in general are aware of, and view them as pernicious to their country. These extortioners, after having purchased goods or provisions at a certain price, in continental money, have refused to take the same, with a proper advance for their trouble, risk, &c. and instead of proposing to take something else in exchange, as other depreciators have done, they have had the effrontery to offer to take continental money at two, three, four, or more, for one.

I have further to observe, that if there is so much paper money issued as to be a sufficient currency, without any hard money, it immediately begins to depreciate; for the silver and gold ceases to circulate, and paper is no standard. Two thirds of the currency of a country will bear to be paper, and not much more. If paper money is so scarce that a considerable quantity of silver and gold must be drawn out as part of the circulating medium, then paper will keep equal with it; for in general 'tis the most portable and agreeable money to trade with. Thus our paper money formerly kept its value. If there is not such a quantity of hard money passing as a currency, that those who need it upon particular emergencies, can take it at their pleasure, paper money will depreciate; and this will ever be the case, if paper is so plenty as to give particular persons opportunity to hord all the hard money. When hard money ceases to be part of the currency, if free trade is allowed, no legislature will or can avail to keep up the credit of paper money. To decree that men shall not value silver above paper, or not give or take more for one than the other; or to decree that article of commerce, or provisions, shall be bought and sold at a particular price, is in effect to decree that there shall be no free trade, and that many shall suffer, and even starve for want of necessaries which they cannot buy. How suddenly did our gold and silver, yea, even the copper, stop its circulation? How suddenly were they struck dead, when the paper money began to abound? It is strange how suddenly every body knew that hard money was preferable to paper? Hard money is the soul and spirit of paper; for as the spirit keeps the body moving, and as the body without the spirit is dead so is paper without hard money; or in a great measure so. It always has been, and always will be impossible for any government, where there is a free trade, to keep paper money good, unless it is in so small a quantity as to draw out the hard money for part of the circulating medium.

A distrust or fear, in many people, whether the Congress would, whether they could, and whether it would be right for them, to make the paper money as good as silver, has been a considerable cause of the depreciation. Concerning the redemption of our bills, and making them good, I am to query and observe in my next letter.

EUMENES.

LETTER II.

WHAT the Congress say of our ability to redeem our bills and pay our debts is excellent; 'tis rational, and 'tis encouraging and animating. Nor can it be doubted but that the several states will be ready and willing to do this. But still we want to know what they mean by the redemption of our bills, and the payment of our public debts. Had they dropped any word, through the whole of their letter, to have explained this, it would have been pleasing. I watched for something of this from beginning to end, but found it not. The thing desired to be known, or the query, is plainly this: Are the continental dollars, in the end to be made as good to their possessors as so many silver dollars? And must the nominal sum of our debt be paid in silver, or that which is as good? In other words, will any of our continental dollars regain their original value, or will they not? If our continental dollars are in the end to be redeemed as to be made as good as silver, dollar for dollar, and our debts paid in that manner, that is one thing; if not, the next enquiry is in what proportion, and manner shall it be done? As this is an important subject, and few, if any persons on the continent, but what are deeply interested in it, I beg leave to offer a few hints. I say all are deeply interested in it; for all must have their share either in paying or receiving this money. Two or three more large taxes (and large the taxes ought to be) and one or two years expence of buying salt, and a few other necessary articles will sweep off most, if not all the money, from the common sort of people through the country. The money remaining will be in a few mens hands, who have had the opportunity and advantage to secure it. The greatest part of this money has been obtained by these men, when they have not given more than 1/4, or 1/8, or 1/15 or 1/20 part of the worth of a silver dollar for a continental one. These men, for a very little value, have amassed vast sums of continental money. The enquiry then is, whether 'tis right for these men to receive four, eight, fifteen, or twenty times as much as they gave for their money? And whether 'tis proper and equitable that the country should be heavily taxed for ten, fifteen or twenty years, to pay the principal and probably the interest too, to these men or their heirs, in silver, or that which is as good, when they came by their money at so cheap and easy a rate. Again, which is much the same thing, shall debts contracted between man and man through the country, in the year 1778, 1779 and it may be 1780, be hereafter paid in money that is four, eight, fifteen or twenty times as good as when the debt was contracted? Let us consider what will be the consequence: It can be no less than the unavoidable ruin of multitudes, and that many ways. I shall only mention one. Suppose A buys of B a farm which, before the depreciation, was worth only 1000 l. but now he gives B 8000 l. as many places are now sold at eight or ten times more than they were worth seven years ago. A enters upon his plantation with living stock and other moveables to the value of four or five thousand pounds which, before the depreciation, was not worth

more than three hundred pounds. A pays three quarters of the money for his place when he enters upon it, and gives bond for the other two thousand pounds. In four or five years the money is made good; in which space A could with difficulty procure money enough to pay his large taxes, support his family and pay his interest money. At length he is arrested for the two thousand pounds which he owes; his farm is seized and sold, which then at a proper price as money is made good, produces but one thousand pounds; his goods and chattels are also sold for his debt, which at a full price, produce but about three hundred. A is a bankrupt, and seven hundred pounds worse than nothing. His six thousand pounds which he paid down for his place is gone; his farm itself is gone; his moveable estate is gone; and he still owes seven hundred pounds good money. In some such ways must multitudes be unavoidably ruined if the money is made good.

Those who are for having the money made good, will have several things to plead; as 1st. The face of the bill, that it entitles the bearer to receive so many Spanish milled dollars, or their value, in gold or silver. I answer, the face of the bill has not proved true to the many who have been obliged already to spend their estates by reason of the depreciation of the bills. Many widows, aged persons, orphans, &c. besides many that have fled from the enemy and saved a little, would have been glad to have applied to Congress with continental dollars as notes of hand, in order to receive so many milled dollars, or their value, in gold or silver; but must all be told, that the Congress cannot at present answer the face of the bill. If the Congress cannot now, and could not for several years past, make good the face of the bills to those who have suffered so much, and many of them spent their all for want thereof, will there be any reason that they should be able to do it for those who have got their money so easily, and have not been the twentieth part such sufferers as those above mentioned. Some will plead that the Congress is under obligation to make good the bills; and that the whole country is bound and obliged to stand by them and support them in it. I ask to whom are they obliged to do this, and at what time are they obliged to do this; have they been obliged to do it the several years last past; and to help and relieve all the sufferers just now mentioned? Will their obligation be greater in time to come than in time past? And will it be greater to those who have little need, than to those who have suffered so much? Those that plead this argument, will find that it will hereafter bear a dispute; and I am a poor prophet if it does not disappoint those who have built their hopes upon it. The bills shall be properly redeemed, and the debts paid: The Congress and the country will do all in their power so far as 'tis just and equitable; but no man, or bodies of men, are bound to impossibilities, or to injustice.

When the Congress first issued money, not only they but we all hoped that the bills would retain their original value; and they had a right to make the money, or the face of the bill as they did, for every body that received them allowed what they were worth in silver. But 'tis a query whether the Congress had the same right in some of their

later emissions: When some of the first emissions were issued, a continental dollar was as good as a silver one, would procure as much, &c. But in some of the later emissions a continental dollar was not worth more, and would not procure more than 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, 1-19 or 1-20th part of a silver dollar: Now the query is, whether the Congress had a right to say that a man that obtained fifteen of these latter dollars, for the value of one silver dollar, should receive the value of fifteen silver dollars? Whether they had a right to assure people that they should receive fifteen times as much for their bills as they cost them? I find the Congress in their circular letter, allow that their power is not unlimited; that if they should pass such and such acts, they would be null and void. They say, *'tis not in their power to annihilate our money, and declare it nothing worth; and that any act of theirs to this purpose would be null and void.* And some may be ready to query, if something like this would not be true, if they should pass an act that money should be worth ten times as much as it is, or has been, or can be made to be, except to a very few persons.

The Congress will, undoubtedly do, and the country will support them in doing, that which is just and equitable in all these cases. I doubt not our bills will be promptly redeemed, and our debts equitably paid. But how or in what manner these things ought to be done, shall be the inquiry and consideration in my next letter.

EUMENES.

CHATHAM, November 16.

By His EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq;

Governor, Captain, General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and Territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the Same.

CHATHAM, November 16.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congress, by their resolution of the twentieth day of October last, reciting, "That it becomes us humbly to approach "the throne of Almighty God, with gratitude and praise, "for the wonders which his goodness has wrought in con-

"ducting our forefathers to this Western world; for his "protection to them and to their posterity, amid difficulties "and dangers; for raising us their children from deep dis- "tress to be numbered among the nations of the earth; and "for arming the hands of just and mighty princes in our "deliverance; and, especially, for that he hath been pleased "to grant us the enjoyment of health, and so to order the "revolving seasons, that the earth hath produced her in- "crease in abundance, blessing the labour of the husband- "man, and spreading plenty through the land; that he hath "prospered our arms and those of the ally; been a shield "to our troops in the hour of danger, pointed their swords "to victory, and led them in triumph over the bulwarks of "the foe; that he hath gone with those who went into the "wilderness against the savage tribes; that he hath stayed "the hand of the spoiler, and turned back his meditated "destruction; that he hath prospered our commerce, and "given success to those who fought the enemy on the face "of the deep; and, above all, that he hath diffused the "glorious light of the gospel, whereby, through the merits "of our gracious Redeemer we may become the heirs of his "eternal glory;" did recommend it to the several States to appoint *Thursday* the *ninth* day of *December* next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise;— and did further recommend, that, together with devout thanksgiving, may be joined an humble supplication for the continuance of his favour and protection to these United States; to beseech him that he would be graciously pleased to influence our public councils, and bless them with wisdom from on high, with unanimity, firmness, and success; that he would go forth with our hosts, and crown our arms with victory; that he would grant to his church the plentiful effusions of divine grace, and pour out his holy spirit on all ministers of the gospel; that he would bless and prosper the means of education, and spread the light of christian knowledge through the remotest corners of the earth; that he would smile upon the labours of his

people and cause the earth to bring forth her fruits in abundance, that we may with gratitude and gladness enjoy them; that he would take into his holy protection our illustrious Ally, give him victory over his enemies, and render him signally great, as the father of his people, and the protector of the rights of mankind; that he would be graciously pleased to turn the hearts of our enemies, and to dispense the blessings of peace to contending nations; that he would in mercy look down upon us, pardon all our sins, and receive us into his favour; and, finally, that he would establish the Independence of these United States upon the basis of religion and virtue, and support and protect them in the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety.

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the honourable Privy Council of this State, to appoint THURSDAY the said *ninth* day of DECEMBER next, to be set apart and observed throughout this State, as a day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, for the purposes in the above resolution set forth; whereof all the inhabitants of this State are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. And, I DO hereby recommend it to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination in this State, to perform divine service, and to the people committed to their charge to attend on public worship on that day, and to abstain from all servile labour, and all recreation inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at arms, in Mountholly, the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in the fourth year of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's Command,

BOWES REED, *Sec'ry.*

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

November 15, 1779.

THE subscriber, in Morris Town, having more of the undermentioned articles than he wants for his family's present use and consumption, is desirous to barter what he can spare of each, for good flour, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, butter, cheese, pork, hay, hiccory firewood, poultry, and other sorts of country produce or manufacture that may be wanted, *on as moderate terms as the high price of freight, insurance, and inland cartage, will admit of.*

N. B. The Scotch snuff in bladders, and some of the small articles, will be exchanged at the old prices.

Good bohea tea, fresh imported; brown sugar, a few pounds of pepper, cotton-wool of the best quality, excellent molasses, one piece of black bombazeen, ½ piece superfine chintz cotton, best London hard metal dishes and plates, imported for own use; a few pieces of fine yard wide linen, good Scotch snuff in bladders, a few very fine scissars and ivory combs, ribbons, sewing needles, black and scarlet gimp, women's chip hats, black crape fans, snuff boxes, black beads, brass and stone sleeve buttons, mohair, coat and vest buttons, variety of shoe and knee buckles, a few temple spectacles, glass quart bottles, Haerlem oil in bottles, Nuremburgh salve.

☞Best black India taffety, with black sewing silk, sarsenet for linings, and good ROCK SALT, to be bartered for good butter, or merchantable wheat or flour, by

HENRY REMSEN.

STOLEN or strayed, on Monday the 8th instant, from the pasture of the subscriber, a likely bay mare, 3 years old, with a star in her forehead, about 14½ hands high, her mane and tail on the reddish cast, trots and canters well.—Whoever takes up said mare, and returns her to the owner, shall have Fifty Dollars, and for

the mare and thief, One Hundred, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN OLIVER.

Springfield, Nov. 15, 1779.

A NUMBER of stray sheep in the pasture of the subscriber, which the owners are desired to come and take away.

BENJAMIN BONNEL.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Westfield meeting-house, on Saturday the 13th instant, a sorrel horse, about 14½ hands high, a small star in his forehead, two white hind feet.—Also, a roan horse, about 14 hands high.—Whoever owns said horses are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ICHABOD ROSS.

November 15, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near the Scotch Plains meeting-house, the 10th instant, a bright bay mare, about 14 hands high, 3 years old; has a star in her forehead, and is shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

HEZEKIAH STITES.

BY virtue of an act of assembly of this State, passed at Trenton, the 31st May last, intitled "An act for "vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of "Stirling, within this state, in trustees, to discharge by the "sale thereof, or of as much as may suffice, the debts and "incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the "remainder, if any there be;" will be sold on the 15th day

of December next, at the house of Mr. John Britton, tavern-keeper, at Baskenridge, and the succeeding days by adjournment, if necessary, thirty-two lots of excellent swamp and ridge land, situate in the Great Swamp, in Morris County, adjoining the lots in the said swamp sold by the said trustees on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October last. The lots in general contain from 50 to 100 acres, and are laid down in a map in the lands of Daniel Cooper, jun. Esq; at Long-Hill, near Baskenridge, who will shew the premises to any person inclining to purchase. A two rod road is laid out through the middle of the swamp, by which easy access may be had to every lot. The map of the whole will be put on record in the county of Morris, for the benefit and security of the purchasers.

RICHARD STEVENS,
JOHN MEHELM.

New-Jersey, Nov. 8, 1779.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 4th instant, a black mare, about 14 hands high, well set, in good order, carries her head low, and nose out, hind legs something crooked, shod before, a small star in her forehead, trots and canters but indifferently.—Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may get the mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive One Hundred Dollars Reward, or fifty for either, paid by

SAMUEL HAINS.

N. B. The thief left, at the same time, a stout bay mare, with a star in her forehead, carries well, trots and canters, and appears to have suckled a colt this season. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and leave her until I find mine; unless he is contented with the swap, which, if so, I am. S. H.

Baskenridge, Nov. 8, 1779.

ROBERT EASTBURN,[1]

At *New-Brunswick,* has for sale,

A quantity of good S A L T.

JOSEPH CURTIS,

Has for sale in Morris-Town;

A New windsor sulkey, made on the lightest construction, with harness compleat; a light two-horse waggon and a slay, both without harness, and the worse for wear; an able draught horse, six years old, in good order; a pair of small silver mounted pistols, with holsters; a second hand desk, a new mahogany desk and book case, about two hundred volumes of books, mostly new, among which are some of the works of Harvey, Doddridge, Rowe, Pope, &c. Rambler, Guardian, Tattler, Clarissa, Harlow, Family Physician, M'Kenzie on health, Brown's Estimate, Bellisarius, Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences; Antiquities of Rome, Triumvirate, Baron Fabricus's Letters, Guthry's Memoirs, History of Callifernia, Vicar of Wakefield, the Grave, a Poem; Watt's Miscelanies, Piscatory Eclogues, Art of Speaking, School-Master's Assistant, Croxall's Fables, Cornelius Nepos, Clark's Sallust, Justin, and Introduction; Rudimens Rudiments, Military Instructions, a Treatise on Courts Martial, Hay's Magazine, Dryden's Virgil, Italian Copies, a complete table set of burnt china, mint-water.

A good price will be given at the above place for the 2d vol. of the Rambler, 3 vol. of Humphrey Clinker, 2d vol. of Juliet Granville, 1st vol. of Triumph of Benevolence, 2d vol. Progress of Vanity and Virtue, and 1st vol. Atturbury's sermon's.

N. B. A few casks of French, shore, and rock salt.

[1] For a sketch of Robert Eastburn, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, III.

REFINED BAR IRON, all sorts of NAILS, HOLLOW WARE, and other castings, to be exchanged in the old way for country produce, at Mount Hope furnace.

Nov. 8, 1779.

To be SOLD at private sale,

The beautiful brown bay horse

BOLD TRAVELLER,

HE is of full blood and size. The number of his colts in this country, added to his own beauty, will recommend him as one of the first covering horses. Likewise for sale, a bay gelding. For particulars apply to the subscriber near Bound Brook.

ABRAHAM FREEMAN.

Nov. 8, 1779.

To be let at public VENDUE,

On Friday the 26th of November, and entered upon immediately;

A HOUSE, very convenient for a merchant or mechanic, in a pleasant part of the town of Newark, with a quarter of an acre of land.

ISRAEL BEACH.

Newark, Nov. 8.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XL., November* 16, 1779.[1]

[1] Number XLI. and Number XLII. of *The New Jersey Journal* have not been found.

TO BE SOLD,

An elegant and commodious Lot, containing near two acres of ground, where on the family of the subscriber lately dwelt, situate near the Market-house in Trenton, fronting about 200 feet on Market street, and commanding a beautiful view of the Delaware for a considerable extent, including the Falls; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit, a framed dwelling-house, containing six rooms on the lower floor and two above, besides the kitchen and other roomy back buildings; a brick building, fronting on the street, well calculated for an office or any public business, having two rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, and a cellar under the whole; a large and commodious carriage-house, also fronting on the street; suitable buildings on the rear of the lot for stables and forage houses, with an out-let the back way; two wells of exceeding good water, with a pump in each; and a large garden, well stored with fruit-trees, asparagus beds, and other conveniences, adapted as well to please the eye as to furnish the table. The purchaser may have possession immediately. For terms apply to MAJOR GORDON, in Trenton, or the subscriber in Philadelphia.

CHARLES PETTIT[1]

N. B. Loan Office certificates of an early date would be preferred in payment, and a suitable advance allowed on them, especially for those bearing date before the first of March 1778.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, November* 17, 1779.

[1] For a sketch of Charles Pettit, see New Jersey Archives, X.: 133.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss NOTICE is hereby given that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of James Esdall in Burlington, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the William, lately commanded by John Brightman; and of Peter Day, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Providence, lately commanded by John Munro, the schooner or vessel called the Mercury, lately commanded by George Campbell, and a negro slave named George, taken on board the said schooner; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners of the said vessels and cargoes, or negro slave, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge
JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Nov. 6, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to the estate of William Hugan, late of Monmouth county, deceased, that they are required immediately to discharge what is due from them; and if others have any demands against the said estate, they are requested to present their accounts for payment, on or before the first day of December next, to one of the subscribers.

NATH. SCUDDER, } Executors.
JAMES KIRKPATRICK, }

Freehold, October 11, 1779

Mr. COLLINS,

IN your Gazette, No. 79, I recommended to Congress, &c., the great necessity of laws to regulate trade, as a sure remedy to secure property, encourage industry, and make trade exceeding easy. All who regard the publick good, more than their own private advantage, do allow it would have been very happy for America, had it been gone into when first recommended from Congress. Happy would it be for the United States to come into it now; it would not only expel from our shores the British savages, but that monstrous off-scouring of America, in which alone they are outdone. Unhappy are the people who suffer those things their friends fear, and their enemies wish. I know not a man who is a real friend to his country, that is not for a general regulation of prices; nor one disaffected wretch, who is not against it:—There needs no better criterion to distinguish our friends from our foes. Is there any thing then that ought to hinder us from making use of the only remedy in our power? It is sometimes that Providence blinds the understanding of those whom it destines to destruction, but God forbid that those at the helm of affairs, should ever not fully and repeatedly consider, or that they should, from any unhappy impulse, scruple or hesitate to stay and to stop the measures that please, and are of so much service to their enemies, and injury to themselves.

Particular accidents have caused States to lose their liberty, but this calamity is generally owing to the decay of virtue. A people travel fast to destruction, when individuals consider their interest, as distinct from those of the publick: such notions are fatal to themselves and country. Miserable Men! of whom it is hard to say, whether they ought to be most the objects of pity or contempt.—Tho' I always reflect with a high pleasure on the integrity and understanding of my countrymen, which joined with a pure and humble devotion to the great Author of every blessing they enjoy, will, I hope, insure to them and their posterity, all temporal and eternal happiness; yet when I consider, that in every age and country, there have been bad men, I am constrained to believe, that there are some here, against whom we ought to be upon our guard.

It is needless to numerate the many evils the want of wholesome laws, to restrain the prevailing and enormous vices of the present day, have occasioned; hence we are under the necessity of having committees, vainly endeavouring to do the business of the Legislatures; hence we have needless petetions, proving in the publick papers, that the depreciation is twenty to one, and thereby causing our enemies to rejoice, and publish it by handbills in the streets of Askelon,* that all would soon be over with America; hence you have given us a publication from the Pennsylvania Packet, in your Gazette, No. 82, the author of which, T. S. tells us, has thought on our finances with some degree of attention, whose plan respecting the loan, is too subtle to deserve a serious refutation. I would inform this author, as well

* City of New York.

as others, that there are thousands of tenants in this State, (and doubtless throughout America) who pay very high rents, and must likewise pay the land tax, who, in the beginning of these times, had their whole patrimony at interest, have received the whole since in continental money, and their all, which many of them have on loan, is original value. Such plans therefore can only have a tendency to annihilate the remaining value of our currency. In a word, does not his plan, like the Patriot's, require Congress to divest themselves of justice, of virtue, of honour, of fidelity and truth? Are not their plans inconsistent with the resolutions, the dignity and justice of the first assembly on earth? May that august assembly ever look down with contempt upon all and every plan, so derogatory to their honour and resolutions.

These great points of honour no doubt Mr. Addison had in view, when he made the Numedian prince to say,

> "Honour's a sacred tie, the law of Kings,
> "The noble mind's distinguishing perfection;
> "That aids and strengthens virtue, when it meets her,
> "And imitates her actions, where she is not:
> "It ought not to be sported with."[1]

Which seems to be better spoke than understood by Mr. Addison. The ancients certainly had no notion of honour, as distinct from virtue: moreover, I should be glad to see the performance of those eminent writers, more comportable to the dignity of Congress, and interests of the community at large.

The Legislature of this State, in my opinion, ought to have been taxed the loan itself, instead of the certificates, for which none but the honest man will pay; besides numbers from Pennsylvania, &c., have put money in the loan here: however, to tax the loan, consequently will have a tendency of destroying the publick fund, while cash remains untaxed: it appears to me, that if the landed man is to pay the tax, or in other words, the farmers, for in this sense, the freeholder and tenant are the landed men, the proprietor will pay no tax for land on lease; hence the tenant will never be able to purchase a freehold, and the possessor of freeholds now will be obliged to sell to the engrosser and forestaller, who, in all probability, will, according to the present mode of taxation, be able to purchase whole townships. It is true taxes on possessions are levied without expences, but have every other disadvantage; and because of the enormous unequal division of property, in this case, will always be converted into punishments on industry; exorbitant taxes, like extreme necessity, destroys industry by producing despair. A disinterested Legislature will observe the point, when the emolument ceases, and the prejudice begins.—There are many advantages can only be secured to our country by agriculture, which is the true basis of national health, riches and populousness: it

[1] Tragedy of Cato.

is impossible to tell from history, (under equitable laws) what will be the effect of agriculture, industry and commerce, urged on by the competition of States, united in the same general pursuits, in such a vast extent of country.—America is the theatre where human nature, in all probability, will receive her last and principal literary, civil and military honours.

It is generally agreed, that property of whatsoever kind, ought to bear its proportional part of the taxes, why then should cash be neglected? I would desire to recommend it to my fellow-citizens and farmers, either through their committees or otherwise, to petetion the Legislatures, praying them to petetion Congress to call in all the money they have emitted once every two or three years, and let it bear a tax of Two-pence per dollar per year, at the least. Let new emissions be ready for exchange, so that the poor may not want their money: here assessing and collecting is easily performed at the same time. I conceive this mode would give credit to the currency, and may be necessary, because of counterfeits, once in three years. This, my countrymen, is a tax easily paid, equal upon all, and can be demanded of none, but what are able to pay: there is no method so equitable and easy as to tax cash, in order to extricate ourselves from so enormous a debt; therefore, no trouble too great to accomplish it.

Salus populi Suprema lex.

A Farmer.

Mr. Collins,

I Have accidentally [met] with the general orders of our amiable Commander in Chief, of the 29th of July last; an extract from which will, I am persuaded, be highly agreeable to your readers.

Extract from General Orders.

Head-Quarters, Moore's House, July 29, 1779.

'Many and pointed orders have been issued against that *unmeaning* and *abominable* custom of swearing;[1] notwithstanding which, with much regret, the General observes it prevails, if possible, more than ever: his feelings are continually wounded by the oaths and imprecations of the soldiers, whenever he is in hearing of them.

'The name of that *Being,* from whose bountiful good-

[1] For example, one on August 3, 1776, quoted in Sparks' "Writings of Geo. Washington," &c., IV., 28, note.

ness we are permitted to exist, and enjoy the comforts of life, is incessantly imprecated and profaned, in a manner as *wanton* as it is *shocking*. For the sake, therefore, of religion, decency and order, the General hopes and trusts, that officers of every rank will use their influence and authority to check a vice, which is as *unprofitable*, as it is *wicked* and *shameful*. If the officers would make it an unavoidable rule to reprimand, and if that does not do, to *punish* soldiers for offences of this kind, it would not fail of having the desired effect.'

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 17.

From a New-York paper dated November 8, we have extracted the following:

"*London, July* 24. A commission has passed the Great Seal appointing General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to be the sole Commissioner to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders now subsisting in certain of the colonies, plantations and provinces of North-America, and the said commission is dispatched from the Secretary of State's office, to be forwarded to the General by the Anna Theresa Packet, now lying under sailing orders at Falmouth, for New-York."

A gentleman from Elizabethtown informs, that the enemy, to the number of 8000, have embarked, and part of them sailed, supposed to be bound to South-Carolina, or the West-Indies.

Count D'Estaing, altho' he has not been successful at Savannah, yet he has made a most powerful diversion in our favour, by keeping the British mercenaries at New-York, and its dependencies, with a train of tories and refugees, constantly harrassed in throwing up various works, and sinking vessels in the Narrows and at the Hook, they being in daily expectation of his arrival there for two months past; but the vessels which they sunk, have chiefly

drifted away with the current.—Should Parker's fleet, from the West-Indies, be upon our coast, as is reported, the Count may yet give the tyrant of Britain a blow in that quarter of the world.

On Sunday evening last died in the neighbourhood of this place, THOMAS CADWALADER, Esquire, late an eminent Physician of Philadelphia, in the 72d year of his age, universally regretted by his acquaintances and friends.[1]

LOST on Wednesday the 10th inst. between Brunswick and Trenton, a BUNDLE of MONEY, containing Three Thousand Dollars. Whoever has found, and will deliver the same to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber in New-Brunswick, shall be entitled to Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

JAMES SCHUREMAN,

Who has for sale, Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A GENTEEL WAGGON, which hangs on springs. Enquire of CHRISTOPHER HOWELL, in Maidenhead, near the five mile run.

SALT.

TURK'S ISLAND and LISBON SALT to be sold in any quantity from one bushel to fifty, for Continental Money, at the Fork of Little Eggharbour. Enquire at Mr. Thorn's. Nov. 4.

[1] See New Jersey Archives, XI.: 584; XII.: 293.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or taken through a mistake, on the 11th inst. out of the house of Robert Norris, innkeeper, Morristown, a silver mounted Hanger, marked thus, on the scabbard; if taken thro' a mistake, it is expected the person who has it, will send it to Mr. Jacob Hyer at Princeton, the Printer of this paper, or the Owner near Allentown; if stolen, any person who will detect and send it to either of the above-mentioned places, shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges.

Wm. Montgomery
1776

By virtue of sundry writs or processes to us directed will be exposed to sale by way of publick vendue, sundry lands and tenements, late the property of sundry fugitives and offenders, against whom inquisitions have been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State, viz.—on Thursday the 16th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, will be sold the noted Farm called Bellmont, situate in Hopewell, containing about 560 acres, divided into two farms, on one of which a ferry has been kept, late the property of Daniel Coxe: at the same time and place will also be sold a plantation or tract of land in Hopewell, containing about 160 acres, whereon are some improvements, adjoining lands late Daniel Coxe's; likewise, a lot of about 50 acres in the upper part of Hopewell, both late the property of John Tabor Kempe; also, on Saturday the 18th day of December next, will be sold in Flemington, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a lot of land of about 30 acres, whereon are some improvements, situate in the swamp in Kingwood township, late the property of Bartholomew Thatcher: at the same time and place will also be sold, three small lots of land, with a dwelling-house and other buildings, situate in Kingwood, late the property of Joseph Merril, unless

the person to whom the said lots were sold on the 8th day of April last past, doth perform the conditions of the said vendue before the day of sale. Deeds will be made to the several purchasers according to law, and attendance will be given by

NATHANIEL HUNT, } Commis-
PETER BRUNNER, } sioners.

Hunterdon county, Nov. 15.

PETER CROLIUS[1]

HATH for sale, opposite the printing-office in Trenton, Broadcloths of different colours, rattinets, serges, camblets, hairbines, a neat assortment of chintzes, calicoes, book muslin, lawns, cambrics, plain and figured gauzes, yard wide Irish linens, black mode, white and blue

[1] The Crolius family is descended from Johan Willem Crollius, who, being a bachelor, from Nieuw Wit (probably Neuwied, near Coblenz, on the Rhine), married Veronica Cortselius, spinster, also from Nieuw Wit, January 30, 1724, in the Reformed Dutch Church, New York; both were from Germany, but were living within the jurisdiction of that church. He dropped his first name, and after his marriage appears in the records as Willem Crolius, though with many variations, according to the whims or the imperfect hearing of the clerks. William Crolyas, potter, was admitted as a freeman of New York City, March 18, 1728–29. He again had the freedom of the city granted him, October 4, 1737. On the same day the burgher right was also granted to Peter Crolius, potter, probably his brother, of whom, however, we have no further account. Issue:

I. Johannes, bap. Dec. 23, 1733; m. Maria Clarkson. Children: 1. Willem, bap. Dec. 12, 1753; 2. Johannes, bap. Dec. 28, 1755; m. Jane Morgan; he carried on the potter's business left to him by his uncle; he was an assistant alderman in New York in 1799; 3. Maria, bap. May 7, 1758; m. Garret Van De Water; 4. Elizabet, bap. Oct. 10, 1762; 5. Feronica, bap. Oct. 1, 1764; m. William Sanford; 6. Ann, bap. Mar. 29, 1767; 7. George Clarkson, bap. Oct. 28, 1770: 8. Clarkzon, bap. Oct. 17, 1773; m. Elizabeth Meyers, Oct. 8, 1793; he was a potter; he was an assistant alderman, New York, 1802–3–4.

II. Willem, bap. Sept. 26, 1731. He was a potter in New York. He and his brother John were witnesses to the will of John Remmi, of New York, "Pot baker," Jan. 26, 1762. He was admitted to the burgher right of the city Sept. 1, 1770. He subsequently removed to Middle Brook, New Jersey, perhaps because his sympathies were with the Americans, rather than with the British, who were then in possession of New York City. He d. at

persians, black edgings, sewing silks, Barcelona handkerchiefs, best Kenting handkerchiefs, ribbands, taste, broad and shoe bindings, twist of different colours; gilt, metal, death-head and basket buttons; coloured, white and cotton threads; rice, sugar, alspice, pepper, indigo, snuff and tobacco; shoe, knee and stock buckles, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Middle Brook in 1779. William Crolius, "formerly of the city of New York, but now of Middle Brook, Somerset county, New Jersey," being "infirm," made his will Jan. 26, 1778, which was proved Jan. 22, 1779. He mentions no wife nor children. He devises to his nephew John, son of his brother John, the rest of the term of the lease of those four lots situate in the outward of the city of New York, leased of George Janeway, with dwelling-houses, shops, &c., and all his tools, &c., of the potter's business; to his brothers John, Peter and George the proceeds of sale of his other house and ground in New York City, near the Moravian Meeting House, in Fare street, and his lot and house in Middle Brook, New Jersey, and the rest of his estate. With a proper recognition of the pending struggle of the American people to secure their own freedom, he provided that his slaves Tom and wife Venus and their children should be freed. He appoints as executors his friend George Janeway, and his brothers John and Peter. Witnesses—Robert Manely, Benjamin Harris, Jun., and William Wilcocks.—*Liber No.* 21 *of N. J. Wills,* f. 53.

III. Maria.

IV. Petrus, bap. Feb. 11, 1736; m. by license, Jan. 5, 1763, Mary Chambers. In the record of the baptisms of their children, however, her name is given as Lack, Loch, or Lock. She was, perhaps, a widow when he married her. Peter Crolius, cordwainer, was granted the burgher right, Oct. 1, 1765. Children: 1. Willem, bap. Nov. 27, 1763 (the child's paternal grandparents both witnessed the baptism); 2. Elizabet, bap. April 28, 1765; 3. Veronica, bap. June 22, 1766; 4. Mary, bap. Nov. 13, 1768; 5. Elizabet, bap. Oct. 7, 1770; 6. Peter, bap. Nov. 8, 1772; d. in inf.; Pieter, bap. Oct. 30, 1774. Peter Crolius, son of Willem, and father of these children, joined the Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick by certificate in 1778.

V. Jurrie, bap. March 5, 1738; m. Catharina Coelbach in 1763 or earlier. This is doubtless the brother "George" mentioned in the will of William Crolius. As a matter of fact, "Jurrie" (pronounced Yury) is a contraction of Juriaan, the Dutch for Urian. The Dutch equivalent of George is Joris, pronounced Yoris.—*W. N.*

To be sold at publick vendue on the 29th day of this inst. One Half of a Waggon and Four Horses, at the Markethouse in Trenton, at twelve o'clock of same day. Any person inclinable to see the above waggon and horses, may by applying to the subscriber.

Jonathan Richmond.[1]

Trenton, Nov. 17.

[1] Jonathan Richmond, of Nottingham township, Burlington county, bought from Elisha Lawrence, of Upper Freehold, Monmouth county, by deed, dated October 1, 1774, for the consideration of £250, a messuage and lot of land, situate in Kingsbury (now in the southern part of Trenton, immediately south of the Assunpink), Burlington county, "called Lott 3 in plan of the town: Beginning at a post at the east side of the Broad Street that leads from the Mills towards Crosswicks and corner to Lott 2; thence along that Lott north fifty-six degrees east one hundred and eighty-one and one-half feet to another post for a corner, being also a corner of Lott No. 2; thence south thirty-four degrees east sixty feet to a post, corner of Lott 4; then along said Lott south fifty-six degrees west one hundred and eighty-one and one-half feet to a post at the East side of the Broad Street and is also another corner to Lott 4; thence along the east side of said Street north thirty-four degrees west sixty feet to the beginning; being one-quarter of an acre." Witnesses—Benjamin Yard, Thos: Yard.—*N. J. Deeds, Liber* AM., p. 21. "Across the Queen Street bridge on the east side was the site of Mahlon Stacy's flour mill, built in 1680, of hewn logs. In 1714 Wm. Trent purchased the property and built a two story building, a mill. Geo. Bright had a bakery next to it, and lived opposite. Next to this bakery was Jonathan Richmond's 'True American Inn,' built in 1760, the headquarters of Gen. Washington for the first two days of 1777, but which he was obliged to abandon on the afternoon of January 2d. This building was destroyed by fire in 1843."—*Stryker's "Trenton Hundred Years Ago,"* p. 20. Jonathan Richmond was a barrack-master at Trenton during the Revolutionary War; it is not known how long he held that office. On October 27, 1788, being "weak," Jonathan Richmond, of Nottingham township, Burlington county, made his will, which was proved at Burlington, April 8, 1789. He gave to his wife Emmy one-third of his estate, and to his niece Sallie James, daughter of his sister Mary Watley, 20s; to his nephew, Samuel Wooley, son of his sister Catharine Wooley, the rest of his estate. Executor—nephew, Samuel Wooley. Witnesses—C. Higbie, Abraham Woglaam and Rensellaer Williams.—*W. N.*

FLAXSEED WANTED.

For which the highest price will be given by John Reynolds[1] in Trenton, who also gives the highest price for any quantity of Horse or Cows Tails, suitable for making hair ropes.

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[1] A petition was presented to the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, June 21, 1776, "from John Reynolds and George Riche, paper makers in Germantown, Pennsylvania, setting forth, that they design to carry on their trade in this Colony, and praying that this Congress would encourage the same." The petition was read, and ordered to have a second reading, which it received on July 4, when action was "deferred for further consideration."—*Minutes*, 469, 490. The subject is not mentioned again in the minutes. However, Reynolds, at least, located in Trenton, for the records of conveyances show that John Reynolds, paper maker, of Trenton, bought from Israel Morris, of the same place, gentleman, son and heir of William Morris, late of Trenton, Esq., deceased, by deed dated June 1, 1778, for £350, a lot situate on the east side of King street, Trenton, touching the late Thomas Smith's land, and land of Israel Morris, being part of a larger tract granted to William Morris by William Trent, April 16, 1745. On September 23, 1778, he bought from Israel Morris, for £1400, three lots in Trenton, as follows: "1st lot: Beginning at the southwest corner of Friends' Burying Ground, running thence north to William Tucker's land, thence along Tucker's land west to lot of the Presbyterian congregation, along that south to the street leading to the Quaker Meeting house, thence along said street east to the beginning, containing one acre. 2d lot: Beginning at a corner of the street opposite to said Meeting house and running along the street leading thereto west to the Abraham Cottnam estate, thence along his line south to the Presbyterian Burying Ground, thence along the same to Samuel Tucker's garden lot east and then south to the road leading to Samuel Henry's Mill, then along said road east to the back street, and along said street north to the beginning, containing two acres. 3d lot: Beginning at the southwest corner of Joseph Higbee's land on Meeting-house lane or back street, thence along his line east to other land of Samuel Tucker, then along Tucker's line to a corner of another lot of said Tucker, then west by the same and Elihu Spencer and Samuel Henry to said Meeting house lane, then along the same north to the beginning, containing 17 acres." He sold these three lots, his wife Catharine joining in the deed, May 28, 1779, to Joseph Milnor, of Trenton, merchant, for £2325. No will of John Reynolds has been found on record in New Jersey. It is not unlikely that after he sold these lands in Trenton, he removed from the State.

The records of the Adjutant General's office show that one John Reynolds was a private of the Hunterdon county militia during the Revolutionary war, and that he received in 1784 a certificate for the depreciation of his Continental pay, which amounted to £8:5. It is not at all likely that this was the papermaker of Trenton.—*W. N.*

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 1st instant, out of Mr. Derick Van Veighter's stable at Raritan bridge, a remarkable gay Grey Gelding, stout, bony and handsome, 15 hands and an inch high, got by Wildair, his mane and tail nearly black, 10 years old, a very long head, cuts with his hind feet. The thief took a phæton cushion as a substitute for a saddle. Any person who will secure the lad, shall receive One Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward, the same for the [gelding] on his delivery to either Major LINN at Minbrook, or the subscriber at Mapletown, near Princetown.

DAVID CLARKSON, jun.

Nov. 9.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscribers on the night of the 10th inst. a large Black Horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, one hind foot white on the near side behind, and a little piece cut out of his ear on the off side, is very lofty, trots very fast, and not much used to cantering. Likewise a Black Horse, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near buttock O, a little streak of white on his fore foot on the off side by his hough, a small star in his forehead, one hind foot white on the near side, carries a very low tail, trots and canters.

Any person taking up and securing said horses, shall have the above reward; Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for each of the horses, and One Hundred Dollars for the thief or thieves, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, will be paid by REM GARRETSEN, or JOACHIM GULICK, living in Somerset county, near the courthouse.

Nov. 12.

One Hundred Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 2d inst. a Negro Fellow named Will, 23 years of age, a stout-built, likely man; had on when he absconded, an old beaver hat, a short brown coat, half worn, made of country cloth, buckskin breeches, yarn stockings, remarkable strong shoes, and may have other cloathes with him; he formerly belonged to Mr. Wilson Hunt of Maidenhead, and was well known in that neighbourhood by the name of Minck. Whoever will secure the said negro, or give intelligence where he may be found, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges by applying to his master,

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, Baskenridge, Nov. 4.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS lost between Princeton and Trenton, a bundle of continental money, with several letters, one of which is directed to his Excellency Governor Livingston; one ditto for Silas Condict, a member of our council; one ditto for James Paxton, commissary in Trenton; one ditto for Miss Sally Dehart, Trenton; one ditto for Barbary Hooper; one ditto for William Paterson, and several others not known, all per favour of Capt. Clunn: the money consists of the following bills, viz. eight 65, eight 55, and one 50 dollars, with a small packet of money marked Elias Hunt. Whoever has or may find the above-described money and letters, and will deliver them to the Printer hereof, or to the Subscriber in Trenton, shall have the above reward.

JOSEPH CLUNN,
Capt. State Regt.

N. B. Tavernkeepers and others on the road are requested to take notice of such letters, and detect any person or persons who may have them in their possession.

Trenton, Nov. 11.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant and commodious Lot, containing near two acres of ground, whereon the family of the subscriber now dwells, situate near the markethouse in Trenton, fronting about 200 feet on Market street, and commanding a beautiful view of the Delaware for a considerable extent, including the Falls; together with the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit, a framed dwelling-house containing six rooms on the lower floor and two above, besides the kitchen and other roomy back buildings; a brick building fronting on the street, well calculated for an office or any publick business, having two rooms on a floor with a fire-place in each, and a cellar under the whole; a large and commodious carriage-house also fronting on the street; suitable buildings on the rear of the lot for stables and forage-houses, with an outlet the backway; two wells of exceeding good water with a pump in each, and a large garden well stored with excellent fruit-trees, asparagus-beds and other conveniences adapted as well to please the eye as to furnish the table.

The purchaser may have possession immediately. For terms apply to Major Gordon in Trenton, or to the subscriber in Philadelphia.

CHARLES PETTIT.

Loan-office certificates of an early date, would be preferred in payment, and a suitable advance allowed on them, especially for those bearing date before the 1st of March, 1778.

Nov. 15.

TO BE SOLD,

TICKETS in the Third Class of the United States Lottery, by Colonel HENRY VANDIKE, at his house in Somerset county, near Rocky-Hill.

Those who incline to purchase, may see the scheme of the lottery, and the adventurers in the second class may

know the fate of their tickets at the same place. As the chances in this class are so much in favour of the adventurer, he doubts not the demand for them will be very great. Those who are desirous of purchasing, are requested to be early in their applications, and particularly as it is expected the drawing will soon commence.
—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 99, *Nov.* 17, 1779.

CHATHAM, November 9.

Last Monday morning was taken at Rahway, concealed in a barn, Thomas Long, alias Bunkeye, a villain noted for his cruelties to many of our prisoners, and who has been active in carrying off several of the inhabitants. He was found without arms, therefore could be considered in no other light but as a spy, for which he was tried, found guilty and received sentence of death, which was duly executed on Thursday last.

TRENTON, November 10.

Friday last the Honorable the General Assembly of this State adjourned to meet at Mount-holly, on Monday following, for the dispatch of public business.—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, Numb. 1852, November* 22, 1779.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Douns township, Cumberland county, New-Jersey, on the 12th of October last, A SORREL HORSE, three years old, with a white strip down his face two white spots on his right side, a whitish mane and tail, about thirteen hands and a half high paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Nov. 15, 1779. DAVID SHEPPARD.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, November* 24, 1779.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.

Nov. 18. We are assured from good authority, that the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and New-York, have lately met in Convention at Hartford, for the purpose of considering of a general regulation of prices, which is considered by them as practicable under the late resolution of Congress for stopping the presses and procuring supplies by regular and steady taxation. They have proposed to the several States as far as Virginia inclusive, to meet in a General Convention for the above purpose, and to consider of other measures for the restoration of public credit, in this city, on the first Wednesday in January next.—From the late circular letter sent by the State of New-Jersey, there is little doubt but that State will accede to the proposition,—and it is most probable, Commissioners will be appointed from this State, which will comprehend seven States of the Union.

WHEREAS, the British Commissary of Prisoners by letter to me, dated the 12th of October last, has required "the immediate return of all officers or persons admitted by them to parole." I am hereby to direct, that strict attention and compliance be paid to this summons, and that they return to the city of New-York, without further delay.

Given at my office, at the headquarters of the army, this 8th day of November, 1779.

JOHN BEATTY,[1] Com. Gen. Pris.

(*The Printers in the different States are requested to insert the above in their Newspapers.*)

[1] For a sketch of John Beatty, see New Jersey Archives, XXVI. : 521.

FOR SALE,

SOME good LISBON SALT, by the large or small quantity, for cash, or exchanged for good wheat; also some ROCK SALT to be exchanged for Butter only, at Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH'S in Trenton.

November 23, 1779.

THE Deputy Barrackmasters of this State, under the late department of the Barrackmaster-General, are desired to meet the subscriber at the city of New Brunswick, on Monday the 6th day of December next, to settle their accounts, and receive their money.

SAM. H. SULLIVAN,[1]
late C. B. M. for New-Jersey.

Trenton, November 23, 1779.

TO be sold at publick vendue on Thursday the 2d of December next, at Samuel Cooper's Ferry, opposite Philadelphia, at three o'clock, Five very likely young NEGRO LADS, from 15 to 20 years of age, taken in the prize brig Triton.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
JOS. POTTS, Marshal.

New-Jersey, November 22, 1779.

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[1] Adjutant General Breintnall, of New Jersey, reports that Samuel H. Sullivan was Quartermaster at Trenton by a return from March 2, 1778, to March 2, 1779, under the immediate supervision of Moore Furman, Deputy Quartermaster General of New Jersey. The Adjutant General has no record of Mr. Sullivan's service as barrackmaster, but it appears by the newspaper advertisement in 1779 that he had formerly held that position. Mr. Sullivan died intestate in 1782. His mother, Margaret Sullivan, and his eldest daughter, Margaret Sullivan, renounced their right to administer, on August 9, 1782, Gerrit Gerritson and Henry Post witnessing their renunciation. Thereupon Abraham Demott, yeoman, of Somerset county, was appointed administrator, August 13, 1782, Henry Post going on his bond. Witnesses—William Paterson and Garrit Garritson. The inventory of the estate of Samuel Harriot Sullivan, of Reading township, Hunterdon county, taken August 10, 1782, was appraised by Garrit Garritson and Henry Post at £113–12–10.—*W. N.*

To the Publick.

Whereas *Nathaniel Hunt* and *Peter Brunner,* Commissioners for selling the estates of certain fugitives and offenders of the county of Hunterdon, have, by an advertisement dated the 15th of this inst. (November) and inserted in the New-Jersey Gazette, advertised for sale at publick vendue on Thursday the 16th day of December next, "The noted Farm called *Bellmount,* "situate in Hopewell, containing about 560 acres, divided "into two farms on one of which a ferry has been kept," as late the property of Daniel Coxe.

This is therefore to *forewarn* all persons from purchasing the said farms, (under the said commissioners) as I am legally vested with a clear and sufficient *Title* for the same fairly derived by a regular chain of conveyance, from Dr. Daniel Coxe, of the city of London, and have already commenced a suit at law, for the establishing and confirming the same.

D. Brearley.

Trenton, Nov. 3.

To Be Sold by the subscriber in Trenton, Six Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of Wood Land, besides allowance for highways, situate in Fairfield, in the county of Cumberland, State of New-Jersey, adjoining the lands of Thomas Whitaker and others, about seven miles from a navigable landing; the title indisputable.

Sam. Tucker.[1]

Trenton, Nov. 22.

[1] For a notice of Samuel Tucker, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1:11.

CAME to the house of Joseph Green, jun. in Trenton, about the 20th of October last, a Hog marked with a crop on one ear, and an halfpenny on the other. Any person proving his property, and paying charges, may have him of me,

JOSEPH GREEN.

Nov. 22.

WAS taken up on the 18th inst. between Trenton and Allentown, a Sorrel HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, with a star, his off hind foot is white a little above the hoof; supposed to be stolen. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him again by applying to the subscriber in Amwell, near John Ringo's old Tavern.

LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Gordon's Tavern, between Allentown and Trenton, on the 19th inst. a stray white HORSE, with a bridle and saddle on him, about nine years old, fifteen hands high, thin in flesh, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

LABAN HAMMELL.

Nov. 22.

TRENTON, NOVEMBER 24.

An ACT *to prohibit the Exportation of Provisions from the State of New Jersey.*

WHEREAS it is highly expedient to preserve amongst ourselves such articles of produce as may be wanted for our own consumption, or for the use of the army of the United States of America: AND WHEREAS the restraining of the exportation of provisions may have a tendency to distress our enemies, and weaken their operations against us, by with-holding from them the supplies they obtain by capturing our vessels; Therefore,

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted* by the *Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That an embargo be, and hereby is laid to prohibit the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, and all other kinds of provisions whatsoever, not herein enumerated, from this State, from and after the publication of this Act, until the first day of January next: Provided, That nothing in this Act contained, shall be taken or construed to extend to prevent the common intercourse between this State and the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

2. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live stock, or any kind of provision whatsoever, not herein enumerated, (except as before excepted) shall at any time hereafter be laden or found on board any ship or vessel, in any port or haven of this State, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Collector, or other Customhouse Officers, or any other person or persons whatsoever, by warrant from any one Justice of the Peace, directed to any Constable of the county, to seize such ship or vessel, with all such goods so taken on board as aforesaid; which ship or vessel, when so seized, shall be libelled in the Court of Admiralty, in the usual method of libelling captured vessels, in the name of the person seizing the same; which ship or vessel, so seized and libelled, shall be tried in the Court of Admiralty, agreeable to the directions of an Act, intitled, *An Act for instituting a Court of Admiralty, and for directing the mode of appointing Customhouse Officers in the State of New-Jersey,* passed at Trenton, the fifth day of December, 1778, in the same manner as vessels are tried that are taken from the enemy: And that all officers, witnesses and others, necessarily attending such trial, shall be allowed the same fees as are allowed in and by said Act in other cases; which vessel and provisions, when so seized and condemned as aforesaid, shall be sold by the Marshal, who, after deducting and paying all charges accruing on said trial and condemnation, shall pay one half to the person or persons seizing the same, and the other half to the Treasurer of the State, to and for the use of the State: Provided always, That the person or persons who shall sieze any vessel or vessels in pursuance of this Act, shall, if required by the owner, give bond, with sufficient security, to the Judge of the Court of Admiralty, conditioned for the payment of all costs and charges that may arise from such seizure, if final judgment be not had thereon in favour of the informer: Provided also, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to extend to prevent the taking on board such provision as shall be necessary for the stores only of any ship or vessel of war, or others trading to or from this State, or drove in by distress, or to prevent the shipping or transporting such provisions as may be requisite for the use of the fleet or fleets of His Most Christian Majesty, our illustrious Ally.

Passed at Trenton, October 7, 1779.

At a Joint-Meeting of the Legislative-Council and General Assembly of this State, on Wednesday last, the Hon. John Fell,[1] William-Ch. Houston, Esquires, and Doctor Thomas Henderson,[2] were elected Delegates to represent this State in Congress the ensuing year, to commence the first day of December next.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we learn, that a reinforcement to Count D'Estaing, of 12 ships of the line, has arrived at Martinico.

We learn that Count D'Estaing has left three frigates to cruize off the coast of South-Carolina, for the protection of the trade of Charlestown.

We hear that the Grand American Army are moving toward Baskenridge, where, it is said, they are to go into winter quarters.

At a Supreme Court lately held at Burlington, *Humphry,* a negro man belonging to Mr. *Elijah Bond,* was convicted of *burglary* and *larceny,* and is sentenced to be *executed* the first of December next.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 100, *Nov.* 24, 1779.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

We are told that General Washington is to cantoon his Army this Winter in the County of Morris, in New-Jersey, between the Town of Morris, and that of Mendem.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No. 1467, November* 29, 1779.

[1] For a sketch of John Fell, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1: 54, 456.

[2] A sketch of Dr. Thomas Henderson will be found in New Jersey Archives, XX.: 617.

CHATHAM, November 30.

Last week arrived at Elizabeth Town, on their way to New-York on parole, Generals Philips and Riedesel, of the convention troops, with their suits.

Several of the inhabitants of Morris county were last week apprehended and secured in gaol, for counterfeiting and passing the continental bills of credit.

Last Wednesday night the barns of John Ward and Nathaniel Camp, in Newark, were entirely consumed by fire.—It is supposed this base act was committed by some persons who have lately been detected, by Mr. Ward and Mr. Camp, in carrying on an illicit trade to New-York.

To be SOLD,

By JOHN DIXON,

At Bottle-Hill,[1]

TAFFETY,
Peelong,
Persians,
Check silk handkerchiefs
Silk gauze,
Black ditto,
Irish linens,
Mens gloves,
Womens ditto,
Check linens,
Oznaburgs,
Bath coating,
Sewing silk,
Fine thread,
Mohair,
Buttons,
Sleeve buttons,
Dutch lace,
Coarse and fine salt,
Bohea tea,
Alum,
Indigo,
Snuff,
Pins,
Needles,
Best pocket books,
Cutteau knives,
Barlow ditto,
Shears,
Horn combs,
Writing paper,
Beeds,
Garnets,
Jets,
Whale oil,
Stone ware.

Nov. 29, 1779.

[1] Now Madison, Morris county.

TO BE SOLD,

By MATTHIAS DENMAN,

BEST LEATHER BREECHES, for cash or country produce. Springfield, Nov. 26, 1779.

SETH GREGORY,

At BOTTLE-HILL, *has for* SALE,

GOOD flax, cheese, best liver oil by the gallon or barrel, shore and rock salt, wool cards, &c.

☞ The above articles are likewise to be had at Capt. William Green's, living on the place lately occupied by Daniel Tichenor, four miles from Bottle-Hill, on the direct road that leads to Baskenridge.

For SALE,

Three elegant blooded MARES.

ONE got by the famous horse Wildair, the other by Americus, and the other by Bold Britain, and all with foal by Capt. Blanchard's full blooded horse. Also for sale, a yearling filley, got by Golden Farmer, and out of the above Wildair mare. Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 29, 1779.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

On Friday the third day of December, at the house of the subscriber, near Mr. Brandt's tavern;

THREE or four good milch cows, hogs, a variety of household goods, amongst which are, a very neat case of drawers, a large elegant looking glass. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by

JOHN RUSSELL.

Nov. 29, 1779.

N. B. Was taken from the subscriber's door, about six days ago, a large ditching spade, very heavy and strong. Whoever will return the same, shall receive five dollars reward, and no questions asked, by J. R.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on Thursday the 25th instant, living near Whatnung Mountains, Morris County, two horses, one a red roan, with a star in his forehead, shod all round, trots and canters well, about fifteen hands high, seven years old;—the other a black horse, with a bald face, about fourteen hands and a half high, trots and canters well, shod all round. The owner of said horses are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABRAHAM MULFORD.

Nov. 29, 1779.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset County, two miles above the Landing on Rariton River, a negro man named CUDGE, about 28 years of age, short and thick set; had with him when he went away, a yellowish brown linsey woolsey coat, a black plush

waistcoat, two pair of tow trowsers, two tow shirts, and one woolen ditto, old stockings and good shoes; can speak good English and some Dutch. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall have Sixty Dollars reward, and all necessary charges, paid by

Somerset County. FRANCIS BRASIER.[1]
Nov. 29, 1779.

FOUND, on the road between Scotch Plains and Bound-Brook, a number of Continental Dollars. Any person describing said money can have it again by applying to Isaac Freeman, at Newark Mountains.

Nov. 29, 1779.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Newark Mountains, the 21st instant, a brown horse 14 hands high, 6 years old, has a star in his forehead, trots and paces, has one white hind foot. Any person that takes up said horse and thief, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horse, from

WILLIAM EGBERSON.

Nov. 29, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of John Simpson, in New-Providence, a brown mare about fourteen hands high, has a star in her forehead, natural pacer, about 14 years old. Whoever owns said mare are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Nov. 29, 1779.

[1] For a note on Francis Brasier, see New Jersey Archives, XX.: 151. An excellent account of the earliest generations of the Brasier family in America will be found in the N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record, 27: 37-42.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Chatham, the 12th inst. a black MARE about fourteen hands high, seven or eight years old, one white hind foot, stout built, supposed to be with foal, a natural trotter, and low carriage.—Whoever takes up said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have fifty dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ELIHU LINLEY.

Nov. 29, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, the 11th instant, a brown HORSE with a saddle on him; is five years old, 14 hands high, has a star in his forehead, one white hind foot, branded with P on the left thigh, trots and canters well, has a meley nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and returns him to the owner, shall have 100 dollars reward, paid by

JOSEPH BEACH.

Morris Town, Nov. 29, 1779.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from John Martin's, tavern-keeper, at the Short Hills, last Friday night, a black roan horse, with a saddle and bridle. The horse was three years old last spring, trots and canters, with little or no mane. Whoever secures the horse and thief, so that the owner gets his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or fifty dollars for the horse, and all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM MARSH, jun.

Nov. 29, 1779.

One hundred and thirty dollars reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, a dark bay mare, coming three years old, a natural pacer, has a bad mane, is very cross, and has been docked; she is about thirteen and a half hands high.—Whoever takes up and delivers me said mare, or lets me know where she may be had, shall receive Thirty Dollars and reasonable charges; and for securing the thief, if she be stolen, so that he may be brought to justice, the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

DANIEL TURNER.

Springfield, Nov. 29, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Morris Town, on the night of the 16th instant, a likely black mare, three years old past, with a small blaze in her face, and one hind leg white, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever will return said mare, or give information, so that she may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PETER DICKERSON.[1]

Nov. 29, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 23d inst, a large red pied ox, with the ends of his horns sawed off. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

SETH GREGORY.

Bottle-Hill, Nov. 29, 1779.

[1] For a note on Peter Dickerson, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1:123.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by

FOSTER HORTON,

In CHATHAM,

(By the GROSS, HUNDRED, DOZEN or SINGLE,)

The UNITED STATES

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD, 1780.

CONTAINING,

THE motions of the sun and moon;—the true places and aspects of the planets;—the rising and setting of the sun;—the rising, setting, and southing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses;—rising, setting and southing of the planets;—length of days;—judgment of the weather;—festivals and other remarkable days;—chronology of the most remarkable battles, sieges, retreats, &c. in the present war;—a table shewing the value of any number of dollars;—courts, roads, &c. Together with a variety of instructing and entertaining matter, both in prose and verse.

☞ *The astronomical part of the above-mentioned almanack, was calculated by the ingenious* DAVID RITTENHOUSE, *Esq; of Philadelphia.*[1]

[1] This almanack was printed for several years by Shepard Kollock, at Chatham.

Said HORTON has for sale,

A quantity of mohair and buttons, a few pounds of tea, snuff by the bladder or less quantity, and a few bushels of shore salt.

To be LET for a term of years, by

GARRET RAPALJE,

At Squire's Point,

A Valuable FORGE, with four fires, and two hammers, all in good order, and never wants water in the dryest season; lying at the head of Muskenycunck river, about eight miles from Hanover furnace, where the best pigs can be had for making steel; there are seventy acres of very good meadow land.

CAME to the plantation of John Smalley, in Piscataway, in the year 1777, when the enemy were in this state, a dark brindle COW. Any person who can prove her to be their property, may have her, paying all expences, by applying to Catherine Welch at the above place.

BEST imported rock and blown salt and bohea tea, to be exchanged for country produce; and an assor[t]ment of earthen ware, to be sold for cash or country produce, by

ROBERT HUNT.

N. B. A large young horse to be sold at the same place.

Elizabeth Town, Nov. 22, 1779.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from the first Jersey regiment, one NATHAN HALL, a soldier in the Lieutenant Colonel's company; it is generally supposed that he is at or near Horse-Pond forge: He is an elderly man, and is about five feet ten or eleven inches high. He had leave of absence for ten days last January, and has never, as yet, returned.—Likewise one BENJAMIN LISK, a soldier in the same company, a blacksmith by trade, about five feet ten inches high. Whoever takes up said deserters, and brings them to the first Jersey regiment, shall receive the above reward for either of them, and for the two, One Hundred Dollars, from Lieut. Bouroughes, commanding said company, or Lieut. Samuel Seely.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XLII., November* 30, 1779.

October 26, 1779.

Mr. COLLINS,

YOUR 93d Number has brought the Performance of your Correspondent the True Patriot, who has embellished his monstrous production with ornaments of Billingsgate eloquence and Grubstreet rhetoric, in which polite improvements he appears to have made no inconsiderable proficiency: I shall therefore not presume to approach his immensity, with the first attempt of a young genius in that way, being no way ambitious of distinguishing myself in that most noble art, the art of calumny.—

His writings, however, must convince the world, that he has made a convert of himself, and that he is willing to part with his money according to his own plan, that is, to retain one fifteenth or one twentieth of the nominal sum as original value, which sufficiently proves that he received his money so, long before a majority of his more virtuous countrymen did; and if he has no money, he is a very improper person to dispose of other peoples: he says my charge against him is, that he recommended an unjust and impolitic plan that depreciated the currency; and as his powerful motive to trouble the press is, that he perceived I had borrowed this charge from the general talk of persons too much actuated by self-interest, sinister views, and prejudicing the community against his favourite plan, which he calls the most just, equitable and salutary.

First. As to the depreciation of the currency, the more virtuous part of the community sold at a much lower rate than twenty for one, which he imprudently was at so much pains to prove in the publick papers, was about the standard at that time; this being premised, if his writings answered any purpose, it effectually answered the purpose of bringing them all up to it, others refused to sell at any price, and if the engrosser and forestaller were actuated by self-interest, his plan would naturally cause them to ask twenty times as much as they sold at before, otherwise their expectations could not be answered. In a word, to go about to prove his writings to have a tendency to depreciate our money, is like holding a candle to the sun; and as to his plan being most just, equitable and salutary, the contrary of which is self-evident.—Does the Patriot know, that a large majority of the people, who have opposed the enemy in the field, sold their property to support our army, and received their pay in continental money when as good as specie? No: he appears a stranger to this: I presume he is none of those kind of patriots, who oppose the enemy in the field. Does the Patriot know, that there are still among us a number, who ought to be denominated Tories, who never opposed the enemy in the field, and have sold none of their property to support our army, or otherwise, because they would take none of our money? who, by his plan, would remain as rich as they used to be; and the others, on whom the temporal salvation of the United States in a great measure, under God, depends, doomed to beggary. Behold the most just, equitable and salutary plan, recommended by that piddling politician! Is it a secret to him alone, that the bills of credit, through the recommendation of Congress, have been made a lawful tender in payment of money, equal to silver and gold, by the several Legislatures in union; and that there are thousands, who have paid their debts with it, who had received silver and gold? Is it most just, equitable and salutary, that such should retain only a twentieth part thereof? I do not hesitate to pronounce his plan a recommendation of abominable robbery, notwithstanding his being possessed of so much incoherence and self-sufficiency, as to grace it with the specious name of a tax: and as the money has been made a lawful tender by the several Legislatures in union, as I have before observed, and whereas the True Patriot has recommended it to the different Legislatures to pass seasonable laws, (in his 6th Number, as published in your Gazette Number 74) that no one of the citizens shall be obliged to receive payment for debts contracted before the year 1777, in this depreciated currency, Quere, Does he mean that they are to be paid in gold or silver? or that they are to receive twenty times the sum in this same depreciated currency? the latter of which, I suppose to be what he intends. Previous to such a law, I should be glad if the True Patriot would also, for the preservation of equity and justice, recommend to the different States other seasonable laws, having regard to all those, who received the money before such seasonable laws were passed, and all those who sold their lands at moderate prices, disposed of their property for the use of the army, or otherwise confiding in the publick faith, and received their money when as good as specie; in short, all those who

possess their estates in cash at original value, (not forgetting those whose original value itself is melting, and melted away) and do not come within the classes of his exempts: this indeed appears something difficult, but make no doubt his fruitful invention, fondness for novelty, superior abilities, great wisdom, and above all his love of justice, will enable him to fix a plan to do equal justice to every person.

It seems to me, if he had recommended a plan in favour of such innocent sufferers, instead of the seasonable laws for debts contracted before the year 1777, and now unpaid, it would have been more just, equitable and salutary; it would have sufficiently served the purpose of those, who had their money yet to receive, if he had recommended a repeal of those laws by which the money was made a legal tender, which would finish the whole at once, and no doubt finally would have answered the design of our True Patriot: but as I mean not to inflame or exaggerate matters, but try them by those feelings and affections which nature justifies, to have said nothing against a plan which justice and reason forbids, and my affections, wounded through a thousand pores, instruct me to detest, is madness and folly; a plan big with mischief, a burlesque to the name of Patriot, that recommends not only the most flagrant and wanton violation of the publick faith, but is destructive to the primary obligations of nature and society.

From henceforth I mean not to take any notice of the performance of that banditti, who, I presume, compose the iniquitous writings of the True Patriot, who profess such a disregard to equity, such contempt of order, such stupid blindness to future consequences, as must immediately have the most tragical conclusion, and must terminate in the destruction of the greater number, and in a total dissolution of society to the rest.

And, finally, to put an end to the evils his or their writings have or may occasion, I beg my fellow-citizens and farmers to read with the attention it deserves the address from Congress to their constituents, part of which is as follows:

"It is with great regret and reluctance, that we can prevail upon "ourselves to take the least notice of a question, which involves in it a "doubt so injurious to the honour and dignity of America. The enemy, "aware that the strength of America lay in the union of her citizens, "and the wisdom and integrity of those to whom they committed the "directions of their affairs, have taken unwearied pains to disunite and "alarm the people, to depreciate the abilities and virtue of their rulers, "and to impair the confidence reposed in them by their constituents. "To this end, repeated attacks have been made to draw an absurd and "fanciful line of distinction between the Congress and the people, and "to create an opinion and a belief, that their interest and views were "different and opposed. Hence the ridiculous tales, the invidious "insinuations, and the whimsical suspicions that have been forged and "propagated by disguised emissaries, and traitors in the garb of "patriots. Hence has proceeded that notable discovery, that as the "Congress made the money, they also can destroy it; and that it will

"exist no longer than they find it convenient to permit it. It is not "surprising that, in a free country, where the tongues and pens of "such people are and must be licensed, such political heresies should "be inculcated and diffused; but it is really astonishing that the "mind of a single virtuous citizen in America should be influenced "by them."

Hence then, my brave fellow-citizens and farmers, let us rely on the virtue of our rulers; let us cheerfully comply with the requisitions of Congress; let us no longer heighten our calamity by furnishing the means by which we suffer; the exorbitant prices of the necessaries of life, &c. my delicacy prevents me to mention: these matters I leave to the wisdom of Congress and the Legislatures, hoping they will see the necessity of laws to regulate speedily our trade, and that the most equitable mode of taxation may be adopted. It is well known that numbers who have immense sums of money, are paying no tax at all; to catch these runaways, will require the attention of the Legislature; and in lieu of the more virtuous part of the community's indemnifying the Tories estates, I would recommend the mode of Virginia, where persons who breathe the air of liberty, and do not deserve pay for it.

That the Congress and Legislatures will interfere to bring about a happy change in our affairs, is the cordial prayer of the publick's sincere, well-wishing friend.

A FARMER.

Mr. COLLINS,

IF any of the thoughts in the following essay should be deemed worthy the attention of the publick, you are welcome to communicate them through the channel of your paper.

HONESTUS.

THE disorders in our finances have given birth to an innumerable multitude of essays. Every one has a favourite scheme of his own to propose; the adoption of which will infallibly effect a cure. Encouraged by the example of others, I shall venture to throw out to the consideration of the publick, a few observations on this momentous subject; trusting, that should my notions prove erroneous, I shall experience the same indulgence, that has been so liberally granted to the mistakes of others.

Much has been said in favour of regulation—and indeed the advocates for it appear so numerous, and promise such good effects from it, that it is with the utmost diffidence I oppose it; was it not that, placing too great confidence for relief on this remedy, we might possibly be diverted from pursuing other means, with that earnestness and assiduity, which the present exigency requires—was it not, I say, for this consideration, I should have remained silent on the subject.

It is allowed on all hands that the value of a circulating medium is merely relative. Were it possible, for instance, to convey, by some

magic trick, into the pockets of every individual, throughout these United States, a sum of money equal to what he before possessed, would any one, I would ask, be one whit the richer for it?—Certainly not. It is a fact confirmed by woeful experience, that the value of money will always be proportionate to the quantity in circulation.

Let us suppose that, at the commencement of the war, the whole sum in circulation amounted to thirty millions of dollars, and that a regulation had been established at the then current prices of commodities. By a computation from the tables, I find that the annual expenditure requires nearly the whole sum in circulation. In four years therefore it would have been necessary to have emitted nearly four times that sum, that is one hundred and twenty millions; but, to obviate all objections, let us say sixty millions. If the principles above laid down are well founded, the money would then be reduced to two thirds of its former value, that is, a dollar would be really worth but half a crown.

The money thus circumstanced, I say in the first place, that it would be impossible to enforce a regulation, where it was so manifestly the interest of every one to break it; and in the next place, that every attempt at enforcing it, would necessarily tend to depreciate it: for when people found they could not obtain a just value in money for their commodities, they would naturally have recourse to barter—and in proportion as the money ceased to circulate, its value would be diminished. And though we might still be able to extort for the use of the army at the regulated prices, yet as these prices would be so disproportionate to the real value of commodities, the obtaining supplies in this mode would be neither more nor less than a tax upon those who furnished them. A tax, in every point of view, the most odious that could be invented. From this exposition of the matter, it appears evident to me, that regulation, instead of fixing the value of the money, has a direct tendency to accelerate the depreciation of it by causing it to stagnate.

To go into a regulation, at this time, with a view to prevent the farther depreciation of the money, would, in my apprehension of the matter, be madness in extreme. Not a proposition in all Euclid's elements is more clearly demonstrable, than that the value of a circulating medium must ever be in a direct ratio to the quantity of trade or goods bought and sold. Now there are but four possible ways, by which this ratio can be affected.

First—*Increasing the quantity of trade.*

Secondly—*Decreasing the quantity of medium.*

Thirdly—*Decreasing the quantity of trade.*

Fourthly—*Increasing the quantity of medium.*

By the two first the medium is said to be *appreciated:* by the two latter it is said to be *depreciated.* But there is another way, you will say, of causing the medium to depreciate, and that is, when, through a want of confidence, the circulation of it becomes cramped; and a part of the trade is carried on by barter, or some other means. But this, with respect to the medium, is undoubtedly *decreasing the quantity of trade.*

Let us now try, by the test of these principles, how regulation would operate towards appreciating or fixing the value of our paper money. There are, as I have just now said, but two possible ways of doing this. First, *decreasing the quantity of medium:* or, secondly, *encreasing the quantity or objects of trade.* But regulation, so far from affecting either, has a direct contrary tendency.

The money at present, let us say, is depreciated forty prices of what it was in 1774; and a regulating law passes, fixing it at twenty. "Bravo!" say your advocates for regulation, "here is an immediate appreciation of the money to double its value."

This way of gaining property by creation, is to be sure a most charming invention. I have 4000 dollars, which, at the present rate of money, will purchase me 100 bushels of wheat. But by the magic power of regulation, I am enabled in an instant, with my 4000 dollars, to purchase 200 bushels of wheat.—Now, unless this additional 100 bushels of wheat have been created for me, by the almighty power of regulation, I certainly put a trick upon my neighbour, and defraud him of so much of his property. But the truth is, that my neighbour, if he has any sense, will not suffer himself to become the dupe of this legerdemain. "No," he would say, "you shall have the wheat, but give me the value of it."

In short, no man, who is not an arrant blockhead, will part with his property at half its value. Barter, or the use of some other medium, will be substituted in the room of paper money; which, notwithstanding all the laws that can be made, will depreciate in proportion as it ceases to circulate.

But why regulate now? Have not Congress stopped the sluices of depreciation, by declaring they will emit no more money. The quantity of money can be no farther increased; nothing then can cause it to depreciate, but a decrease of trade, or, in other words, contracting the circulation of it. "But at the present enormous prices, sufficient supplies cannot be raised; therefore a reduction of prices becomes necessary; and there is no other way to effect this but by regulation." This argument is really too ridiculous to deserve a serious answer; and yet it is the only one I have heard in favour of regulation. In the name of common sense, let us learn to reason on this subject independent of paper money. It is a sufficient supply of provisions, cloathing, ammunition, &c. we want. Whether the quantity of pasteboard, which serves to represent this provision, cloathing, ammunition, &c. be increased or diminished, it matters not one jot. Let us appreciate, or depreciate it, to what degree we please, it signifies nothing. The aggregate sum of the one will still be the same, whatever changes the other may be made to undergo.—The pasteboard in itself is indeed of no value. Let us put what figures we please upon the face of it, it will still be of no more value than pasteboard, unless we have power to make it represent something that is of value. Will the farmers proportion of the expence of the war cost him one bushel of wheat more or less, whether we estimate it at 20 or 40 dollars per bushel? Regulation may impose on the unwary, but can neither increase the quantity, nor diminish the consumption of commodities.

HONESTUS.

TRENTON, December 1.

Congress, we learn, have recommended it to the several Legislatures of the United States to pass regulating Acts, to take place on the first day of February next—and that they have negociated a loan with the Court of France and the States of Holland to a very considerable amount. The good effects of these important strokes of policy, will we flatter ourselves, soon be felt, as they will doubtless put our finances and our army upon a very respectable footing.

Since our last Colonel Washington, with about 160 Light Dragoons, passed through this place on their way to Bristol, where they will wait for further orders.

The Legislature of this State have agreed to raise a Tax of Nine Millions of Dollars, to be collected in two payments, one by the first day of May, and the other by the first day of September next.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber near Trenton, on the 18th inst. a small white Horse, 13 hands high, about five or six years old, trots and paces. Whoever takes up said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

Daniel Smith.

Nov. 29.

WAS taken up on the 18th of November, by the subscriber in Maidenhead, a small grey Horse, about 14 hands high, trots and paces. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

John Stevens.

Nov. 30.

To be sold, a number of Cedar Posts and Rails. Enquire of JOSEPH MILNOR in Trenton.

WAS taken up by the subscriber near Trenton, on the 20th of November, a BAY HORSE rising four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, without mark or shoes. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

ROBERT PEARSON.

ROBERT SINGER has for Sale.

At his Store in Trenton, the following Articles, which he will sell as low as the times will admit of.

BEST bohea tea, coffee and sugar, broad cloths of different colours, shaloons of different colours, black and light coloured calimancoes, blue and green moreens, 7-8 and yard wide linens, black mode, white sarsnet, broad and narrow ribbons, thread and silk gauzes, fine and coarse sewing thread, coloured thread and buttons, wool cards, snuff and tobacco, dark and light chintzes, dark and light calicoes, black silk handkerchiefs, cotton ditto, mens worsted hose, silk and cotton ditto, black cotton velvet, blue cut ditto, blue serge, skeleton wire and bonnet pins, nutmegs, indigo, broad and narrow worsted bindings, pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers, country salt, window glass 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, and a variety of other articles.

IS now in the possession of the subscriber a red roan Horse, supposed to be about ten or twelve years old, about fourteen hands high, a small star in his forehead, and shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, and take him away.

ELIAS PHILLIPS.

Maidenhead, Nov. 25.

State of New-Jersey, Bergen County. } PUBLICK notice is hereby given to all persons, that have any demands either on bond, note, mortgage, book, or otherwise, against the persons whose names are hereunto annexed, to bring them to two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county, within ten months from the date hereof, in order to have them settled; and likewise notice is hereby given to all persons, that have any goods, wares, merchandize of any kind, or owe on bond, note, mortgage, or otherwise, any sum or sums of money, to any of the offenders whose names are herein underwritten, and shall neglect to make discovery thereof to one of us the subscribers, within one month from the date hereof, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case directs. The names are as follows, viz. John F. Ryerson, John J. Ackerman, Harmanus Van Blerkum, Peter I. Van Blerkum, Jacobus Fox, Peter T. Harring, John C. Harring, Abraham C. Harring, Peter Lent, Jacob S. Van Winkelen, Timothy Lewis, Abraham Lent, Richard Yeats, Thomas Outwater, Charles Beekman, Jacobus Peck, Samuel Peck, John Merselse, John P. Derye, Gabriel Van Norden, Daniel S. Demerest, James Van Buren, Arie Demerest, Abraham A. Quackenbos, David Van Boskerk, John C. Bogart, Peter Tise, Hendrick Deremus, Andrew Van Boskerk, Christian A. Zabriske, and Derrick Ackerman.

Nov. 15. HENDERICUS KUYPER, JAMES BOARD, GARRET LYDECKER, } Commissioners.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, about ten o'clock on Monday night, the 22d of this inst. November, a bright Bay Horse, supposed to be about ten years old, hollow backed, a small star in his forehead, about fourteen and an half hands high, without either ear

mark or brand to be perceived; when taken he had no shoes on, and appeared to be a little lame; he is hurt in his wind. Whoever takes up the said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, at his house, in Nottingham township, Burlington county, and state of New-Jersey, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and Two Hundred for securing the Thief, so that he may be brought to justice, paid by

WILLIAM TRENT.

N. B. The said horse was lately the property of Col. Davis, of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and is one of a pair which said Davis bought of James Wilson, Esquire, of Philadelphia.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 101, *Dec.* 1, 1779.

New-York, December 1.

Copy of a letter from a Gentleman in Jersey to his friend in this City.

Dear Sir,

HAVING determined at all events, to risque the conveying a letter to you with the particulars of a very diverting scene, which happened yesterday at Governor Livingston's house, I hope this may come safe to your hands.

It may, perhaps, be necessary to inform you in the first place, although I imagine you must have seen it in our papers, that the Congress have recommended it to the several States, to set apart the ninth day of December, as a day of thanksgiving to the Lord, for *that he hath prospered the arms of the Americans, and of their good and great Ally the French King.* In consequence of which recommendation, our Governor had by proclamation, ordered it to be observed in this State; and vast quantities of turkies, ducks, geese, &c. were cooped for the purpose:

But on the arrival of Major Clarkson* with the doleful news of the total defeat of the Americans and their Allies, in an attempt to storm the British lines at Savannah, the Governor must, from what followed, have thought that the recommendation from Congress, and his own Proclamation not only premature, but too palpable to impose even on the most ignorant; for the very next day after Mr. Clarkson passed here on his way to Gen. Washington, the Governor summoned all the neighbouring clergy to meet in consultation at his house, on the twenty-fourth inst. On their coming together he informed them that he had thought of revoking his proclamation relative to celebrating a day of thanksgiving; and instead thereof, to appoint a day for fasting and prayer; for that the prospect was now greatly changed, and that he would be glad to have their opinions. A long silence ensued, and each of these Reverend Divines seemed greatly distressed at the Governor's proposal, as it tended to deprive them of a good dinner, (which they seldom meet with) and which on these occasions they levy on their parishoners. By the method these self denying gentry pursue in sending notes to all the Deacons in their respectable parishes, fixing different hours for their dining, they never fail of refreshing themselves with a good meal four or five times on the same day, and of embracing those opportunities of administering *comfort* to such of their *female* parishoners, who from their peculiar zeal and affection for the Clergy, prefer these *private visitations,* to an attendance on public devotion.

At length one of these reverend teachers, (named Richards) whether from principle, or the love of good eating, I can't say, put an end to their silence, by declaring to the Governor, that he was determined his congregation should celebrate the day, with great joy and thanksgiving; for he was of opinion that the Lord had wonderfully delivered

* Son to Mr. David Clarkson, of Flatbush, who has another Son also employed in murdering his Majesty's Liege Subjects.

their country from the French King; who he said it evidently appeared, from the demand made by the Count d'Estaing at Georgia, intended to have held it as a part of his dominions, in case he had defeated the British troops; and that he was now convinced that whatever part of the United States the French should get possession of, would be lost forever to the Americans.

This bold declaration of Mr. Richards seemed to have great effect upon his brethren, and although they did not declare their sentiments in the decisive manner he had done, yet they said it was a strange demand; that the people were alarmed; that it was very necessary matters should be explained; that if the country was to be taken from them, the alliance appeared to be dangerous rather than beneficial; that if the King of France was to rule them, they would be obliged to take their religion from him; that the prospect was very melancholy; taxes intolerable, their paper money not worth counting; that millions of their dollars were counterfeit; the necessaries of life not to be had; that great numbers of the inhabitants and chief part of the army subsisted by rapine and plunder, to effect which they often committed murder; and that these were likely to be the only fruits of all their struggles for liberty—For they now plainly saw, if their country was wrested from one King, it would be immediately seized by another; that they could wish the terms offered by the British Commissioners had been accepted, for that they would have made them as independent and happy as could possibly be desired, and have secured their religion and liberties against the attacks of every power.

His Excellency (which you will hardly believe), remained silent, and his thoughts seemed to have taken a flight to some other region, and it is said there appeared strong symptoms in his countenance, either that he was affected with these important truths, or that he was in deep *law-cogitation* how to evade the force of them.

The Reverend Doctors having waited some time, for a

reply from the Governor, and observing that he was so lost in thought, as not to pay the least attention to them, were about to depart without further ceremony; and accordingly ordered their horses.—The Governor's son, who acts as his private Secretary, thought it advisable, in order to prevent an affront to the Clergy, to rouse his father from this state of absence, and giving him a jog, said, Sir, the gentlemen's horses are coming.—The sudden sound in his ear occasioned as sudden a start from his chair, and the cry of my horse—my horse.—Upon this outcry, some of the clergy immediately took to their heels, supposing he had meant his *horse whip,* and that they were to undergo the discipline of it, for having delivered their thoughts so freely; whilst others of them, concluding that the poor Governor had either lost his senses, or was under strong political conviction, caught hold of him, in order to prevent his doing himself an injury.

The family who were in the adjoining room, observing the precipitate flight of some of the clergy; and being alarmed with the noise in the Governor's apartment, immediately rushed in, to discover what was the matter. The increase of numbers tended greatly to increase the Governor's phrenzy, and nothing but the utmost exertion of force, kept him from leaping out of one of the windows. His Lady's voice at length prevailed; for being assured by her, that there were none about him but his friends, he was more composed, and reproached his son as being the means of throwing him into so disagreeable a situation.—The young man conscious that what he had done was purely from a motive of politeness, and unwilling to remain under the displeasure of his father, assured him that he must have misapprehended his words.—The Governor, not satisfied with his son's declaration, insisted upon his repeating the words that had given rise to his uneasiness, upon which he told his father, that observing that the gentlemen were about to depart, and perceiving that he did not appear to be sensible of it, he thought the most decent

way to give him a hint of it was, by saying their horses were coming.—Is it possible replied his Excellency, that I could have been so mistaken? I really thought said he, that you called out *Simcoe's* horse were coming; and you all know, said his Excellency, what a direful dilemma I was reduced to on their late appearance in this neighbourhood.—He then explained largely, on the very ridiculous manner of carrying on the war in sudden excursions, and informed the company that the greatest heroes had their hours of diffidence, and that unfortunately for him, he had often been surprised in those unlucky moments, and therefore he hoped it would be an excuse for the present perturbation of his mind; for that he always found upon recollection on these occasions, that he wanted not that resolution, which was necessary for the defense of his country, and the support of the glorious cause of liberty and independence.—Being thus recovered from his dreadful apprehensions of Simcoe's horse, he proceeded to make some reply to the clergymen who remained: and after many apologies for what had happened, he told them that although he must confess, the demand made by d'Estaing of a surrender of Georgia to the arm of France, tended to alarm the fears of the ignorant he was of opinion that he had acted agreeable to *law*.—For that a case in point had struck him, the consideration of which had taken up his whole attention, and thrown him into a state of absence, at the very time when his son had imprudently, by an unguarded expression alarmed his fears.

He then informed them that it was a parallel case with that of a mortgage entering upon the mortgager without foreclosing the equity of redemption: And that as the United States owed an immense debt to France, it was but reasonable that whatever part of the United States France should enter upon ought to be held by them until their debt was paid, when he hoped they would surrender it again to the States. The Governor's law point it seemed rather increased the fears of these gospel teachers; for Mr.

Richards, who was one of those that remained, appeared apprehensive that the Comte might on his arrival here enter the coops of his parishoners and hold the poultry that were fattening for the day of thanksgiving to his own use and behoof: For he declared to the Governor, that if he intended to support the Comte with such points of law, he should pray most devoutly that the Comte might not enter his parish, until the thanksgiving day was past, on which day he intended to make his entries in such a manner, as not to leave the Comte even a tythe. The Governor it is said, appeared rather displeased at this declaration, and in a sullen tone told them, that he had discharged his duty, and that he left them to follow the dictates of their consciences, upon which they parted.

It would surprize you to hear the people in general here deliver their sentiments since Clarkson's arrival from Georgia. They make not the least scruple of declaring publickly that the Congress have sold them to France, and that d'Estaing should be the first man whom they would put to death, if he was to make his appearance among them.

You may rest assured that Congress are heartily sick of their bargain, and that the perfidy of the French nation, always practised with every other power is constantly staring them in the face; and I am confident they fervently wish that their constituents would afford them a plausible pretence of dissolving themselves; for they are now convinced that all their schemes of power and independance are vanished, and that Great Britain is the only power to whom their religion and liberties can be intrusted; may Heaven grant that she may again take us under her protection. I am with great regard,

Yours, &c.

New-Jersey, 25th November 1779.

We are told that General Washington is to canton his army this winter in the county of Morris, in New-Jersey, between the town of Morris, and that of Mendem.—*The Royal Gazette, No. 331, December* 1, 1779.

Mr. Washington, Chief Commander of the rebel forces, some days ago, on his passage over Hudson's River, underwent a very painful and memorable emersion, from the oversetting of his boat: and continued three quarters of an hour in agonizing struggle for the preservation of his life.

Mr. Washington finding the North River element too austere for his constitution, has, with his suite, adjourned to Morris.—*The Royal Gazette, No. 332, December* 4, 1779.

CHATHAM, Nov. 30.

Several of the inhabitants of Morris county were last week apprehended and secured in goal, for counterfeiting and passing the continental bills of credit.

NEW-YORK, Decem. 6.

Advices from the Country since our last are, That General Washington and Mr. Mead,[1] his Aid de Camp, and his Adjutant General,[2] were near being drowned last Saturday Week, by the overseting of a Whale Boat at a Place called Sandy-Point, on Hudson's River; that all the Army, but a Garrison of 1200 left at West Point, are marching down the Country in Division[s] under their proper Generals, supposed for Morris County; and 'tis conjectured they will hut this Winter either in Morris Town the Notch below Passaick Falls,[3] or the Mountain in the Rear of Mr. Kemble's; the Army has been short of Flour for some Time past on Account of the Dryness of the Season; Mr. Jacob Arnold's House, in Morris-Town, is taken for General Sullivan's Head Quarters for the Winter, as General Washington is to reside at Philadelphia until Spring;

[1] Richard Kidder Meade, Captain 2d Virginia, Oct. 24, 1775; Lieutenant Colonel Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Washington, March 12, 1777, to close of war; died 1805.—*Heitman's Register.*

[2] General Joseph Reed.

[3] The Great Notch, below the Little Falls and above the Great Falls of the Passaic—about three or four miles above Paterson.

Lord Stirling has declined going to the Southward, and 'tis imagined General Wayne will be appointed to that Command, and the Troops destined for South Carolina are, the Virginia and North Carolina Men, with Baller's Light-Horse; Col. Dayton will relieve Col. Seely at Elizabeth-Town in a few Days; and Col. Spencer takes Post at Woodbridge; and General Washington's best Train of Artillery is at Sucesunney, above Morris Town; a Number of the Eastern Men are to be hutted on the East Side of the North River under the Command of General Gates. —*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No. 1468, December* 6, 1779.

LOST

On the night of the 30th ult. on the road leading from Samuel Cooper's to Egg-Harbour.

A Single worked POCKET BOOK bound with yellow ferreting, and tied with a string of the same fastened to it: Had in it about 2500 dollars and an ivory small tooth comb. Whoever finds the said picket-book, and brings it to Samuel Cooper, or to the Coffee-house, in Philadelphia, with the money and writings lost in it, shall have Five Hundred Dollars Reward, paid by

JOHN SHAW.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, December* 8, 1779.

Mr. Collins,

The freedom with which I expose the futility of regulation in your last paper will, no doubt, draw upon me the resentment of some of its redoubtable champions. I wish it may—as I am fully persuaded, nothing is wanting to convince my countrymen of its inefficacy, but a full and candid discussion.

Regulation is indeed a solecism in politics;—in three words I prove it: let A stand for the quantity of trade, that is, the quantity of goods bought and sold; let B stand for the quantity of money, or circulating medium, necessary to carry on that trade; then consequently A=B: but regulation would make A=^{2}B=^{3}B, &c. &c. than which what can be a greater absurdity?

But a gentleman, who stiles himself a True Patriot, has hit upon a most notable expedient to extricate us from our difficulties. Let us,

says he, call in all the money, and give in return one dollar for twenty: but I would ask, what is to be done then? Is the same scene of iniquity to be again repeated—are thousands again to be ruined by a second inundation of paper money?—surely not. Indeed, could we suppose Congress wicked enough to make this experiment, happily they would find it impracticable, and if impracticable I would repeat the question, what is to be done then? Indeed it is not easy to conceive, how the mere alteration of certain characters, impressed on the face of a piece of pasteboard, could relieve us of any part of the burden, which the support of the war necessarily brings upon us. The figures on the pasteboard are mere types. It is the realities, which these figures are made to represent, that support our army. The proportion of this burden, to a moderate farmer, we will say, is ten bushels of wheat annually, or as many pieces of pasteboard, as will represent ten bushels of wheat. Now, in the name of common sense, of what consequence is it to the farmer, what sort of figures we choose to put on these pieces of pasteboard: but, says the True Patriot, we shall get rid of an immense load of debt by it.

Now, should we even admit, that the paper emitted by Congress is really a debt on the publick, which is by no means admissable, this certainly would not be the most honourable way of discharging it: but, for my part, I am perfectly at a loss to divine, in what this great debt consists. Whatever has been borrowed in France, or in any other foreign country, I readily grant, is really a debt upon the United States: but, in order to prove we have incurred no debt by the enormous quantity of paper issued by Congress, I would only ask this simple question; if, instead of issuing paper, Congress had levied the supplies in kine, would we, as United States, have been made either richer or poorer by the war, than we are at present?—certainly not. In short a small degree of attention to this subject will suffice to convince us, that it is not possible, by any kind of artifice or contrivance whatsoever, to anticipate the future recourses of a State, by foreign loans: and however an internal debt may be contracted, whether by *limitation of prices, depreciation of the medium*, or by *actual loans from individuals*, it is not the debt of the whole community, but merely of one part thereof to another. However singular this doctrine may appear, I am persuaded, on due consideration, it will be found to be just.

The expences of the war has hitherto been constantly defrayed by every man who has received paper-money; the depreciation of which has all along operated as a Tax—but a tax unequal and oppressive to extreme. The farmer, who formerly sold forty bushels of wheat to the States for forty dollars, and who now can purchase but one bushel for that money, has certainly contributed towards the support of the war thirty-nine bushels. Now, if every one had received, and still possessed, his due proportion of the money, all would be right—Whether it is all sunk, or all suffered to remain in circulation, would be a matter of perfect indifference to every individual.—No one would find himself one whit the richer or poorer for it. But unfortunately this is far from being the case—the burden has fallen most unequally—

whilst some have contributed more than twenty times their just proportion, others have been great gainers, or, at least, have contributed nothing. That restitution should be made to those, who have borne more than their equal proportion, is what justice and equity require of us—and it was solely with a view to effect this purpose, that Congress have pledged the faith of the United States for the sinking all the money within the term of eighteen years. But, should *this mode* of making restitution prove judicial to the publick welfare, I do not conceive we should be under the least obligation to make good the performance of this promise, provided some *other mode* could be adopted, that would do equal justice to the sufferers.

But whether Congress, at the conclusion of the war, shall think it necessary to sink so much of the money, as that the remainder shall be equal in value to silver, dollar for dollar—or whether they will suffer the money to find its own level, and discharge the debts due to and from individuals amongst us, at the same value they were contracted at—are questions, in the solution of which, the difficulties at present pressing us, are not involved. The grand desideratum at present is, to be able to raise the necessary supplies, without doing farther injustice to individuals: and let us turn which way we will, let us amuse ourselves with this or that plan, I am persuaded, we shall at length return fully convinced, that it is only to be effected by *taxations and loans.*

It has been proved that regulation and depreciation are in reality taxes—but of the most unequal and oppressive kind. Surely then, when urged by every motive, which can animate the exertions of a wise and spirited people, we cannot hesitate a moment, with the greatest earnestness, to set about *equal taxation.* Let the pressure of the burden no longer fall partially on individuals, but let us oblige every man to put his shoulder to the wheel. We have now weathered out five campaigns, whilst the debt we have contracted, is not worth mentioning. For, I again repeat it, nothing but what is due to foreigners can be properly called a debt.—As to what has been borrowed among ourselves, it is not the debt of the publick, but of individuals. Let no man then plead our inability. Has not our supplies of all kinds (except to the amount of the foreign debt) been drawn from amongst ourselves—and if this too could be done by means of a tax the most unequal that could be contrived—how much more easy will it be to effect by one, where the united wisdom of the legislative body of each State will be exerted to render it as equal as possible?

HONESTUS.

Somerset County } At an Inferior Court of Com-
State of New-Jersey } mon Pleas held in and for said county of Somerset, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great Britain, and other treasonable practices, found against Andrew Bell, James Voorhees and Ben-

jamin Tomson, of which proclamation was made at said court, that if they or any other person or persons on their behalf, or any persons interested, should appear and traverse, a trial should be awarded, but no traverse offered: therefore, notice is hereby given, that if neither they or any in their behalf, or any interested, shall appear and traverse at the next court to be holden in and for said county, the inquisitions will then be taken to be true, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the State.

Nov. 29. JACOB BERGEN, FREDERICK FRELINGHUYSEN, HENDRICK WILSON, } Commissioners.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 8.

Last week the North Carolina Brigade, Col. Clark commandant, passed through this place on their way to Philadelphia.

Monday last passed through this town on his way to Congress, SAMUEL-WITHAM STOCKTON, Esquire, Counsellor at Law, having lately arrived at Boston from Holland. This Gentleman is a native of this State, and we are happy to hear from several quarters that he has uniformly distinguished himself in different parts of Europe as a firm and zealous Friend to the Liberties of his Country, we therefore presume his own State will claim the advantage of his future services.—He left America in the beginning of 1775; and, after the appointment by Congress of a Minister at the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, he was called to the Secretaryship of that Embassy.—We hear also that he has resided the last five months in Holland, where he has much promoted the interest and advancement of the American Cause; and that he brings important dispatches from that country for Congress:—we therefore hope it will be but a short time before our Independence will be recognized by the United States of Holland; which

will entitle them to a share of our future extensive commerce.[1]

Tomorrow is to be observed, by the Inhabitants of this State, as a Day of publick THANKSGIVING and PRAISE, for the purposes set forth in His Excellency our Governor's Proclamation, inserted in our last.

Notwithstanding the flattering accounts of the British affairs, published in some of the late New-York papers, the wise men of the British Parliament draw a most melancholy picture of the calamitous circumstances of their country—Lord John Cavendish, in a late debate, said, "He would expend his fortune and hazard his life against the natural enemies of his country; and he would do as much *to bring Ministry,* the cause of all the nation's calamities, *to their deserts,"* declaring, with all the enthusiasm of resolution, *"that his resentment should be found firm and lasting."*—He further observed, that "nothing less than the most exemplary punishment ought to be inflicted upon them, and their respective estates confiscated, and applied towards the expences of the war."—Sir George Saville, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Baker, with others, were tremendously severe on Administration, the latter declaring that he "would oppose the granting any money, or going into any measures, *till the present Administration were dealt with as they ought to be"*—Lord North replying with sarcastic wit, and contemptuous pleasantry, Lord George Cavendish, advised him "to be sober, grave and serious *that* day, and to throw his wit and humour aside, for that *they would serve no longer."*

State of New-Jersey
Bergen County

AT an Inferior Court of Common Pleas, held for the said county on the 26th day of October, 1779, were returned inquisitions for joining the army of the King of Great-Britain, and other treasonable practices against Joost Demerist, John Brinkerhof,

[1] For a sketch of Samuel Witham Stockton, see New Jersey Archives, XXV.: 470.

Edmund Simmons, William Rome, Lawrance Rome, John Vanboskerk, Peter Vanboskerk, Harrimanis Lutkins, Joost Bogart, John Richards, Jacob Riker, John Daws, William Byard, Anthony Liponer, Winant Kettletos, John Dunscomb, Cornelius L. Vanhorn, Kenneth Mac Kinzey, Isaac N. Kipp, James Makus, Prenore Derik, A. Wannamaker, Jacobus A. Bogart, Cornelius Hallens, John Vanboskerk, jun. on which proclamation was made in said court, that if they, or any person on their behalf, or any person interested, would appear and traverse, a trial should be allowed, but no traverse was offered: therefore notice is hereby given, that if neither they, or any person in their behalf, or any interested do not appear to traverse at the next Court of Common Pleas to be held for the county, the said inquisitions will be taken to be true, and final judgment entered in favour of the State.

Nov. 15. JAMES BOARD, HENDERICUS KUYPER, GARRET LYDECKER, } Commissioners.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 102, *Dec.* 8, 1779.

CHATHAM, DECEMBER 14.

The 6th inst. departed this life, at Woodbridge, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL FRANKLIN PARKER, printer,[1] after a long and painful disorder, which he bore with the greatest patience.—His corps was interred the day following, in the Presbyterian burial ground, at that place, with all the honours of war, in the following manner, viz.

1st. A company of Continental troops, with their arms reversed, and a muffled drum beating the dead march.

2d. The corpse.

3d. The Mourners.

4th. Col. Webster's battalion of militia who were on duty in that town.

[1] Son of James Parker, the first printer at Woodbridge.

5th. The inhabitants of the town in general.

After the corps was interred the company of Continental troops under the command of Capt. Neeler, who were also on duty there, fired three vollies over the grave.—It may with justice be said, that the deceased was a zealous friend to American Liberty, and that he lived respected and died lamented by all his friends and acquaintance.—He took an active part early in the present contest. He was a major in the five months service in the troops of this State. Soon after that service was out, he was appointed a muster-master in the Continental army, in which post he continued until his health obliged him to quit the service, and retire home.

WILLIAM BUTLER,

Has for sale at Mr. David Bruen's, near Bottle-Hill meeting-house, the following articles, viz.

PLAIN mode, shoe binding, black sewing silk, sleeve buttons, pegging awls, awl blades, tacks, awl handles, knitting needles, raisins, calamancoes, hats, officers best gold epaulets, broad and narrow tapes, waistcoat patterns, fine thread, pins, shirt buttons. Also good bohea tea, which he will exchange on moderate terms for produce.

Dec. 13, 1779.

To be sold at private SALE,

SUNDRY head of horned cattle, among which are, two good yoke of oxen. Likewise for sale, a very likely half-blooded mare, which will be sold at a reasonable rate. For particulars apply to the subscribers, at Long-Hill.

DANIEL THOMPSON,
JABESH THOMPSON.

Dec. 6, 1779.

LAST week half a pound of loaf sugar and nutmeg, was taken from an indigent woman at Rahway, who was pregnant, and expected to have occasion for them in a few days. It was with much difficulty she procured them;—she therefore gives this public notice to those of her sex, in the like condition, near the enemy's lines, to be careful where they deposit such articles for the future.

Rahway, Dec. 13, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen the 15th ult. a large white spotted dog, with black spots intermixed with the white, short hair, with one of his tusks wanting, a yellow face, with white about his nose. Whoever will bring said dog to the subscriber, living near Bottle-Hill meeting-house shall have thirty dollars reward.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

Dec. 13, 1779.

BOHEA TEA,

TO be sold by the quantity, or single pound, by ISAAC ARNETT, at New-Providence.

ALMANACKS for 1780, sold by the printer hereof.

WAS sent to the subscriber on Monday last, a black horse about seven years with star and snip. Said horse was taken from one of Col. Baylor's light dragoons, by Col. Washington, at Trenton ferry. The fellow in whose possession the horse was found, said that he took him from a boy between Woodbridge and Amboy. Any person by applying, proving property, and paying charges, may have him again.

Daniel Marsh, Q. M.

Rahway, Dec. 13, 1779.

FOUND, since the first of November last, a number of Continental bills. The owner by describing said bills, proving property, may have them on application to

JAMES SHOTWELL.

Scotch Plains, Dec. 13, 1779.

To be SOLD, by

THOMAS MORRELL,

In New-Providence, three miles from Springfield,

BOHEA *tea (of quality supreme) by the hundred weight or pound, best French brandy, superfine crimson hair plush, fine scarlet do. black beads by the pound, cambrick &c. with a variety of medicinal articles as usual.*

A Reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given to the person who will discover the thief who stole out of the house of Samuel Smith, inn-keeper, in Elizabeth Town, this evening, the following articles: A valice, containing the muster and pay rolls of the 4th regiment of light dragoons, with sundry papers of great value to the owner, and of no value to any person else: also a bundle containing two sets of regimentals, green faced with scarlet; there is likewise in the valice some fine holland shirts, silk and worsted stockings, penknife, razor and other shaving utensils.—Whoever will bring them to Mr. Smith, in Elizabeth Town, or the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and no questions asked. Could the papers be conveyed to Mr. Smith, or myself, by any private way, it would much oblige me.

WILLIAM HENDERSON,
P. M. to the 4th Reg. L. D.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Bedminster township, on the 25th of October last, an apprentice girl, named Massey Doyl, between 14 and 15 years of age, brownish hair, sandy complection, and something of a down look; had on and took away with her, one long gown of striped purple callico, check apron, old red cloak, a pair of stays, three lincey petticoats, one blue, the other two of a reddish brown colour; three striped short gowns, one of linsey, the other two of tow and linen; a black silk bonnet, a round ear'd cap and ribbon, old blue yarn stockings, old pumps with steel buckles, some blue stocking yarn, a pair of pillow cases marked L R, and several other things.—Whoever will secure the said girl, or give intelligence so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN BARKLEY.

December 6, 1779.

To be Sold

By SHEPHERD KOLLOCK

At his House in CHATHAM,

Beft Bohea Tea,

For Cash, Butter, or any kind of Country Produce.

Mr. Kollock,

IN reading your late papers, I have been highly pleased with the performances of your correspondent Eumenes. I like his plan, and wish it might be put in execution. It breathes forth strongly the breath of liberty and justice to the oppressed, as well as wholesome counsel and advice to America in general. What can be more reason-

able than for Congress to give to every one the true value of his money, instead of giving value for cyphers? By this method the truly helpless widow and orphan, and other innocent sufferers, will be redressed—our public expences lessened and brought within our power—and many evils and difficulties prevented, which would otherwise come upon us. This plan appears to me preferable to taxing in the usual manner, because it would immediately relieve us of an enormous nominal debt, and remove in great measure from us the depreciation of our currency; the bane, as well as the curse of our country; under which it greatly labours, and groaneth at present.

I am aware that many will find fault should this plan take place, and say, our money is our own, and who has a right to take it from us? But remember, my friend, that you have risked your life and fortune, in the defence of your country, and obliged yourself by signing the association agreement, that you will abide by the Congress, and our rulers in general, in compliance with those measures which they in their wisdom shall think proper to adopt. I know that it will be very disagreeable to some monied men to lose fifteen or twenty parts of their money; but let such consider that if they have the true value of the whole, in the remainder, no injustice is done them, and their country much advantaged by such an exchange. The commonwealth ought to be the main object of every member of the community; and every one should be willing to sacrifice some of his private property for the advantage and good of the public; which I trust every true friend to his country will chearfully do, in order to extricate her from the tyranny of Britain, and from the oppression and cruelty of all those who are taking advantage of the times and of the depreciation of our currency.

A Friend to Liberty.

Mr. Kollock,

By giving the following a place in your paper, you will much oblige, your humble servant,

Arator.

Mr. Eumenes,

The plan pointed out by you, in the course of your *letters on our paper currency*, appears rational and wise in general; yet it appears to me there is an essential error in your plan of emitting *new money*, to be exchanged for the old. Though you pretend to answer an objection that the *new money* would depreciate as the old has done; yet I do not imagine you have sufficiently answered the objection; for you say in your fourth letter, "The fifteen million paper "dollars proposed would not be a debt upon the country, but might "pass for ever with only the expence of striking new bills to exchange "the old, when they become ragged." Upon this plan how could the depreciation be hindred?—But, upon a little reflection, I acknowledge it would not depreciate, because it would not at first have any *price;* therefore, it could not lose a value which it never had.

In order to know whether your plan of emitting money will answer for a community to adopt; let us see how it will answer for individuals to act upon. Suppose you should write an obligation after this manner, "I promise to pay to A—r, fifteen Spanish milled dollars, &c." And underneath you should write, "N. B. I never design to pay "you the money; but I engage to give you a new obligation of the "same tenor with this, as soon as it is worn out, or grown ragged, and "to do thus as often as the old one becomes ragged.

Do you think I would take such an obligation and give you the produce of my farm for it? As well might you imagine I would, as that the inhabitants of these *States* would take paper money upon your proposed plan of emition, and give the product of their farms for it; when at the same time they were assured that they should never receive any real value for it.

But the plan I would propose is this: Let fifteen million dollars of paper money be emitted, and the old redeemed with it, by giving thirty for one, as you have proposed. But in order to establish and keep the credit of it equal with silver and gold, let a time be fixed by Congress, perhaps three years would be the best, and then let the time be expressed on the face of the bills, when it shall be redeemed with silver or gold, paid to the possessors of the bills at the time expressed on the face of the bills for the redemption of them.

That this purpose may the better be effected; let five million of silver dollars be stipulated for by Congress, to be delivered to them on loan, at least one month before the time fixed upon for the redemption of those bills. Then let ten million dollars be called in by rates, the last of which to be paid into the Continental treasury at least one month before the time exprest on the bills for their redemption; so that all accounts might be well settled, so as to have the money ready to be paid to the possessours of the bills not called in by rate, on the very day it becomes due. Then let Congress assure us that the money shall be thus redeemed, and we will receive it equal with silver and gold.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XLIV., December* 14, 1779.

Married, on Monday evening last, in this city, Colonel ELISHA LAWRENCE, of Jersey, to Miss BECKY REDMAN, (second daughter of the late JOSEPH REDMAN, Esq;) a young lady whose superior beauty, joined with an elegance both of person and manners, render her justly admired by all who have the pleasure of her acquaintance.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, December* 15, 1779.

TRENTON, December 15.

By recent accounts from New-York, we learn, that the embarkation of troops which took place there many weeks ago, have not yet sailed. Their destination is certainly for Carolina or Georgia—but the reason of their not sailing, *is,* they have not a sufficient *convoy,* as they apprehend danger from Count D'Estaing's fleet.

We are informed that the *Refugees* in New-York are in distressed circumstances, several large families being obliged to crowd in one small room, and other families cannot even produce that convenience, but are obliged to live on board ships in the harbour, and provisions amazingly *scarce* and *dear.*

Last week the Hon. Major-General Gates passed through this place on his way to Virginia.

We hear that the Head-Quarters of the American Army is established at Morris-Town, in the Vicinity of which the troops are now hutting.

The Honourable the Legislature have passed an Act for establishing the holding the Supreme Court in future at Trenton.

Since our last most of the troops of the Virginia line arrived here, under the command of General Woodford, being on their way to the southward.—They are in high spirits, and make a martial appearance.

A New-York paper of the 20th ult. mentions the taking of a packet the 4th ult. with dispatches from General Washington to Count D'Estaing.

Mr. Collins.

You *will greatly oblige a distressed old man by inserting the following Petition in your next Gazette, which I wish to have done for two reasons, viz. That the Council and Assembly, now convened, may see it, and that all my fellow-citizens may have an opportunity,*

if they please, to give me their aid by joining their petetions with mine.

To the Honourable the Council and General Assembly of the State of New-Jersey, now convened at Mountholly.

The Petition of an Old Man, a citizen of your state, and a firm friend to the Independence of the United States.

Most humbly sheweth,

That whereas your petitioner, by industry and care in his younger days, accumulated a small fortune of about four thousand pounds, which, agreeable to law, he placed at interest on real security, the annual income of which was with frugality adequate to the support of himself, his wife and two children: but the depreciation of the Continental Money, which being by a law, passed by your honourable houses, made a legal tender in payment equal to Gold and Silver, has totally ruined your petitioner, his little fortune having been lately paid him in continental bills of credit, the depreciation being as forty to one:

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays that at this time, whilst your honourable houses are making provision for all the officers of government, nearly equal to the depreciation of the money, you will also make some provision for your petitioner, and save him and his family, together with other aged men, the widow and orphan, in similar circumstances, from want and misery—and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

An Old Man.

Dec. 7, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

A SET of the New Jersey Gazette, for the Year 1779.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD

A Good Cow with Calf,

Or will be exchanged for one with a Calf by her side.

Enquire of the Printer.

ONE Bushel of good SALT will be given for Seven and an Half Bushels of FLAXSEED, at *SAMUEL WORTH'S* Mill, near Princeton.

JOSEPH MILNOR,

Has for Sale, at his Store in Trenton,

A Large quantity of bar and slit iron, and nails by large or small quantities: Also sugar and tea, cotton by the bag or smaller quantity, a good assortment of dry-goods, such as broadcloths, coatings, calicoes, linens, silk handkerchiefs, best pipes by the groce or smaller quantity, &c. He will give ten dollars per bushel for good clean FLAXSEED.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 103, *Dec.* 15, 1779.

To MARIOT ARBUTHNOT, *Esquire, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in North America, &c. &c. &c.*

The humble ADDRESS of the Committee of his Majesty's Loyal Refugees from several of the revolted Provinces in America.

SIR,

THE Loyal Refugees from the several revolted Provinces of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, having the Approbation of his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton to assemble, and hold mutual Intercourse with each other, beg Leave to wait upon, and express to you, as his Majesty's Commander in Chief of the Naval Department, those particular, and respectful Compliments, due to a Station so eminent, and a Character so worthy. From the very ready, and warm Disposition which you have been pleased to shew and express in Favour of the Loyal Refugees, we cannot but persuade ourselves that so numerous a Body of his Majesty's faithful Subjects will ever meet with your countenance and protection—After the severe proofs we have already given of an unshaken attachment to our Sovereign, and Country, we trust it is unnecessary to repeat what our actions have so evidently, and uniformly evinced. But permit us, Sir, to assure you that the same Principles of Duty which urged us to the free, and great sacrifices we have made, will also actuate us in future, to afford to you, upon all occasions, as well as to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, every aid, and influence in our Power,

for restoring Peace, Order and good Government, to these his Majesty's Colonies.

Signed DAN. COXE,[1] President.
By Order
JA. HEPBURN, Secretary.

To which the ADMIRAL returned the following ANSWER.

To the President and Committee of the Loyal Refugees from the several Provinces of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,

I Am very much flattered by the Address of the Loyal Refugees from the several Provinces of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South Carolina, and truly happy to find that my zeal and exertions as Commander in Chief of the Navy have merited the approbation so respectable, so honourable a Body of Loyal Inhabitants.

Your sufferings in the Cause of the Constitution of the British Empire, entitle you to every Regard and Attention of the Government and its Officers, and be assured that as one of them, I shall have inexpressible pleasure in contributing, by every means in my Power, to restore to the deluded People of the Colonies, the blessings of peace and freedom. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble
And most obedient Servant,
MR. ARBUTHNOT.

N. York, 12th Dec. 1779.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, December* 20, 1779. *No.* 1470.

[1] For a sketch of Daniel Coxe, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, see New Jersey Archives, 19 : 439.

For the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

LETTERS ON OUR PAPER CURRENCY.

LETTER V.

I DID not expect so soon to have wrote again upon the subject of our paper currency, but something has occured that induces me to offer something more on this head. We are all in duty bound to say and do all that we properly can for the good of our fellow creatures, and to prevent evil. I cannot help thinking what is best for my fellow countrymen, and what is not; and if I think differently from some others, especially those that lead in public affairs, it may be my unhappiness; but still I have a right to and am bound to point out the wrong measures that are pursuing or which appear to me and many others to be wrong; I say pursuing while they are only in agitation and not determined. When laws are once made I shall submit to them; yea support them, and act as an obedient subject; though I should think that some other measures might have been much better. In my letters I purposely avoided saying any thing upon regulating prices, because I hoped our leaders would have seen the difficulties and bad consequences of such a measure. I also said as little as possible upon the attempt to appreciate our Continental bills, because I hoped a better might be fallen upon. But I find these things are in agitation, and measures pursuing to carry them to the extent. Sure I am the country must and will sooner or later feel the bad effects of such a measure, and I must yet hope they may be avoided.

As to regulating prices, the method I think must be either, *First*, To set the prices of things were they now are or near it, and let them continue so without alteration. Or, *Second*, Begin where they now are, or near it, and monthly, quarterly, or yearly appeciate the money; or which is the same thing, lower the prices of goods and provisions. Or, *Third*. At first order every thing to be bought and sold at the prices they were seven years ago, and so continue. The last mentioned is so unlikely that I shall say no more to it. If the prices should be set as they now are, or near it, and ordered to continue so till our money is struck dead, or all called in by taxes, it would so little answer the purpose of those that are at the bottom of the regulating scheme, and would also fill the country with many difficulties, that I suppose this will not be attempted. Therefore I suppose that the design is to set the prices at first, nearly as things are now bought and sold, and every month, quarter, or twelvemonth, appreciate the money, or which is the same thing, order the prices of things to be lower. But, *hic labor, hoc opus*. This will not easily be accomplished. It will be difficult to bring people to take a less price than they used to have, especially if taxes are large, and money hard to obtain, which will soon be the case. People will not be easily brought to sell things for a less price than they gave for them. The farmer will not produce more than he wants for his family. The merchant will not trade, and manufacturing will in a great measure cease. The farmer will not, to raise a crop, be at the expence of a thousand dollars, if he thinks

he shall not get half so much for it eighteen months hence, as the present price is. It may be said by those on the other side, that though the farmer cannot get above half so much money for his crop, yet he can get as much in any thing else that he wants, and therefore he will produce. But I answer; the farmer that raises more than he needs for family use, wants to lay up some money against the time that it shall be appreciated, or be made as good as silver, and he will rightly think that the thousand dollars that he now has in hand, will be better kept by him than laid out in producing a crop that will not bring half the present price. If he believes that the money will finally be made good, he will keep it by him, and not lay it out in farming; and if he believes that the money will not be made good, but the appreciating scheme finally fail, he will not sell his produce while things are regulated, but keep it till he can have what he thinks a proper price. The same will be the case with the merchants, and in a less degree with manufacturers, and the consequence will be that great part of the country will starve or be reduced to amazing want. Should the regulating scheme take place, and people in general believe that it would produce the effect proposed, it would set every body to hoarding money, and would prevent the circulation of every thing necessary in the country; for money laid by would be better than laid out in farming or any kind of trade. But let us consider some other difficulties attending this regulating scheme. People will in innumerable instances evade the law. 'Tis certain they can do it and no doubt will do it; and it will be done in so many instances, that it will ruin those that endeavours to observe the law, and buy and sell according to it. Again it will be impossible to put a proper price upon things in different places. 'Tis certain the same thing should not bear the same price in every part of the country; and things cannot be brought to an equality by allowing for transportation. A bushel of wheat raised in or near a market town, where land is five times the price, ought to be sold for as much as a bushel of wheat is, after it is brought fifty or one hundred miles out of the country. The same might be said of tanners bark and many other articles, and yet I think there is no law could remedy these difficulties. Again it is next to impossible to regulate the price of foreign goods imported, both to the satisfaction of the country, and the importers, and if the country is not satisfied, they will find some way to distress cities, which must live by country produce. Again, there are no laws made, especially respecting matters that are new and untried, but what soon, and often want altering and amending; and this would be the case respecting the regulating scheme, and would cause such difficulties in such a large extended continent, under such variety of circumstances, as would soon destroy the plan. In fine, there will be so many through the continent that will suspect or be fearful that the scheme will not last long, that they will as much as possible suspend all expensive business till they see what will be the event, and this will help to defeat the design.

I must now say something concerning the appreciation or raising the credit or value of our present currency. The attempt I suppose must be, either by diminishing the quantity, or by gradually diminishing the

prices of goods and provisions, by a regulating act, or by both these conjunctly. As to a regulating law I shall say no more. If that is attempted, time will soon shew the wisdom and propriety, or the weakness and impropriety of it. As to diminishing the quantity of our money; if it is not done by exchanging it at a great discount for silver, or new bills struck, I suppose it must be either by calling it in by taxes and burning it; or by borrowing it of those that have it, burning it when thus borrowed, and laying it a debt upon the country; or by both these conjunctly. The diminution of it by taxes must be impossible while the war lasts, because we every year want more for the army, and other public expences, than can or will be paid in by taxes. But suppose the best;—suppose the war over, it will not be easy to call it in by taxation and burn it. There will be still yearly large public expences. There will also be some debts that must speedily be paid. The diminution of the money will be slow; and when money begin to be scarce in proportion to the largeness of the taxes, which will soon be, yea begins already to be the case with great part of the country; men will then enquire what the large taxes are for, and finding they are to make good the money to a few men, *i. e.* to give them twenty times as much as their money cost them, the country will not bear it. They will appoint such legislatures as will remedy this matter. This leads me to say a word upon the equity of exchanging our old money at fifteen, twenty, or thirty for one; and how unreasonable it is for any to say that this is killing or sinking the money in the hands of those that at that time possessed it. The man that receives a thousand dollars the day, week, or month before he exchanges it, and for these thousand dollars gave something that was worth but the twentieth part of so many silver dollars, does not lose or sink nineteen twentieths of his money by receiving one for twenty. No; nor does he sink a penny of it, but receives the full value. The money has been sinking in the hands of people for several years; and if exchanged for what it is worth at any period, though at twenty for one, it does not any of it die in the hands of the possessour that exchanges it. It has been dying in every man's hands for a long time. For congress or the legislatures to decree that it should be nothing worth, at any period, would be killing in the hands of the possessours; but to exchange it for what it is then worth, is far otherwise. So unreasonable, false, and wicked is the pretences and clamours of those that say it is killing it in the hands of the possessours, and destroying public faith, &c. The Congress justly reject, and that with abhorrence, the thought of violating the public faith. But to give men the proper value, and only the proper value of their money, is not to violate the public faith. But it would be violating the public faith with a witness to give men twenty times as much as their money cost them or was worth, and make the public pay it. My proposal has been that the debts contracted should be paid in money as good as it was at the time they were contracted. I would have justice take place in all cases as far as possible. But to return to the diminution of our money. What taxation will not do must be done by funding, that is. borrowing. Should we borrow the Continental money of the few men

through the continent who have it in their hands, and burn it when thus borrowed; this would bring a fine debt upon the country. Should we borrow one hundred and fifty millions dollars, and sink them, this sum, with near one hundred and fifty million, which we now owe, would put us into a fine situation, especially as the proposal is to make all the money as good as silver. But we will suppose the best;—suppose by taxation, or some such way, we had sunk one half this, besides paying our yearly expences; and suppose also that we had exerted ourselves so as to have paid half the debt already contracted; then what we borrowed to diminish our money and the debts before contracted might not exceed one hundred and fifty million dollars. This would and must remain a debt for ever unpaid, for we could not pay the annual interest of it at a low per cent. Suppose five per cent. The interest of our debt of one hundred and fifty million dollars would be near as much. And as the money is supposed to be made good, this at twenty for one would be four times as much as there is Continental money now extant. A fine sum to be paid annually! When then would the principal be paid? Thus we may guess at some of the rare effects of appreciating our money, by regulating prices, and by funding. As to taxes, they should be as large as the country can bear: we need them for many purposes, but sure I am they will never appreciate our money. I have but little expectation that our leading men will come into the best method to manage and settle our finances, till they are forced into it by dire necessity. I know what they must come to in the end, but I fear they will try other measures till the country is much hurt, and can bear those measures no longer.

I have only to add, that the large quantities of counterfeit money, and the increasing practice of counterfeiting; its being so much easier to counterfeit the old money, so long extant, than it would be to counterfeit a new sort that might be struck, and so contriv'd as to be difficult to counterfeit, all shew the expediency of the method I have proposed in my third letter.

EUMENES.

POSTSCRIPT.

I have seen a piece in the New-Jersey Journal signed *Unshaken*, who seems to be angry with Eumenes, and treats him as his passions and abilities would allow. I have nothing to say to *Unshaken*, who I am persuaded, will not be unshaken very long. I will only say a few words for the sake of the public; much I need not say since so weak a performance cannot make any considerable impression on persons of sense. Most of his arguments (if any thing he has advanced may be called argument) are such feminine ones, as Deane Swift says, directly tend against the cause they were designed to defend. The only thing he mentions, that I think worth while to say any thing to the public upon, is the supposition that the new money proposed to be struck, would depreciate as the old has done. There are some besides Unshaken that are a little afraid of this; but their fears are groundless; for the ground of the depreciation of the

old money was not a fear that America would not prevail against Britain; or that, the Congress and country were not able and willing to make the money good: But the cause was the quantity: Such a quantity as gave opportunity to other causes to operate, and increase the depreciation. Such a quantity especially as gave opportunity to lay by all the hard money. Had there not more than twenty million dollars been struck, comprehending the paper money of the several States then extant, the Continental bills would have remained as good as silver. And should we not strike more than fifteen million dollars new money, and at the same time strike dead all the old, there would infallibly circulate so much hard money, as would keep the paper alive. Should we obtain a small loan of hard money, to emit together with the new struck paper, in order to give it a little more life and vigour, it would not be amiss; any other way than it would increase our public debt, which we should as much as possible guard against. I think I may defy Unshaken, or any body else, to produce an instance where paper money has depreciated, if there was a proper quantity of hard money circulating among it, and where the authority of the whole State was engaged to support the credit of the paper money. As also to shew that paper money ever did or could be made to keep its credit, let what authority would be engaged for it, if there was not a proper proportion of hard money circulating with it The scarcity of paper money will never keep up its credit without a proper proportion of hard money, and that because foreign nations which any State trades with, cannot be obliged to take it as a legal tender, and because it will often be a damage to traders to be obliged to take it when there is not hard money plenty to exchange for it upon emergencies. I have within forty years past seen all the wisdom of the Eastern States employed, and all the authority of their several legislatures engaged, and engaged in vain, to support the credit of paper money, while hard money was not any part of their circulating medium; and that at a time when they had a good trade, and an open sea coast; and when there was often a great cry of the scarcity of money through the country. I think it has been a mistake in these United States, that they have not found some method to encourage and direct the circulation of hard money with the Continental all the time of the present war, which might easily have been done. This would have saved thousands of private estates, that are now gone. Should the legislature now order, that the paper money should pass at twenty for one with silver, and that all debts and payments should be discharged by the one or the other, in this proportion, it would immediately prevent any further depreciation; and the paper would have no tendency to alter from this, any more than an old three pound Jersey bill had a tendency heretofore to be valued at less than a half joe. Suppose there are now two hundred million dollars extant: They passing at twenty for one, reduces the whole to ten million dollars, which, with the hard money in the country, would be a scant medium of trade. And should there be ten or fifteen million new dollars struck, and the old annihilated, the new would pass in the same reputable, unfailing, unsinking manner that paper money has

done, when it had silver for its support. There would be no danger but that people would take, and use the new paper money with all freedom. But the few monied men that have such an eager desire that the old money should be restored to its original value, will keep up the cry that the new money would depreciate, to fright people and prevent the measures taking place. It is evident to all persons that will observe, who the few persons are through the country, that are for having the money made good; and it is obvious what their end and design is. E.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, December* 21, 1779. Vol. I., No. 45.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

On Monday the 27th of December;

A HOUSE and lot of land, situate in Elizabeth Town. The house is very convenient for a small family, has a good cellar, kitchen, and two good rooms on a floor; about one and a half acre of excellent plough or meadow land.—Will be sold at same time, two good waggon horses, one good ox cart, two patterns of bed ticking, variety of womens apparel, and some other articles. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock said day, when due attendance will be given by

JOB HEDDEN.

Elizabeth Town, December 20, 1779.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

On Thursday the 23d instant, at the house of Cortland Vanartsdalen, at Springfield;

ABOUT fifty or sixty head of continental cattle, which are too thin for present use of the army. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, when due attendance will be given by

Azariah Dunham.

Morris Town, December 20, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber on the 12th instant, a dark bay horse, about four or five years old, near fourteen hands and a half high, with a star in his forehead, shod all round, trots and canters well. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

JACOB JOHNSON.

Hanover, December 20, 1779.

STRAYED or stolen from Anthony Little's, at Stony-Hill, in Somerset county, the 9th inst. four fat BULLOCKS, the property of the Continent. Whoever will give information to the subscriber, so that they may be had again, shall have a reward of Three Hundred Dollars.

Azariah Dunham, D. C. G. P.

Morris Town, December 20, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hanover Neck, the 16th instant, two bay HORSES; one about 15 hands high, 5 years old, his right hind foot white, and a blaze on his nose;—the other about 13½ hands high, 6 years old, with a star in his forehead. Whoever owns said horses are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

DANIEL YOUNG

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on Tuesday the 14th instant, two HORSES, one a bright bay, with two white feet, a blaze in his forehead, and about 14½ hands high:—The other a brown, with a star in his forehead, 14 hands high.—Whoever takes up said

horses, and delivers them to the owner, or gives information, so that he may get them again, shall receive the above reward.

DANIEL KEMPER.

Morris Town, December 20, 1779.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. XLV., December* 21, 1779.

Was taken up, and is now confined in Trenton gaol, by the subscriber, living in New Germantown, Hunterdon County, State of New-Jersey, a young Negro Man, who says his name is Peter; he is nearly six feet high; of a slender make, speaks and understands very little English, and appears to have been but a short time in America; had scarce any cloathing. The owner is desired to apply, pay charges and take him away.

GODFREY RHINEHEART.

Dec. 2.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, December* 21, 1779.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In Burlington county, near Mount-Holly.

An excellent Bay Stallion, for covering and riding; he trots and canters exceeding well: Called Jupiter, rising five years old, full fourteen hands and a half high, and is well made in proportion to his height. His sire is a Briton's colt, and is warranted to be a sound horse.

JOSEPH BUDD, junior.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, December* 22, 1779.

From the New-Jersey Journal.

CHATHAM, December 14.

The 6th instant departed this life, at Woodbridge in New-Jersey, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL FRANKLIN PARKER, Printer. He was son of the late James Parker, Esq; formerly Secretary and Comptroller of his Majesty's Post Office for the Northern District.—*The Royal Gazette, December* 22, 1779. *No.* 337.

To be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Friday the 15th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of good snuff in bladders, and about fifty bottles of snuff, a part made by Hambleton and Son of Philadelphia; almanacks, pocket and common, and a few High Dutch ditto; a parcel of empty snuff bottles, allum, black pepper, brimstone, shoe heels, mens good neats leather shoes; and in the within time, the above articles will be sold at private sale, and what remains, will be sold as above at vendue. Those who are indebted to the subscriber, are desired to make payment, according to bargain, with cash and country produce, by the above time, or they may expect their accounts will, without delay, be put into the hands of magistrates, which will be very disagreeable to the subscriber,

John Denton.

P. S. I design to put a part of my accounts into the hands of magistrates, in a few days, and shall request them to proceed without loss of time.

Princeton, December 11, 1779.

Taken up by the subscriber at New-Germantown, in Hunterdon county, East New-Jersey, a Negro Man, says his name is Peter, slim made, near six feet high, upwards of twenty years old, a new negro, can speak but little English. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

Godfrey Rinehart.

For the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

Mr. HONESTUS,

ALTHOUGH I am no *redoubtable champion* in any sort, yet, I cannot sit still and see such productions as your last pass through the channel of the Gazette to the publick, without exposing the wretched inconsistencies it contains. You seem to throw the gantelope to all around you, and, Quixote like, are for raising up enemies to combat with, that you may shew your skill in discomfitting them. Your position that *regulation is a solecism in politicks*, is to me a most extraordinary one, and the illustration or proof is wholly unintelligible; unless you mean that A stands for A — s and B for B — k-h - - - d, and then I can easily conceive that A = B; or, supposing A to stand for yourself, that you may very well make A = 2 B, or two Bl - - - k h - - ds, or even 3 B or three B - - k h - - ds.

But to leave this Jeu d'Esprit of yours, for I can conceive it to be nothing else, let us proceed to some of your expressions and principles - - - You ask whether the *same scene of iniquity is to be again repeated*, the meaning of which is that you accuse Congress of a *scene of iniquity* - - - pray what do you mean by this charge? Do you suppose that the members of Congress, have filled their pockets, or that they have acted as betrayers of their country? - - If you know of any such it is your duty to expose their names - - if you do not, why do you charge them with iniquitous practices?

I believe there never was a subject in any age or country so bespattered and beplaistered with nonsensical observations as this of our paper money - - - The plain fact is this - - - The Rights of these States are attacked by the ministers and parliament of Great-Britain. The advances were carried on slow at first, and in so desultory a manner that we every now and then entertained hopes of settling the dispute upon terms advantageous to our liberties. But after flattering ourselves sometime in this way, they assailed us in a more open and hostile manner - - - we were determined to maintain our Rights inviolate, but had not time to raise funds or procure arms, cloathing or military stores. Our harbours were shut up, our ships taken in every quarter, and, by this means, the prices of all things imported increased, occasioned by the risk and diminution of our trade. - - - The only expedient in our power was then to put in practice what we had often before tried with success, namely, to strike paper money—This was done, and it passed as gold and silver—The war went on, the ships of our enemies multiplied on the coast, our trade became more embarrassed, the prices of all imported articles doubled, and as we raised no taxes on ourselves, the constant expenditures necessarily increased the quantity of paper, till it has exceeded six times more than is necessary for a medium of trade—It is true the bills express, that "the bearer is entitled to receive Spanish milled dollars, or an equal sum in gold or silver," and some men are so ridiculous or absurd as to expect, after having seen and been convinced of the truth of what I have already mentioned, that Congress

should perform in the very terms of the *bills*. What is Congress but the Representatives of the United States of America—In fact, the ability of Congress is nothing more than the ability of America—They have not the secret of the philosopher's stone, to turn base metals into gold—they have no other real wealth but the purses, the affection and confidence of the inhabitants of America.

But the question is, what is now to be done in the present emergency?—Are we to sit with arms across and vent our splenetick complaints, like old women?—Remember the fable of *Jupiter* and the *waggoner*, who, having got his waggon into a slough, prayed to Jupiter to draw it out for him—But the God reproved his sloth, and ordered him to *clap his shoulder to the wheel.*

As no man can doubt the ability of America to be competent to the discharge of the present debt, on supposition of a peace happening soon, there is no reason why the prices of all things should be suffered to increase as they have done, in a ratio so far exceeding the point at which the depreciation ought to be, from the quantity of money emitted—This quantity, as I said before, is about six times more than is necessary for a medium of trade; therefore, the prices at which the produce of this country should sell according to this rule, are as six to one, or six prices—But Congress having a liberal regard to the state of America in general at this time, have recommended *twenty prices* to be given for "articles of domestick produce, farming "and common labour, the wages of tradesmen and mechanicks, water "and land carriage. Articles imported from foreign parts, to be in "due proportion with labour and the articles as above stated, making "a proper allowance for freight, insurance and other charges—Salt "and military stores, whether of home manufacture or imported from "abroad, to be excepted from limitation of price."

It is evident from the difference between the present prices now current among us and what they ought to be from the excess of the quantity beyond what is necessary for a medium, I say it is evident how great have been the arts of dishonest and disaffected men - - - The taxes this year will be very considerable - - this circumstance and the striking no more bills will, at the end of the next year, without the other aids which Congress are devising, if the present limitations are strictly enforced by several penal laws and carried through in every state, put us on a most enviable footing. Every man will then see the wisdom and policy of the present measure, and feel the benefit arising from it.

CASSIUS.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 22.

Extract of a letter from Baskenridge, Dec. 18.

"I rode out to-day on purpose to take a view of our encampments. I found it excessively cold; but was glad to

see most of our poor soldiers were under good roofs. The encampments are exceedingly neat; the huts are all of a size, and placed in more exact order than Philadelphia: you would be surprized to see how well they are built without nails. Headquarters is at Morristown, and the army extends from thence along the hills nearly to this place."

We have authentick intelligence from New-York that between five and six thousand troops embarked there within a few days past, supposed to be bound to Georgia or the West-Indies.

The weather has been intensely cold for many days past, which has entirely stopped the navigation between this place and Philadelphia.

The 6th inst. departed this life, at Woodbridge, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. Samuel-Franklin Parker, printer, after a long and painful indisposition.—His corpse was interred the day following, in the Presbyterian burial ground at that place, with all the honours of war.

Extract from Rivington's Royal Gazette.

Savannah, (Georgia) Oct. 28. *Last Monday died here, greatly lamented by the whole army and inhabitants, the Hon. Lieut. Col.* MAITLAND, *of the* 71*st regiment, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale: and next evening his remains were deposited with all the honours of war in the family vault of the Hon. John Graham, Esq.*—

New-York, Dec. 15. *Friday last was sent in here by his Majesty's ship Roebuck, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, commander, the ship Lady Washington, Capt. Young, from Philadelphia for Old France, with* 220 *hogsheads of tobacco, naval stores, &c. The ship mounts 18 guns, and had on board* 58 *men; also the brig Three Sisters, from the same place, and bound to France also. They were taken last Saturday week, having sailed the day before out of the Delaware, in company with another brig and a cutter.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that are indebted to the estate of Ephraim Quimby, late of Amwell, deceased, are hereby desired to make their appearance at the house of the subscribers in Amwell, on Monday the 10th day of January next ensuing this date, to discharge and pay their several accounts without any farther notice; and all persons that have any just demands against the said estate, either by mortgage, bond, book-debt or otherwise, are desired to bring in their respective accounts legally proved, in order to be adjusted: if not, they may depend upon being debarred hereafter, if no debt or account legally proved be brought against the estate above-said.

Cornelius Quick
Elizabeth Quick } Executors.

N. B. If any person have any demands against the above-named Cornelius Quick, upon other accounts, they are desired to bring them in.

Amwell, December 10.

TO BE SOLD, at the house of ELIZABETH SCARFF, in Trenton, living in the back street, tea pots, sugar dishes, sauce boats, tea cups and saucers, mustard pots, cream jugs, stone mugs, and salt sellers.

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 104, *Dec.* 22, 1779.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27.

Last Tuesday Night a Party of General Wayne's Brigade attacked the Picquet at Powlis Hook, when several Shot were exchanged; but the Rebels finding the Garrison was prepared to receive them, they thought it most prudent to retreat.

A Fleet of about 130 Sail, under a good Convoy, sailed out of Sandy-Hook last Thursday Morning, with a fair Wind, for England, Scotland and Ireland, &c.

The Brig L'Constance, Captain Devereaux from Surinham for this Port, was taken a few leagues from Sandy-Hook the 27th of last Month, by the Rebel Sloop Beaver, and carried into New-London, which made the 33d Prize the Beaver has taken since the War.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, December* 27, 1779. No. 1471.

Mr. COLLINS,

IT is the duty of every honest man in this land of liberty, to endeavour, as much as possible, to confirm his fellow-citizens in the principles of freedom, essential to their happiness, and to promote the common weal and welfare, by every means in his power.

Of all the rights of a freeman, there is none more invaluable than that of the *liberty of the press*—It is a cardinal and transcendent right not to be profaned by the touch of the hand of power, but ought ever, like the principles of our holy religion, to be held sacred and inviolate —for on this depends our political salvation.

There have been many attempts made in England by ministers and royal minions, upon the freedom of the press, but the spirit of the nation, though in other instances lulled into insecurity, yet in this has ever been too much awake to the danger, to be cheated out of so essential a privilege. Ministers knew too well the uneasy and dangerous consequences of the heats and convulsions such attempts usually bred among the people, to prosecute a matter of this sort to any great lengths. We see in the well-known case of Mr. Wilkes, in what manner the people have triumphed over ministerial attempts—It is true they prosecuted him even to out-lawry—but this outlaw, this banished man has been for more than ten years a representative in parliament, for the capital city of the kingdom.

This instance, together with some others of lesser notoriety, has taught British ministers some useful lessons of wisdom and prudence. The caustick pen and keen satire of Junius, though in the most unequivocal manner applied and directed to the King himself, could not provoke his ministers to vindicate their royal master—They knew too well, that the fire, which animated these writings, was drawn from the very altar of liberty, and that the whole body of the people formed her priesthood.

There has also been a most signal attempt on the liberty of the press, on this side the Atlantick—I mean the trial of John-Peter Zenger, a printer in New-York, in the Year 1735. This man was prosecuted by information for printing a supposed libel on the then governor, (Cosby) and some of the great men, as they were stiled, of that province—But what was the issue of this prosecution?—why, a full and ample discussion of the doctrine of libels (in which all the false principles of star-chamber law, and the arbitrary and illegal opinions and proceedings of venal and corrupt judges were detected

and exposed) the honourable acquittal of the printer, and of course the disgrace of the prosecutors and abettors of the suit against him.

To "think what we please, and speak what we think," is a darling prerogative of human nature—I believe no honest informed man in a free country, will deny me the liberty of speaking my sentiments openly, with respect to publick men and measures—If I may speak them, I may write them; and if I may write them, I may surely print them—The hindering me from the last, will certainly and suddenly lead to the preventing me doing the first, and whenever this happens, it is a symptom of the most fatal kind, and the catastrophe of liberty is at hand.

HAMPDEN.

TRENTON, DECEMBER 29.

Sunday morning last the General Assembly of this state adjourned to Wednesday the 16th of February next, then to meet at Trenton. During the sitting they passed the following acts, viz.

1. An *Act* to divorce Christiana Saunders, late Longstreet, from her husband John Saunders.[1]

2. An *Act* to dissolve the marriage of William Gifford and Elizabeth his wife.

3. An *Act* for altering the place of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Bergen, and for repealing part of the act, intitled, "An *Act* to revive and continue the process and proceedings of "the Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the "Peace, for the county of Bergen, and to alter the place of holding "the same."

4. An *Act* for altering certain parts of the main road leading through the county of Gloucester, from Salem to Burlington.

5. An *Act* to alter the place of holding the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State, and to ascertain the times for holding the same: And also to alter and ascertain the times of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, for the county of Hunterdon.

6. An *Act* for the relief of Joshua Stout, the purchaser of a certain tract of land, in the county of Hunterdon, of Thomas Leonard, now a fugitive with the enemy.

7. An *Act* to vest the Justices of the Supreme Court, with power to grant process to compel the attendance of witnesses at courts martial.

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[1] For some account of divorces by act of the Legislature, see New Jersey Archives, XXII.: 123.

8. An *Act* granting unto Henry Guest, for a limited time, the sole right of making and selling the blubber by him lately invented.

9. An *Act* to continue an act, intitled, "An *Act* to alter the place of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Middlesex."

10. An *Act* to prevent engrossing, forestalling and enhancing the prices of produce, manufacture and merchandize, within this State.

11. An *Act* to raise the sum of Three Millions, Three Hundred and Seventy-Five Thousand pounds, in the State of New-Jersey.

12. An *Act* for limiting the prices of various articles, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessaries of life.

13. An *Act* to enable the owners and possessors of meadow lying between Mud Creek sluices and Wright's landing, bounding on Salem creek, in the county of Salem, to erect and keep in repair the dams, banks, sluices, and other water-works, to open and keep clear the necessary water courses, and to make such line ditches as are therein described lawful fences.

14. An *Act* to provide for the payment of the several officers of the government of the State of New-Jersey, to commence the 13th day of October, 1779, and to end the second Tuesday in October, 1780, inclusive, and to discharge the publick debts and other contingent charges thereof.

15. An *Act* for regulating the election of the Members of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners of the State of New-Jersey: And also to direct the election of Delegates to represent the said State, in the Congress of the United States.

16. An *Act* to empower the Justices of the Peace, for the county of Somerset, to commit offenders to gaol, in any of the neighbouring counties.

17. An *Act* for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war, and for settling the publick accounts of this State.

18. An *Act* to continue an act, intitled "An *Act* to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the State of New-Jersey."

19. A supplementary *Act* to an act, intitled, "An *Act* for granting an annual salary to the Secretary of this State, in lieu of his fees on the commissions of Justices, Coroners and Militia Officers."

20. An *Act* to revive and continue an act, intitled, "An *Act* to provide for the better subsistence of the troops of this State, in the service of the United States."

21. A *Supplement* to the act, intitled, "An *Act* to explain and amend an act, intitled, An *Act* to prevent the subjects of this State, from going into or coming out of the enemy's lines, without permission or passports, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

22. An *Act* for augmenting the fees of certain civil officers and others, and for raising the fines and forfeitures to which they are liable for neglect or refusal of duty, and for suspending parts of sundry acts therein mentioned.

23. An *Act* for defraying sundry incidental charges.

At the late sitting of the General Assembly at Mount-holly, JAMES EWING, *Esq. was appointed Auditor of publick accounts for the State of New-Jersey.*

Yesterday Mrs. WASHINGTON passed *through this town, on her way from Virginia to Head-Quarters at Morris-Town; when the Virginia troops present (induced through respect) formed and received her as she passed in a becoming manner.*

The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia have, in compliance with a requisition of Congress, agreed to raise 760,000 *dollars monthly, for the supply of the Continental Treasury.*

—*The New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. II., No.* 105, *Dec.* 29. 1779.

We the Subscribers, Trustees appointed in and by an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act for vesting the estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, within this State, in Trustees, to discharge, by the sale thereof or as much as may suffice, the debts and incumbrances affecting the same, and to convey to him the remainder, if any there be," passed at Trenton, in New Jersey, the thirty-first of May last, DO, in pursuance of the directions of the said Act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, That on the twentieth day of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at public vendue at Potter's Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuexberry and county of Hunterdon, in New Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurison: One other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Everett: One other farm containing 179 acres, in possession of Jacob Tyger: One other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets: Also one half of 55 acres including the town spot of Potter's Town. Also on Monday the twenty-seventh of September now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house of William Davi-

son, at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county aforesaid, one farm or lot of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Alexandria, in said county, containing 261 acres, in possession of Daniel Syms: One other farm containing 192 acres, in possession of Benjamin Jones, junior: One other farm containing 240 acres, in possession of Philip Palmer; One other farm containing 168 acres, in possession of William Craig: One other farm containing 273 acres, in possession of Jacob Achman: One other farm, containing 219 acres, in possession of Daniel Brink: One other lot containing 51 acres, in possession of Frederick Jorden: One other farm containing 145 acres, in possession of ——— Epgart: One other lot containing 4 acres, in possession of ———— Hongohout: One other lot containing 68 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in possession of John Martin. Also on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey aforesaid, sundry lots of land, situate, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in said county of Morris, as follows, viz. Twelve lots containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other, in said swamp: Also twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Also on the sixteenth of October now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at said Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north-east part of said swamp, containing from 50 to 65 acres each: Also one other lot, on which there is an old forge, containing 125 acres of land, adjoining the aforesaid eight lots on the north east part of said swamp. Also on Monday the first of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at the house commonly called Steel's Tavern, near Middle-Brook in Somerset county, a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, on the west branch of said Middle-Brook, between the first and second mountain in said county. Also on Wednesday the third of November now last past was,

agreeably to the same Act, sold at Phillips's tavern at Pluckemin, a tract of land containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the Artillery Park at Pluckemin, in said county of Somerset. Also on Monday and Tuesday the fifteenth and sixteenth of November now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Levy James's tavern at Hackett's Town, in the county of Sussex, a tract of land containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's Tract adjoining to and lying near said Hackett's Town, in Sussex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the first of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Crosswicks, a part of the 526 acres of land adjoining Plumstead's and Willcock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the fifteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Britton's tavern in Baskenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 678 22-100 acres. Also on the sixteenth of December now last past was, agreeably to the same Act, sold at Conger's tavern in Morris county aforesaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 578 53-100 acres.

And every person who has, by mortgage or otherwise, any just claim or demand upon the said farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them or any part of them, or against the said William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and desired to put in his or her claim to the subscribers, within three months from the date of this advertisement, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted agreeable to the Act aforesaid.

Given under our hands in New Jersey, this twentieth day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitt's Town, in Hunterdon county. JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's Town, in said county.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet January* 1, 1780.

THE Refugees from the county of Middlesex, and Essex, in New-Jersey, are requested to leave their names and occupations at Broughton Reynold's, at Whitehall.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3.

Last Tuesday night we had a severe gale from the N. E. accompanied with rain, which did considerable damage to the wharves, and some of the shipping; the privateer Britannia, which lay near the Hook, dragged her anchors and drove ashore on the Jersey coast, amongst a large field of ice, which prevented any assistance getting to her until the crew who were quite fatigued with the exertions they used to save the vessel, were made prisoners by the rebels. It is thought, however, that most of her stores will be saved.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1472, *January* 3, 1780.

Was taken up, and is now confined in Trenton gaol, by the subscriber, living in New-Germantown, Hunterdon County, State of New-Jersey, a young Negro Man, who says his name is Peter; he is nearly six feet high, of a slender make, speaks and understands very little English, and appears to have been but a short time in America, had scarce any cloathing. The owner is desired to apply, pay charges and take him away.

Dec. 2. GODFREY RHINEHEART

—*The Pennsylvania Packet January* 4, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the Subscriber, a BLACK MARE, has neither brand or mark, is a natural pacer, about 14 hands high, and 6 years old. Any person proving property and paying charges, shall have the same by

applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from Princeton, on the road to Trenton.

DAVID HAMILTON.

December 22, 1779.

Fish-Kill, December 16.

Dec. 23. *We learn that on the* 12*th inst.* 110 *vessels sailed from Sandy-Hook with troops, supposed for the West-Indies.*

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.

Jan. 1. By an express from Shrewsbury we learn, that on Sunday last upwards of 100 transports, conveyed by three ships of force, sailed out of Sandy-Hook, and it is said, General Clinton is on board.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, dated Dec. 26.

"The fleet which I mentioned in mine of yesterday, consisting of upwards of 100 sail, which left New York the 23d inst. is the homeward bound trade, under convoy of a 74, and two small ships.—The transports with the troops on board are still at the watering place, 50 or 60 sail; it is conjectured these transports are waiting the last hour for the intelligence by the October packet, which has been expected impatiently some time.

"N. B. My letter of the 25th mentions the troops to be about 6000, and bound to the West-Indies.

TRENTON, JANUARY 5.

Extract of a letter from Baskenridge, Dec. 28, 1779.

"Two fleets of above one hundred sail each have just sailed from New-York, the first, I think, on the 23d, the last on the 26th inst. It is said the Generals Clinton and Cornwallis have both sailed with them. Whilst I am

writing "the storm raves without," and I hope will give a good account of some of them. In consequence of this large embarkation, there is good reason to expect the Maryland troops will follow the Virginians to the southward.—There is also an account at Head-Quarters, that the whole British army in the East-Indies, consisting of 3000 Europeans, and two or three times as many natives, were killed and taken prisoners."

His Excellency George Clinton, Esq. Governor of the state of New-York, has issued a proclamation, dated the first ultimo, for convening the Legislature of that state to meet at Albany, on the 4th instant, in order to consider the Resolution of Congress, of the 19th of November last, recommending a limitation of prices.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers from the best authority, that the prices of West-India goods, as well as the real necessaries of life, are falling daily in Philadelphia.

Sunday morning last a fire broke out in Philadelphia, in the late Governor Penn's house in Market-street, which entirely consumed the same. The Legislature at the late sitting at mount-holly, appointed the Hon. Silas Condict, Esq. and Thomas Fenimore Esq. Commissioners on the part of this State, to meet such Commissioners from the other States, as may attend at Philadelphia this day, to "confer and agree on the allowance proper to be made on imported articles, for freight, insurance and other charges, and on such other measures, as may be most likely to render the plan recommended by Congress, effectual through the Union."

To be sold at the house of JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the printing-office, one pair of brass and-irons and brass fender; likewise a parcel of mens cloathing, one feather bed, one writing desk, one silver watch with a China face, one gold laced, and one plain hat. The highest price given for old pewter.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 25th of December last, a *SORREL COLT,* two years old.

The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same in three weeks from this date.

THOMAS TINDALL.

Maidenhead, January 1, 1780.

To be sold at publick vendue on Tuesday the first day of February next, at the house of Daniel Griggs at Tom's River, 70 acres of very good young green *CEDAR SWAMP,* very handy to water carriage, on the branches of Cedar Creek; late the property of John Coward, deceased.—Attendance will be given for several days before the day of sale at Tom's River, to shew the premises: the land will be sold as best suits the purchaser as to quantity, and attendance will be given by

James Randolph
Tobias Hendrickson } *Executors.*

The Subscriber has for sale a very good FARM, the situation being very convenient for salt works, near Tom's River, with near 300 acres of good salt meadow, which will support 100 head of cattle, and is exceeding handy for fish and oysters: also a good Sawmill, with a large quantity of valuable Cedar Swamp to said mill; they will be sold at private sale, before the vendue, or at that or any day after, when any purchaser shall offer, and a good title made by

JAMES RANDOLPH.

December 30, 1779.

State of New-Jersey, December 23, 1779.

TO BE SOLD

At publick vendue, on Thursday the 6th of January next, at ten o'clock of the same day,

THE Brigantine PROVIDENCE, as she now lies at Chesnut-Neck, with her sails and rigging, as per inventory, to be seen at the day of sale.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

TO BE SOLD.

A well-built, strong and good HOUSE, and LOT, in Trenton. For particulars inquire of the printer of this paper.

THE Surrogates in the respective counties are requested to take Notice, that the Legislature of this state have raised the FEES of the surrogates office twelve fold what they were in the fee-bill, and to govern themselves accordingly.

BOWES REED.

Mountholly, Dec. 25, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the stable of the subscriber this morning, a horse and mare—the horse of a brown colour, about 14 hands high, four years old next spring, no white about him that can be recollected; the mare a bright bay, with a blaze down her face, has a blemish in one eye, the other much hurt by a stroke, better than 14 hands high; they are both trotters. Whoever apprehends them if stolen with the thief or thieves, so that

he or they may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or if strayed One Hundred Dollars, or in proportion for either of them.

R. WILLIAMS.

Trenton, December 27, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture at night, on the 10th of November last, from the subscriber living in New-Jersey, Somerset county, near Plukemin, viz. one Dark Roan Mare, three years old next May, near fourteen hands high, half-blooded, with a star in her forehead, with a remarkable grey tail and grey under her belly, no brand, docked nor broke, a natural trotter: also a Bay Mare, eight years old next spring, fourteen hands high, half blooded, branded thus S, scarcely perceivable at this time, a natural trotter, one hind white foot; had with her a horse colt of last spring, nearly the colour of herself. Whoever takes up the above creatures, and secures them, so that the owner may have them, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward and all reasonable charges, or Sixty Dollars for the dark roan mare, and One Hundred for the thief, if stolen.

Christopher Van Noorstrand.

THESE are to inform the publick, that the subscribers now follow the business of malting and brewing. Any persons who want grain malted, may have it done upon the usual terms: We give the highest price, either in money or beer, for good hops—and we have a score of stone sheep for sale.

RICHARD GREEN
WILLIAM GREEN

TO be sold by the subscriber at publick vendue, on Friday the 15th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of good snuff in bladders, and about fifty bottles of snuff, a part made by Hambleton and Son of Philadelphia; almanacks, pocket and common, and a few High Dutch ditto; a parcel of empty snuff bottles, allum, black pepper, brimstone, shoe heels, mens good neats leather shoes; and in the within time, the above articles will be sold at private sale, and what remains, will be sold as above at vendue. Those who are indebted to the subscriber, are desired to make payment, according to bargain, with cash and country produce, by the above time, or they may expect their accounts will, without delay, be put into the hands of magistrates, which will be very disagreeable to the subscriber,

John Denton.

P. S.—I design to put a part of my accounts into the hands of magistrates, in a few days, and shall request them to proceed without loss of time.

Princeton, December 11, 1779.

EDWARD BROOKS, jun. in Bordentown,

Has the following Articles of MERCHANDIZE which he will sell on moderate profits,

LONDON brown, blue and claret coloured fine broadcloths; light and brown German serges; blue, olive and black velvets; mohair of different colours; blue, brown, striped and flowered camblets; blue, brown and striped duroys, suitable for womens gowns and skirts; masqueraded poplins; calicoes; London brown ratinet; blue and brown common serges, suitable to line homespun cloaths, ticklenburg, common oznabrigs, check and Irish linen, table knives and forks, Muscovado sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alspice, rice, raisins, lump brimstone, flour of sulphur, cream of tartar, Epsom's

salts, Godfrey's cordial, Bateman's drops, ink powder, earthenware, castor and wool hats, hobnails and fuller's tenter-hooks, almanacks by wholesale or retail.

N. B. The highest price will be given for beeswax, hogslard and bristles, butter and tallow.

WAS taken up, on the 10th day of this inst. on the great road leading from Bristol to Trenton ferry, a bright bay HORSE, ten or twelve years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same in three weeks, by

WILLIAM DOBLE, at Hugh Morton's.

Falls township, December 13, 1779.

The highest Price will be given, in either Cash or Paper, for any Quality of

Clean Linen Rags

Delivered at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

A good COW with Calf,

To be exchanged for one with a Calf by her side. Enquire of the Printer.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 106, *January* 5, 1780.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10.

The Uniform of an Officer that lately commanded at Elizabeth-Town, cost him no less than £1500 Proclamation.

General Wayne with his Brigade, has, we hear, left Bergen, and its Vicinity, and is gone to West-Field for the Winter: He kept a vigilant Eye on the Garrison at Powlis Hook for near a Week, but finding every Thing prepared for his Reception, he thought proper to go off without making any other Attack, than firing a few Shot at their Picquets.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, January* 10, 1780. *No.* 1473.

TRENTON, JANUARY 12,

The British Parliament were to meet, for the dispatch of business, on the 18th of November last. We hear that a large quantity of counterfeit continental money was taken a few days ago, by a party of Major Lee's light dragoons, in Monmouth county. We have not yet learned in whose hands it was found. There was also a considerable quantity of goods, which had been sent out of New-York at the same time, for sale—Several persons were taken, among whom was Anthony Woodward's son.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we learn that in the late storm, one of the British first-rate men of war, and two other large ships, were cast away to the eastward of Egg-Harbour; that a number of their hands had taken to a boat, and were endeavouring to make their escape, but were pursued, taken, and brought back again.

On Tuesday night the 28th ult. the late dwelling-house of William Pidgeon, Esq. in the township of Stafford and county of Monmouth, took fire, and was unfortunately burned down; although the fire was pretty soon discovered by Capt. Isaac Andrews, who lived in the house, yet the wind being very high, the flames spread with such amazing rapidity, that five persons lost their lives, viz. Captain Andrew's two daughters, one about eight and the other six years of age, two servant men and one hired man.

Every thing in the house was burned, except two beds; those who escaped, six in number, not being able to save their common apparel. Mr. Pidgeon who had been in a low state of health some-time before this melancholy accident happened, very narrowly escaped by leaping out at a window in the upper story, tho' not without being considerably burned by first attempting to come down the stairway: and receiving cold, while removing to a neighbouring house, in his shirt, he was taken ill of the pleurisy, and died on the morning of the 5th inst.—His remains were interred on Saturday last, in St. Michael's church yard, at this place.[1]

On Sunday last, in the 77th year of his age, departed this life, after a short illness, Mr. THOMAS JANNEY, of Nottingham township, in Burlington county.—His remains were yesterday interred in the Friends burying ground at Lamberton.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Trenton, January 10, 1780.

A.

ALLISON Burges, Bordentown.

G. Glisson James, near Trenton.
H. Headwood John, (2) Forks of Little Egg-Harbour.
M. Marshall Thomas Dr., Mehelm John, Esq. Comissary of Hides, Jersey.
P. Parker James, near Pitt's-Town.
R. Rice Conrad, Salem county.
S. Smith Wiatt, in Col. Baylor's R. of L. D.
V. Verry James, Burlington.
W. Wright John (2) Bordentown.

B. SMITH, P. M.

[1] For sketches of William Pidgeon, see New Jersey Archives, 26; 135; 2d series, 1: 39.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS taken out of the subscribers team at Morristown, on Friday the 31st ult. a GREY HORSE, 6 years old, 13½ hands high. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. *Thomas Scott,* in Trenton, at *Henry Mershon's,* late *Ringo's* tavern, or to the subscriber near Trenton, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

ISRAEL SCOTT.

WANTED.

A Few Copies of the Acts of the First Session of the General Assembly of this State, containing the Constitution—for which a generous price will be given.

Enquire of the printer.

ALL persons who are in arrears with the late marshall of this state, for goods bought at vendue, are desired to pay the same without delay, that he may be enabled to close his accounts.

JOS. POTTS, *late Marshall.*

Bordentown New-Jersey, January 1, 1780.

CAME to the yard of the subscriber, living in Nottingham township, in the county of Burlington, about the 12th of December, 1779, a stray SORREL HORSE, about 14 hands high, a blaze in his forehead, a very sore back, is supposed to be 14 or 15 years old, no brand perceivable. Any person proving his property and paying charges, is desired to come and take him away.

JONATHAN RICHMOND.

Trenton, January 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD.

A New double-spring RIDING CHAIR and SULKY. Enquire of *Benjamin Smith* in Trenton.

January 11, 1780.

WAS pledged for a sum of money with the subscriber, about the 15th day of July last, the following articles, viz. one scarlet coat, one cloth waistcoat, one cotton ditto, one pair of stockings, six blank books, one portmanteau, one spy-glass, etc. The above articles will be exposed to sale by publick vendue, at the house of Mr. John Bollen in Pennington, on Saturday, the 22d inst. Vendue to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Attendance given by

JOHN BOLLEN, jun.

Pennington, Jan. 10, 1780.

TO be sold at publick vendue, at Isaac Britton's tavern in Trenton, on Saturday the 15th day of January next, the following articles, viz. a scarlet broadcloth coat almost new, a pair of silk stockings, a piece of silver lace, a neat hanger silver mounted, a portmanteau, a bound blank day-book; also a pair of horses fit for a carriage, 4 years old. The vendue to begin at one o'clock, when attendance will be given.

TO be sold or exchanged for a suitable Negro Boy of about 16 years of age, a sober, healthy, able bodied Negro Man of about 32 years of age, who has had the small-pox, and understands all kinds of farming business, and the care and management of horses, equal to any in the country.—For further particulars enquire at Trenton, of *DAVID COWELL.*

TO BE SOLD By

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his Printing office, in Trenton,

THE

NEW-JERSEY

ALMANACK

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a *BLACK MARE,* has neither brand nor mark, is a natural pacer, about 14 hands high, and 6 years old. Any person proving property and paying charges, shall have the same by applying to the subscriber, living about two miles from Princeton, on the road to Trenton.

DAVID HAMILTON.

December 22, 1779.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 107, *Jan.* 12, 1780.

BALTIMORE, December 28.

By the House of Delegates, December 29, 1779.

Resolved,

That William Paca, John Henry and Joseph Gilpin, Esqrs. or any two of them, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, to meet commissioners appointed by the legislatures, of the several states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence

plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia, at the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of considering the expediency and practicability of limiting the prices of merchandize, produce and labour, and of agreeing to the same, should they judge it necessary, in such manner as may be best adapted to the situation and circumstances of this state: And that the commissioners appointed by this state, make a return of their proceedings to the next general assembly for confirmation, if deemed proper.

By order,

J. DUCKETT, C. H. D.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12.

For several days past we have had accounts of vessels being drove ashore, along the sea-coast in the late severe gales, but cannot find that any of them are to be depended on, except that a brig of 12 guns, belonging to the enemy, is ashore near South-Amboy, and a ship of 20 guns at Squan.

TRENTON, JANUARY 19.

We are informed that on Thursday se'nnight, Capt. Rudolph of Major Lee's rangers, a sergeant, corporal and eight men, landed on Sandy-Hook, within half a mile of the light-house—surrounded a house, and made seven of the enemy prisoners: they also brought off 45,000 counterfeit continental dollars, a quantity of hard money, and several parcels of dry goods of different kinds, without any loss.

We hear that on Friday evening last a detachment from the American army, commanded by Major-General Lord Stirling, went in sleds from Morristown with several

pieces of light artillery, in order to surprize the British troops upon Staten-Island, and to bring off the stores which might fall into their hands. They went upon the island on Saturday morning; but the enemy, it is said, having had information of the design, retired, with most of the principal inhabitants, to the forts on the east side of the Island, carrying with them a considerable part of their valuable effects. Our troops, after scouring the Island, came off on Sunday, bringing with them several prisoners, horses, a number of tents, and other valuable effects.

This may serve to shew the British mercenaries, with what zeal and alacrity the Americans will embrace an opportunity, even in a very inclement season, to promote the interests of their country, by harrassing the enemies to their freedom and independence. With pleasure we inform our readers that our army, which, through the unexpected inclemency of the season, winter setting in much earlier than usual, and the roads becoming almost impassable, had suffered a few days for want of provisions, are, from the spirited exertions now making, likely to be well supplied.

House of Assembly, Mount holly, Nov. 10, 1779

THE petition from four of the inhabitants of the fourth ward of New Brunswick, being read,

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill to the next sitting, on advertising the same at least four weeks previous thereto, in the New-Jersey Gazette, and in three of the publick places in the said ward, together with a copy of this order.

In consequence of the above order, the subscribers intend the next sitting to bring in a bill for the more effectually to open, and continue to be kept open, a certain ditch and water course for draining the pigeon swamp and the fresh

ponds, by a tax on the proprietors of said swamp and ponds, as far as they may be benefitted by said ditch, etc.

J. WETHERILL
J. TRUHUN
I. GULUK
D. WILLIAMSON

January 3, 1779.

LEAVE having been obtained of the General Assembly, at their sitting at Mount holly, in November last, to bring in a bill at the next sitting, for confirming the Last Will and Testament of JAMES PEW, deceased: This is therefore to give notice, that a bill will be preferred at the next sitting accordingly, for the purpose aforesaid.

TO BE SOLD,

A Well-built strong and good HOUSE and LOT in Trenton, also, a complete set of TABLE NANKING CHINA, and a variety of other genteel FURNITURE. For particulars enquire of the printer of this paper.

State of New-Jersey, Jan. 13, 1780.

TO be sold at publick vendue, at the house of Garret schanck in Middletown, county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 27th of this instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following articles, viz. Irish beef, pork, bread, coffee, sugar, sweet oil, powder, lead, muskets, swords, water casks, and sundry other things too tedious to mention; also the hull of the brig Brittannia, now laying near Cheesequake creek, in the county aforesaid. And on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by publick vendue at Bordentown, in the county of Burlington, the following articles, viz. 16 six and 4 twelve pounders, 4 swivels, with all the necessary apparatus; also

a quantity of shot of every kind, and all the sails and rigging, late belonging to the brig aforesaid.

By order of His Honor the Judge of the Court of Admiralty,

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

New-York, January 19.

On Friday night, the 14th instant, a large detachment from the Rebel army, consisting it is supposed, of between 3 and 4000 men, with six pieces of cannon, and two howitzers moved suddenly from the neighbourhood of Morris-Town, and being (as it is reported) transported in *Sleighs* over the ice, reached Staten Island before day break in the morning of the 15th, bending their march towards Decker's Ferry. Colonel Buskirk, commanding the 4th battalion of Brigadier-General Skinner's Brigade posted there, having received intelligence of their approach, judged it proper to retire towards Ryerson's Ferry, not being in force sufficient to oppose so considerable a corps. The Rebels pursued their march, and before noon, took post upon the heights, near the redoubts, constructed at the north end of the island; from their position, cutting off the communication betwixt the corps hutted there, and the troops at Richmond and the Flag Staff; they remained in this situation till early in the morning of the 16th, when they were observed retiring from Staten-Island, without attempting any thing; they burnt Decker's house and a very few small vessels frozen in by the ice at that place. A small detachment which harrassed their rear, made a few prisoners; and several deserters came to the different posts during their stay in the island.

They committed many excesses, in plundering and distressing the inhabitants.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 345, *January* 19, 1780.

The Jersey Refugees are desired to meet this Evening at Six o'clock at Mr. Leonard's Tavern, near the Main Guard, on some particular matters to be laid before them for their immediate consideration.
—The Royal Gazette, January 22, 1780, No. 346.

NEW-YORK, January 24.

The General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, the 21st ult. at their last Session, passed a Law for the Regulation of Prices of most Articles, and have affixed those mentioned below, as follows, viz. West-India Rum, £.6, and Country-made do. £.4, per Gallon by the Hogshead; Molasses £.4 per Gallon; Muscovado Sugar £. 100 per Cent. Coffee 35*s.* per lb. Geneva and Brandy £.6. 10*s.* per Gal. Wheat per Bushel £.11 10*s.* Indian Corn £.4 per Bushel; and Merchantable Wheat at £.21 per Cent. Merchantable Pork by the Carcass 6*s.* 8 and picked do. 13*s.* 6 per lb. Beef 6*s.* 6 and Mutton or Lamb 5*s.* 6 per lb.[1]
—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, January* 24, 1780, *No.* 1475.

CHATHAM, January 25.

A general exchange of prisoners, we hear, is likely to take place very soon.

By a gentleman from New-York we learn, that the inhabitants are so necessitated for fuel, that near 100 of them have perished during this inclement season for want thereof.

With pleasure we promulgate to our readers, that our

[1] The act is published in full in *The New-Jersey Journal,* Vol. I., Numb. L, January 25, 1780.

army is now exuberantly supplied with provision and every other necessary to make a soldier's life comfortable. The late scarcity they experienced was occasioned by the inclemency of the weather, and large quantities of snow that fell in quick succession upon the back of each other, which made the roads impassible.

☞ *This paper, for the future, will be published on Wednesdays.*

To be SOLD at public VENDUE,

At the house of the subscriber in Chatham, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, for ready money;

A Blue coat, man's saddle, pair of saddle bags, 100 weight of copperas, as much rice, a few pounds of tea, alum and rozin, pair of scates, pair of boots, half a dozen pair of shoes, a few yards of four yarded linen and coarser ditto, a few yards of buckram, a variety of mohair buttons, a few dozen ditto of double gilt, an assortment of mohair, 500 oil flints, clothes brushes, a two hour glass, Barlow knives, wool hats, silk gauze apron patterns, &c. &c.

WILLIAM DARLING.

January 24, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be sold by way of public vendue, on Friday the 28th instant, a number of CAST HORSES belonging to the army, by the subscriber, at his house in Newark, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning.

DAVID BANKS, A. D. Q. M. G.

Jan. 24, 1780.

LOST, about the 6th or 8th instant, in or near Morris Town, a SILVER WATCH, with a steel chain, and two brass keys, the seal green, a china face, broke near one edge, and cracked quite across with two or

three cracks—Whoever delivers said watch to Mr. John Pain, at Morris Town, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward.

January 24, 1780.

To be SOLD at public VENDUE,

On Friday the 28th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon;

FOUR young horses, colts coming two and three years old, several tons of English hay, a few barrels of racked cider, and several other things two tedious to mention; by NOAH CRANE, in Westfield.

January 24, 1780.

TAKEN out of the stable of Mr. Mercereau, on Staten Island, last Saturday night, supposed to be the property of the enemy; a BLACK HORSE, near 15 hands high, 4 years old last grass; has a star in his forehead, a gray tail, and a natural trotter; he was rough shod before.—Whoever secures said horse, and returns him to the subscriber, in Hanover Township, near Chatham, shall have One Hundred and Fifty Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by

CORNELIUS OSBORNE.

January 17, 1780.

WAS taken up by the subscriber on the 15th inst. at De Hart's point, a dark bay horse; his hind feet are white, has a snip down his face, inclines to pacing, about fourteen and a half hands high, eight or ten years of age, shod before. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JEREMIAH BALLARD.

Elizabeth-Town, Jan. 17, 1780.

LOST, in the vicinage of Morris Town, seven TICKETS of the following numbers, viz. 4120, 4121, 4122, 4156, 4157, 4158, 4222.—Whoever has found said tickets, and will return them to the subscriber at the artillery park, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WILLIAM STRACHAN, Lieut. Artillery.

N. B. The subscriber's name is on the back of the tickets.

STOLEN from the subscriber on the night of the 5th instant, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, her left hind foot white, a star in her forehead, is five years old next June. Whoever takes up and secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may get his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward and reasonable charges; or Fifty Dollars for the mare alone.

PRESERVE RIGGS.

Mendham, Morris county, January 17, 1780.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of John High, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled;—and those that are indebted to said estate, are requested to meet at the house of Philemon Elmer, on Saturday the 15th inst. and settle their accounts without further notice. Attendance will be given by

Westfield, JOHN DARBY, and } Executors.
Jan. 10, 1780. PHILEMON ELMER }

JOHN DIXON

Has for SALE, at his store at Bottle-Hill,

WEST-INDIA rum by the hogshead or gallon, and the very best of shore salt, equal to any imported blown salt, being made since last spring, either by the quantity or single bushel, all in good hogsheads, tierces, and barrels.

January 17, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 13th instant, a BLACK HORSE 5 years old, some white in his face mixed with black hairs, hind legs crooked, branded on the near shoulder I. S. paces and trots, is but thin in flesh, has been used much in the gears lately, has three shoes corked on.—Whoever takes up said horse and thief, shall be entitled to the above reward; or for the horse only, One Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

JONATHAN STILES.

Morris Town, January 17, 1780.

GOOD BOHEA TEA, and a quantity of TALLOW, to be sold by John Thompson, at Bottle-Hill, near Morris Town.

January 17, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I, Numb. L, January* 25, 1780.

New-Jersey, January 20, 1780.

The Subscriber proposes attending in Philadelphia from the first to the eighth of February next, in order to receive the monies due him on the sale of Prizes in New-Jersey; and desires all those who do not call on him in Bordentown before that time and discharge their accounts to be punc-

tual in paying with in the time above-mentioned. All accounts not paid as above will be put in suit.

JOSEPH POTTS,
Late Marshal.

The Pennsylvania Packet January 25, 1780.

Extract from the Journals of Congress.

Monday, November 1, 1779
November 10.

A copy of the proceedings of a Convention of Committees from the Five Eastern States met at Hartford for the regulation of prices, and

A letter of the 15th of October from the General Assembly of New-York, were read:

Ordered, That they be referred to the Committee on the representation from the Legislature of the state of New-Jersey.

Fishkill, January 13.

From a New-York paper of the 27th ult. we learn, that a fleet of 130 sail, under a good convoy, sailed from Sandy-Hook last Tuesday morning, with a fair wind, bound for England, Scotland and Ireland.

Philadelphia, January 22.

Extract of a letter from General Washington to His Excellency the President of Congress, dated Morristown, January 18, 1780.

"Sir,

"The severity of the weather having rendered a descent upon Staten-Island practicable by the ice; and it being also imagined, that the communication between New-York and the Island was interrupted by the same cause, a favourable opportunity of striking the enemy stationed

there, (who amounted by report to 1000 or 1200 men) seemed to present itself. A detachment of 2500 men, including the troops under General Irvine, was accordingly made for that purpose, and the command given to Major General Lord Stirling. It was originally intended to have attempted the execution of the matter by surprize; but there being good reason to suppose that the enemy by their emissaries or by other means had got notice of our designs, little hope remained of effecting the business in that manner. As the detachment was assembled near Elizabeth Town, it was thought advisable to proceed at all events, upon a consideration that no bad consequences could possibly result, and that we might find an opportunity of reaping some advantages. We were however disappointed in our expectations, as Congress will perceive by the enclosed report from Lord Stirling."

Lord STIRLING'S Report.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that early on yesterday morning the corps under my command crossed the Sound at De Hart's Point, and proceeded towards the watering place. The enemy having received previous intelligence of our movements, a surprize was out of the question, and as their works were well situated, and appeared otherwise strong, an assault was deemed unadviseable, as it would probably have cost us more than we could have gained by success. We found too, contrary to our expectation, that the communication between the Island and New-York was open. Immediately on our arrival in front of the enemy's works, they sent off a boat to the city, and in the evening several vessels came down from thence to the Island. As from this circumstance there was no hope of reducing them for want of provision or fuel, and a reinforcement might have rendered our continuance dangerous, we determined to march off this morning. The retreat was effected in good order, and with

very little loss. A party of the enemy's horse charged our rear guard under Major Edwards, but was immediately repulsed. The Major had three men killed, killed one of the light-horsemen and took his horse. Some few of the men were frost bitten, and though we took all the pains in our power to have all those unable to march transported in sleighs, yet I imagine a very few may have been left behind. Immediately after crossing, a party was detached under Lieut. Col. Willet, to Decker's house. The corps there had been alarmed and barely made its escape. The house, as a garrison place, and 8 or 9 small vessels were burned. A considerable quantity of blankets and other stores were found. While the troops were upon the Island, a number of persons from this side took advantage of the occasion to pass upon the Island, and plundered the people there in the most shameful and merciless manner.—Many of them were stopped on their return, and their booty taken from them. In addition to which, I have sent an order for publication, requiring those who had eluded the search to restore the articles in their possession, and exhorting the good people at large, to assist in detecting them. All the soldiery on recrossing the ice, were searched, and the little plunder they had, taken from them and their names noted, that they may be brought to punishment. The articles recovered are, and will be deposited with the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who is exerting himself in the affair, to be returned to the owners. I am happy to inform your Excellency, that a very inconsiderable part indeed of the troops dishonoured themselves, by participating in these enormities. The officers and men, in general, shewed a good disposition, and I only regret there was no opportunity of turning it to advantage.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) STIRLING.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Elizabethtown, January 16, 1780.

TRENTON, JANUARY 26.

Extract of a letter from Baskenridge, Jan. 22, 1780.

"We had a fast lately in camp, by general *constraint* of the whole army; in which we fasted more sincerely and truly, for *three days,* than ever we did from all the resolutions of Congress put together. This was occasioned by the severity of the weather and drifting of the snow, whereby the roads were rendered impassable, and all supplies of provision cut off; until the officers were obliged to release the soldiers from command, and permit them to go, in great numbers together, into the country, to get provision where they could find it. The inhabitants of this part of the country discovered a noble spirit in feeding the soldiers; and to the honour of the soldiery, they received what they got with thankfulness, and did little or no damage.

"As soon as the roads were broken, and the brave fellows got their bellies full, they went, with amazing alacrity, on the Staten-Island expedition; but the British getting intelligence, our people, after reconnoitering their strength, returned not a little disappointed. They did little more than to burn a large fortified house, and five small vessels, after stripping them of everything valuable."

ALL persons indebted to the Monmouth Commissioners for Real and Personal Estates sold, are desired to make immediate payment, or they will be prosecuted without any distinction.

SAMUEL FORMAN,
JOS. LAWRENCE,
KEN. HANKINSON,
JACOB WIKOFF.

Monmouth,
Jan. 17, 1780.

STOLEN out of the stable, in the night of the 19th inst. a BLACK HORSE, 4 years old past, 14 hands and 3 inches high, has been branded I C on the near shoulder, but is scarcely discernable, trots and canters well, the hair wore off his breast with a collar, and shod all around. Two Hundred Dollars reward, with reasonable charges, will be given for the horse only, and Three Hundred for the horse and thief, if he be secured, that he may be brought to justice, paid by me,

SAMUEL WORTH.

Stonybrook, near Princeton, Jan. 20, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, Jan. 24, 1780.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Saturday next, the 29th inst. at the house of James Lippincott, at Tom's river, in the county of Monmouth, a quantity of RUM, with some SAILS and RIGGING; also the HULL of the sloop ———, as she now lies near Cranberry Inlet. The sail to begin at 10 o'clock.

By order of the judge,
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

To all whom it may concern.

New Jersey ss. NOTICE is hereby given, that a court of admiralty will be held at the house of Gilbert Barton in Allentown, on Friday the 11th day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day; then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Samuel Dennis, (who as well, &c.) against a certain brigantine or polacre lately drove ashore in the county of Monmouth; and of Col. Asher Holmes, (who as well, &c.) against the brigantine or vessel called the Britannia, lately commanded by John Morrison; to the end and intent, that the owner or owners

of the said vessels, or any person or persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels and their cargoes should not be condemned, according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Jan. 11, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 109, *Jan.* 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY
PUBLIC VENDUE

At the house of Garrit Schank, in Middletown, county of Monmouth, on Thursday the 27th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following articles, viz.

Irish beef, pork, bread, coffee, sugar, sweet oil, powder, lead, muskets, swords, water-casks, and sundry other things too tedious to mention; also the hull of the brig Britania now laying near Cheesequake creek, in the county aforesaid. And on Monday the 31st inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be Sold by public vendue at Bordentown, in the county of Burlington, the following articles, viz. 16 six and 4 twelve pounders, 4 swivels with all the necessary apparatus, also a quantity of shot of every kind, and all the sails and rigging late belonging to the brig aforesaid.

By order of his honour the Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, January* 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying within four miles of Princeton, in the State of New-Jersey, containing five or six hundred acres. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN VAN HORN at Rocky-hill, on said farm.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, January* 26, 1780.

TO BE SOLD

Three Thousand acres of unappropriated rights to Lands within the western division of New-Jersey, the title warranted good and indisputable. Application may be made to Mr. John Lee at Mount Pleasant, near Mountholly, State of New Jersey.

N. B. Any quantity, from fifty acres or upwards may be purchased as above.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, January* 26, 1780.

New-York, January 29.

The following are the names of some of the Rebel Officers, &c. brought to town on Thursday last from Newark—Mr. Joseph Hedden, a magistrate, and commissioner for the sale of the Loyalists estates in Jersey; Mr. Robert Neil, an acting Commissary.

From Elizabeth-Town.—Major Fccles,[1] of the 5th Maryland regiment, Capt. Belt, of the 4th regiment, from Prince George County, Mr. B. Smith, son of Mr. Peartree Smith, Major Williamson and his brother.

—*The Royal Gazette, January* 29, 1780, *No.* 348.

TRENTON, Dec. 22.

Extract of a letter from Baskenridge, Dec. 18.

"I rode out to-day on purpose to take a view of our encampments. I found it excessively cold; but was glad to see most of our poor soldiers were under good roofs. The encampments are exceedingly neat; the huts are all of a size, and placed in more exact order than Philadelphia; you would be surprized to see how well they are built

[1] Eccleston.

without nails. Head Quarters is at Morristown, and the army extends from thence along the hills nearly to this place.

TRENTON, December 20.

Sunday morning last the General Assembly of this State adjourned to Wednesday the 16th of February next, then to meet at Trenton. During the sitting they passed the following acts, viz.

1. *An* Act *to divorce Christianna Saunders, late Longstreet, from her husband John Saunders.*

2. *An* Act *to dissolve the marriage of William Gifford, with Elizabeth his wife.*

3. *An* Act *for altering the place of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Bergen, and for repealing part of the Act, entitled, "An* Act *to revive and continue the process and pro-"ceedings of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Ses-"sions of Peace for the County of Bergen, and to alter the place of "holding the same."*

4. *An* Act *for altering certain parts of the main road leading through the county of Gloucester, from Salem to Burlington.*

5. *An* Act *altering the place of holding the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State, and to ascertain the times for holding the same: and also to alter and ascertain the times of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace, for the county of Hunterdon.*

6. *An* Act *for the relief of Joshua Stout, the purchaser of a certain tract of land, in the county of Hunterdon, of Thomas Leonard, now a fugative with the enemy.*

7. *An* Act *to vest the Justices of the Supreme Court, with power to grant process to compleat the attendance of witnesses at Courts-Martial.*

8. *An* Act *granting unto Henry Guest, for a limited time, the sole right of making and selling the blubber by him lately invented.*

9. *An* Act *to continue an Act, intitled, "An Act to alter the place of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Middlesex.*

10. *An* Act *to prevent engrossing, forestalling and enhancing the prices of produce, manufacture and merchandize within this State.*

11. *An* Act *to raise the sum of Three Millions, Three Hundred and Seventy five Thousand Pounds, in the State of New-Jersey.*

12. *An Act for limiting the prices of various articles and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessaries of life.*

13. *An* Act *to enable the owners and possessors of meadow lying*

between Mud Creek sluices and Wright's landing, bounding on Salem Creek, in the county of Salem, to erect and keep in repair the dams, banks, sluices, and other water-works, to open and keep clear the necessary water courses, and to make such line ditches as are therein described lawful fences.

14. *An* Act *to provide for the payment of the several officers of the government of the State of New-Jersey, to commence the 13th day of October,* 1779, *and to end the second Tuesday in October,* 1780, *inclusive, and to discharge the public debts and other contingent charges thereof.*

15. *An* Act *for regulating the election of the Members of the Legislative-Council and Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners of the State of New-Jersey: And also to direct the election of Delegates to represent the said State, in the Congress of the United-States.*

16. *An* Act *to impower the Justices of the Peace, for the county of Somerset, to commit offenders to goal, in any of the neighbouring counties.*

17. *An* Act *for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war, and for settling the public accounts of this State.*

18. *An* Act *to continue an Act, intitled, An Act to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the State of New-Jersey.*

19. *A supplementary* Act *to an act intitled "An* Act *for granting an annual salary to the secretary of this state, in lieu of his fees on the commissions of Justices, Coroners and militia Officers."*

20. *An* Act *to revive and continue an act, intitled "An Act to provide for the better subsistence of the troops of this state in the service of the United-States."*

21. *A supplement to the act, intitled, "An Act to explain and amend an act, intitled, "An Act to prevent the subjects of this state, from going into or coming out of the enemy's lines, without permissions or passports, and for other purposes therein mentioned."*

21.[1] *An Act for augmenting the fees of certain civil officers and others, and for raising the fines and forfeitures to which they are liable for neglect or refusal of duty, and for suspending parts of sundry acts therein mentioned.*

23. *An Act for defraying sundry incidental charges.*

On Tuesday Night the 25th Inst. the Rebel Posts at Elizabeth-Town and Newark were compleately surprized and carried off, by different Detachments of the King's Troops.

Lieut. Col. Buskirk's Detachment, consisting of about 120 Men from the 1st and 4th Battalions of Brig. Gen. Skinner's Brigade, with 12 Dragoons, under the Command

[1] Should be 22.

of Lieut. Stuart, moved from Staten-Island early in the Night, and got into Elizabeth-Town without being discovered, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven; meeting with little Resistance, they made Prisoners, 2 Majors, 3 Captains, and 47 Privates, amongst which were 5 Dragoons with their Horses, Arms, and Accoutrements. Few of the Rebels were killed, but several were wounded by the Dragoons, although they afterwards escaped.

Major Lumm of the 44th Regiment, marched from Powles-Hook about 8 at Night, having under his Command the flank Companies of that Regiment, with Detachments from the 42d. Anspach and Hessian Corps, in Garrison in this City, and passing the Rebel Patroles upon the Banks of the Passaic, reached the Town of Newark unperceived by the Enemy about a quarter of an Hour later than Col. Buskirk's arrival in Elizabeth-Town. Small parties were instantly posted to *Masque* the principal avenues of the Town, and Major Lumm seized Possession of the Academy, which the Rebels had converted into a Barrack, a momentary Defence being attempted, 7 or 8 of the Enemy were killed; the remainder, consisting of 34 non-commissioned Officers and private Men were taken Prisoners. [For the Names of the above Prisoners, see the next Column.]

The Captain who Commanded in Newark made his Escape; the Lieutenant is said to be killed.

The Services were Performed without Loss.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

A considerable Quantity of Flour was lately sent from Philadelphia, for the Use of Gen. Washington's Army now at Morris-Town.

On Thursday Evening the 20th inst. was married by the Revd. Mr. Cook, Mr. Lawrence Hartshorne, of

Monmouth County, New-Jersey, to the amiable Miss Betsey Ustick, Daughter of Mr. William Ustick, of this City, Merchant.

Names of the Prisoners taken at Newark, the 25th instant.

Joseph Heddy, Robert Neill, Josiah Willard, Francis Malone, William Chapman, Fra Mason, John Thompson, John Fullerton, Jer. Rareden, John Mullen, Jacobus Frederick, Francis Detto, Peter Windner, William Lockridge, Wm. Roules, Daniel Smith, Pat. Lynn, John Stephenson, Jac. Prouse, Sam. M'Cord, Jacob Snyder, David Davis, John Hastings, Thomas Main[s], Peter Clayton, William Mullen, John Smith, Robert Holston, Ben. Wells, Thomas Howard, John M'Mollen, Henry Livingston, John Brunt, Wm. Hutchinson, John Williams, James Mitchel.

Names of Prisoners taken at Elizabeth Town, the 25th Instant.

Major Eccleston, Major Williamson, Captain Gray, Captain Thomas Woodruff, Captain S. m. Moorehouse, Captain Isaac Scudder, Captain W. Smith, Captain Gilford, John Cu[ll]es, Ja. Knot, William Frucker, John Sullivan, Charles Gough, John Gormond, John Roebly, John Lumox, Theodorik Lindsey, James Davison, Joseph [P]ar[so]n, John Blades, John Creaton, John R[yen], Thomas Gordon, John King, Joseph Austin, James D[o]es, Michael Coughlon, John Miles, Michael Rowland, John Lisk, E. Pruket, Isaac Dukeson, James Morrison, Jonathan Huckson, Benj. Garrison, Philip Knolt, Abraham Rosier, John Brown, Andrew Patterson, Andrew M'Farland, David Buddel, Albert Slarret, Henry Rendert, Ralph Price, Ab. Price, Jerub Price, John Gray, John Mulford, James Shay.

—*The New-York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1476, *January* 31, 1780.

POUGHKEEPSIE, January 31.

Last week arrived at Morris-Town, from St. Croix, (via N. Y.) Richard Cruger, Esquire, a gentleman of eminence, and a zealous Advocate for the Rights and Independence of America.

By a gentleman from New-Jersey, we are informed, that near 40 of the enemy's vessels have been driven on shore, on different parts of the coast, from Egg-Harbour, as far southward as the Eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia.

—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, January* 31, 1780. *No.* 1862.

EXTRACTS, from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS, *December* 11.

Congress took into consideration the report of the Committee for procuring supplies for the army, and thereupon

Resolved,

That eight thousand barrels of flour be requested from the State of New-Jersey, part of which to be furnished as soon as possible, to answer the immediate demands of the army:

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

On the morning of the 15th inst. Major Lee detached, from Burlington, forty men under the command of Capt. Patten, in sleighs, who before next morning were along side the guard ship, laying froze in the ice near Sandy-Hook; but finding that the ice for several yards around her was cut, so that they could not board her, they retired to a small distance unperceived, where they surprized two schooners and a sloop, made the men prisoners, burnt the

vessels, and then returned without the least loss, bringing with them the prisoners, and what plunder they thought proper.

TRENTON, February 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Elizabethtown, dated January 29.

"The enemy paid us a visit here last Tuesday evening; they were in town between ten and eleven o'clock, under the command of Lieut. Col. Boskirk of the New Levies: The plan was well concerted, and as well executed; they evaded our guards, and were in town before any one knew it.—They have taken forty or fifty privates and several officers, with ten or twelve of the inhabitants, Major Williamson and Capt. Gifford fell into their hands. Mr. Belcher Smith, in attempting to escape was likewise taken. They burnt the Presbyterian church and the court-house, plundered Jeramiah Smith, but no other houses of any consequence, as they were afraid to enter them, and stayed but a little time before they pushed off. The same night they made an excursion to Newark, surprized the guard there, took Mr. Justice Hedden out of his bed, and would not suffer him to dress; they also took Mr. Robert Niel, burnt the academy and went off with percipitation..... These were chiefly regulars."

The curious may be amused by the following table of the weather for the last month, and we should be pleased to have it in our power to compare it with tables of observations made at some distance; it is hoped some correspondent of our brother Printers in the neighbouring states will afford us this pleasure.

	Wind.	Ther.	Bar.	Weather.
1	N W —	28	29,1	Fair.
2	N E —	24	30,1	Cloudy.
3	—	28	28,8	Snow.
4	N W —	28	29,5	Fair.
5	E —	26	29,6	Cloudy.
6	N N W —	26	29,5	Snow at night.
7	W —	19	29,4	Lowering.
8	—	19	29,6	Fair.
9	—	20	29,7	do.
10	calm —	27	29,9	Lowering.
11	W —	32	29,8	Snow.
12	—	32	29,5	Fair.
13	—	16	29,6	do.
14	—	16	29,6	do.
15	—	20	29,6	do.
16	—	30	29,7	do.
17	calm —	31	29,5	Cloudy.
18	N W —	27	29,6	Fair.
19	variable —	20	29,7	do.
20	N W —	12	29,9	do.
21	—	13	29,7	do.
22	—	23	29,9	do.
23	—	16	29,9	do.
24	—	19	29,9	do.
25	—	19	29,9	do.
26	—	17	30,0	do.
27	—	17	29,5	do.
28	—	20	29,5	do.
29	—	16	30,2	do.
30	W —	21	29,8	do.
31	W —	24	29,7	do.

N. B. These observations were made at half after six in the morning. The glass stands in a hall, the doors of which were seldom opened.

‡ Light winds were marked thus | brisk breezes thus —

Erratum: In the Regulating Act, inserted in the first page of this Gazette, No. 107, second column, line 23d, for twenty-five *read* seventy-five. *We were led into this mistake by an erroneous copy.*

Elizabeth-Town, January 16, 1780.

BY an order of the fourteenth instant, all officers, soldiers, militia men, and followers of the army, were positively prohibited from plundering or insulting the inhabitants of Staten-Island; notwithstanding which many of the inhabitants of this state took advantage of the opportunity, while the army kept the enemy within their works, and acted in open violation thereof; Major-General Lord Stirling therefore positively requires, that all persons possessed of any articles of plunder, taken on the island, do immediately deliver the same to Doctor Caldwell, at Springfield, to the end that they may be returned to the proper owners, otherwise they will be proceeded against with military severity:—The very few of the soldiery who were guilty of the same misconduct have been already compelled to restore what they had taken, and will be most severely punished. All the good people of this state who know any persons within the above description, are desired to give immediate information thereof.

The Major General thanks the officers and men for the good disposition shewn in this excursion; particularly for the good order so conspicuous on retiring from the island; he is only sorry circumstances did not permit him to avail himself more effectually of their services.

By order of Major-General Lord Stirling
WILLIAM BARBER. A.D. Camp.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congress of these United States have lately recommended to the legislatures of the several states to adopt measures for furnishing the supplies of the army upon a different plan from what has been heretofore pursued; and whereas some of the states have already made such regulations as must put the department on a new establishment, it seems therefore indespensably requisite that the accounts on the present arrangement be brought to a speedy and de-

cisive close. And whereas some further alteration of systems will probably take place, it will be expedient not only that the accounts be soon adjusted, but that a uniform mode for effecting this be observed, throughout the various districts: I have therefore thought fit to publish this advertisement directing that every deputy or other officer serving in the quartermaster-general's department whose appointment is immediately derived from me or my assistants, to call upon all persons employed by them respectively, to make out exact returns by the first day of March next, of the sums of money due in their several districts up to that time.

And lest this measure should be frustrated for want of seasonable supplies of money, I do hereby notify all those who have any demands on any branch of the department, to lay their accounts before the proper persons, with suitable vouchers, for a complete settlement to the time above directed. In those cases where the demands cannot be paid directly in cash, printed certificates will be given, specifying the sums due to each individual; for which end blank certificates will be struck and distributed among the several agents, who are required to register them in books to be kept for that purpose; copies of which must be immediately sent to camp to be lodged in my office, that I may be enabled to ascertain a just state of the debts due from the department.

NATH. GREENE, Q. M. G.

Morristown, January 25th, 1780.

N. B. The Printers in the several states are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

TO be sold, a plantation containing about 174 acres, 40 acres of which is woodland, and 20 good meadow ground, a good dwelling house, spacious barn, a well of pure water and an excellent orchard; situated within one mile of Somerset courthouse, in Middle-

bush, New-Jersey—It was formerly the property of Jacobus Stricker. For terms apply to M. Ryan, on the premises.

January 18th, 1780.

WHEREAS David Cowell has advertised in the New-Jersey Gazette, "a Negro man to be sold or exchanged for a suitable Negro boy."—As he has no legal right to any such Negro man, nor pretentions to claim any but myself, that I know of, duty to the publick (without any desire to expose his conduct) requires me to inform them, that I have a solemn engagement for my freedom for the consideration therein mentioned, written and executed by his own hand, which he has often attempted, and still persists in endeavouring to violate, although I have very sufficient proof that the said consideration is fully paid him: Therefore this is to caution and warn all persons from buying, exchanging, bargaining, or any way being concerned in an assignment for me, as I have fulfilled my part of the aforesaid agreement, and expect that freedom, justice and protection which I am entitled to by the laws of the state, altho' I am a Negro.

ADAM.

Trenton Feb. 1, 1780.

One Hundred & Sixty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in Trenton, about 22d of last January, a dark bay (or rather brown) HORSE, about 13 and a half hands high, eight or nine years old, marked on his *hind* buttock W C, his mane hog'd but since a little grown, has a remarkable short tail, shod all around, trots & canters well. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, if stolen, so as the horse may be returned and the thief brought to justice, shall have the

above reward, or Sixty Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

BERNARD HANLIN.

Trenton, Feb. 1, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bell, late of Raritan, deceased, either by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to make speedy payment to Anna Bell, administratrix, or John Myer, administrator.

Raritan, Dec. 6, 1779.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, January 8, 1780.

THE Southern Posts will set out hereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays, precisely at 12 o'clock and return on Mondays and Thursdays at noon. The Eastern Posts will set out on the same days at four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thursdays.

Any careful, sober, single person, who is willing to ride as post between Morristown and Fishkill, or between Annapolis and Fredericksburg, producing sufficient testimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Post-Office.

N. B. None need apply unless they can provide horses.

RUN away from his apprenticeship, from the subscriber near Pitts-town, about the 7th of November last, *SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT,* about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, yellow hair, and a remarkable mark on his forehead resembling a pear.

Whoever takes up said apprentice, shall have *TEN DOLLARS* reward—and I do forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing him.

DANIEL POTTS.

December 13, 1779.

Wanted Immediately,

A Few Barrels of good *SOFT SOAP*—for which cash or salt will be given. Enquire of Printer.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III., Numb. LI., Feb.* 2, 1780.

Mr. Kollock,

If you think the following thoughts worthy the perusal of the public, you will please to communicate them through the medium of your journal, and oblige, your humble servant, Standfast.

"And shall we tamely yield ourselves to bondage,
"Bow down before these holy purple tyrants,
"And bid them tread upon our slavish necks?
"No;—let this freeborn American hand
"First dig its grave in innocence and honour;
"And though I found but one more thus resolved,
"That honest man and I would die together.

Rowe.

NOTHING but a hearty desire for the speedy recovery of my wounded country, in whose service I have long suffered, could induce me to stand forth in this way. I am conscious my abilities are insufficient for doing justice to the subject I am undertaking; but as no other person better qualified has offered their service, I can no longer sit an idle spectator, and see my countrymen led astray by a set of petty politicians, who are constantly imposing upon the public some erroneous and villainous scheme for the appreciation of our currency, which they would persuade us is so far lost, as to admit of no remedy but that which their emperical pens are prescribing; which schemes are the only ones which could be desired for its downfall. The productions of the *True Patriot,* in the Jersey Gazette, and those of your correspondent *Eumenes,*

I should suppose were wrote at the instigation of the British emissaries, had I no evidence of their proceeding from reverend heads, whose mouths are daily employed in petitioning the Almighty in fervent prayer for the establishment and welfare of these United States. Their plans of taxation are unprecedented, and evidently calculated to ruin us. Let not then the name of an athenian patriot delude us, or the evidence of arithmetical calculation persuade us, that political knowledge is annexed thereto. They may, for ought I know, be well enough acquainted with church government; but sure I am, they have very little knowledge of the government of states, and the principles of national policy. Their schemes are directly contrary to the plan pursuing by our wise rulers, who only have any real right to direct. The honourable and august legislature of America, upon whose wisdom and fidelity we have, and may, with propriety, risque our all, have adopted a judicious, rational, and, as near as possible, equitable plan, for the defraying our necessary expences, which, at the same time, supports our national credit. What then is left for us to do but press forward with a chearful compliance in the road which is pointed out by them? We are not wont when our illustrious general orders us to march upon any expedition, to stand and cavil with him, and say, such and such a procedure would be attended with less difficulty, and prove more advantageous to the service. This would immediately spread anarchy through the army; and cavilling at legislative bodies, is not often attended with much better consequences. The only effectual way to surmount great difficulties, is to unite our efforts, and press forward with a determined resolution of overcoming. A patient labouring under any chronic disorder, does not usually reprobate the prescriptions of his physician, though he may not at first receive any sensible advantage. All drastick medicines are attended with bodily maladies for a time, though they frequently prove the most salutary in the end; as such we may reckon the present taxation to the body politic.

Did Eumenes ever read the confederation of these United States? Did he ever read the solemn, rational, and important address of Congress to their constitutents? Surely, if ever he did, he has forgot their import, or he never would assume the impudence of proposing schemes so diametrically opposite, and endeavour to lead the ignorant and unweary into a belief of his hiterogenious doctrine. Did he ever read the consequences thereof to France, in the reign of Lewis XIV, with respect to his paper currency, which has not to this day recovered its former credit? I would advise him to think a little more attentively upon these matters, before he imposes any more of his logic upon the public.

The *True Patriot,* after depreciating the predominancy of vice, and evil practices, like a good christian, proceeds to assert the most palpable falsehoods, fraught with every evil, viz. That our currency was exchanged for silver and gold, and other articles of commerce, at a discount of twenty for one, when the discount [at this] very time [was] only ten for one. A fa[l]sehood too notorious to [admit] of an [answer]. How far his productions tended to lessen the value of our currency, and increase the discount, can [on]ly be estimated by the influence his writings had upon the minds of the public.

Eumenes, so far as he has followed any plan, has proceeded in the same erroneous manner, and imposed upon the public under the specious pretence of doing justice to individuals. I confess there is so[me] injustice in having twenty dollars made good in the hands of the person who received them only for one dollar; yet, if we extend our ideas as far as that period, we shall find, that he will pay nearly as much of his money out of his hands in order to redeem it in the present mode of taxation, as in any other way; and more indeed, if [h]e [h]as is generally the way with speculators and disaffected perso[ns] [realized] his money. These persons then at whom they rail so bitterly, and are desirous of swea[r]ing so largel[y], are

almost the only persons who will be benefitted by [their plan.] [They have made a terrible [mistake?] our money has depreciated more rapidly than usual since the commencement of the present war. I shall therefore make it my business, in some future paper, to shew it is partly real, and partly ideal, and therefore by no means desperate, but what will be easily relieved by a strict adherence to the prescriptions of our political physicians, and proceed to make some observations on credit in general, and the nature and delicacy of public credit in particular. In the mean time, I hope, my readers will unanimously subscribe my name[1]

STANDFAST.

To the TRIBE of SWEARERS.

AS you are an object of *pity,* to every generous spirit, it is the dictate of humanity to labour for your reformation. To effect this you must be convinced that profane *swearing* is absolutely inconsistent with *honour,* or *politeness. Honour* is derived from a conduct directed by reason, and an imitation of the most sublime examples. He who honours Almighty God, is a man of honour, because such a conduct is the dictate of the highest reason, and conformable to the example of the sublimest geniuses. *Politeness,* comprehends modest, easy, and gentle manners—is studious not to offend the virtuous; and without these, no man has any just pretensions to the character of a *gentleman.* Let the rude *swearer,* who pours out his filthy language in all companies, reflect how distant his character is from that of a man of honour, and a gentleman. There are not two things in nature more opposite. A *haggard-fury* may as well claim the charms of a fine lady, as a noisy swearer make pretensions to honour or politeness. It will be said, that some persons have used

[1] Words and letters in brackets conjecturally supplied.

profane language, who were eminent for their shining accomplishments. A man may possess *something* that is amiable, although his character is in general infamous; and a character may in *general* be respectable, that is defiled by some vice, if the vice is not habitual; but however seldom the crime is committed, it is a deep *stain,* and a *blot* of infamy. No talents can secure the *swearers* from disgrace; the enlightened and virtuous will view them with mingled pity and contempt. And even the profane themselves, will view them in the same light, in their moments of reflection. As "It is not in folly not to despise a fool." It may be asked, "If this vice be attended with no advantage, and has infamy and ruin in its train, how can we account for its prevailing? *Pride,* is the cause men love distinction; and to be singular, even in vices, gratifies the low pride of some grovelling minds. And a wish to appear *heroic* and *fearless,* leads many into crimes which otherwise they never would commit. In defiance of all the sober sense of mankind, to blaspheme the name of God, appears to them a mark of a *daring mind,* which is superior to vulgar fears. These two motives, equally vile and contemptible, are the first inducements to this *low language.* Another motive is, to prevent *chasms* in their conversation; for barren souls that want *ideas,* often endeavour to stun us with oaths, that we may not observe their *vacant* minds. These several *causes,* at first produce *swearers,* and then they are multiplied by *imitation* The vices of *great men* (as they are called) have a mighty influence. When by dint of wealth, friends, or other accidental cause, a man is made great by holding a post of *honour,* if he is vicious, he is a *public curse,* by propagating vice; and by his example, will make more swearers than a thousand preachers can reform. The herd of s[ ]cophants, and all the *inglorious throng,* who never lift a thought to Heaven, or stretch beyond the narrow scale of human life, will catch the tone, and copy the dirty language of the vilest wretch that ever rode in the car of wealth or power. Thus are vices propa-

gated, until innocence and virtue become blushing strangers in the land, and every numerous circle is defiled with infamous characters.

The great question is, What will stop this raging *pestilence?* To *reason* against it is vain, for the guilty mind is *dead to reason,* before this vice can find admittance, otherwise men would not incur temporal and eternal infamy—*for nothing!*—I therefore write for the sake of the *living,* to prevent them from joining *this congregation of the dead.*

AN AMERICAN.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. I., Numb. LI., Wednesday, February* 2, 1780.

CHATHAM, February 2.

A party of the enemy consisting of about 300 infantry, under the command of Col. Van Buskirk, of the new levies, and about 60 dragoons, said to be under the command of Capt. Steward, of the 17th light dragoons, with several refugees, the whole, in number, near 400, crossed on the ice from Staten-Island to Trembley's Point, about three miles from Elizabeth-Town, last Tuesday night. From thence they were conducted by Cornelius Hetfield, Job Hetfield, and Smith Hetfield, their principal guides, the nearest and most retired route to Elizabeth-Town. They entered the town, in two divisions, before the alarm was sounded. As soon as the troops that were in town, (consisting of about sixty men) perceived their danger, they retreated; however they took a major, who was commandant of the place, and two or three captains, that lodged in town that night, and a few troops. They then set fire to the presbyterian meeting and court house, which were consumed; plundered, insulted, and took off some of the inhabitants, and retreated, with great precipitation, by the way of De Hart's Point, whose house they likewise consumed.

The same night another party of the enemy, consisting of draughts from the different regiments stationed in New-York, passed over the North River, in sleighs, to Powles-Hook, from thence through Bergen, the nearest way to Newark. They entered the town in three divisions, and immediately proceeded to the academy, where they surprized and took about fifteen men, being all the troops that were on duty in town. A lieutenant, notwithstanding he was twice a prisoner with the enemy, by his vigilance, effected his escape. They then set fire to the academy, which they consumed; during which time a party was detached to several of the inhabitants houses, which they rifled of the most valuable effects; that which was not portable they destroyed. They took off Justice Hedden, and Robert Neil, jun. two of the inhabitants. The former gentleman was taken out of his bed, and without any other cloaths on except his shirt and a pair of stockings, carried off, notwithstanding the strongest solicitations of Mrs. Hedden, to the officers, for permission for her husband to dress himself, who received two wounds with a bayonet, one in the face, the other in her breast, by those mighty veterans of fallen Majesty.

They continued in town about fifteen or eighteen minutes. A few militia being hastily collected, pursued their rear, by which means five of the enemy fell into their hands. Two of them died a short time after with the intense cold.

We are informed, that Justice Hedden is so frost-bit, that it is thought he will lose both his legs.

Last Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, a party of the enemy landed at Rahway and carried off near a dozen of the inhabitants.

The church in town not intimidated nor discouraged by the barbarous impiety of the enemy, met last Sabbath, when Mr. Caldwell preached to them from 1. Pet. i. 7 and Gal. vi. 9 and sung the following verses:

With flames they threaten to destroy
The children in their nest,
"Come, let us burn at once they cry,
The temple and the priest."
And shall the sons of earth and dust
That sacred pow'r blaspheme?
Will not thy hand that form'd them first,
Avenge thine injur'd name?
Think on the cov'nant thou has made,
And all thy words of love;
Nor let the birds of prey invade,
And vex thy mourning dove.
Our foes would triumph in our blood,
And make our hope their jest;
Plead thy own cause, almighty God,
And give thy children rest.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's shop, in Elizabeth-Town, on the 16th ult. a silver milk pot, with the upper part of the handle broke off, and three silver shoe buckles, not quite finished. Whoever will give information, so that the above goods may be recovered, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part of them. All silver-smiths are particularly requested to stop the above articles, should they be offered for sale, as it will have a tendency to prevent their own shops from being robbed.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of Joseph Crane, at Springfield, on Saturday the 15th ult. A BAY HORSE COLT, with a sorrel mane and tail; he has a blaze in his forehead, and his two hind feet are white. Whoever takes up said colt, and returns him to the subscriber, near Springfield, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BADGELEY, sen.

Feb. 1, 1780.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

RUN-AWAY from Martin Wyckoff, in Reading township, Somerset county, New Jersey, a negro boy named WILL, about five feet high, between 15 and 16 years of age. Said negro boy left his master's house under pretence of going to Jacob Wyckoff's, in Mendham, Morris County. He had on when he went away, a linsey woolsey waistcoat, a white under flannel ditto, flannel shirt, buckskin breeches, good shoes, black stockings, and a round hat with yellow binding round the crown. He likewise took with him, a red waistcoat, and a large brown linsey woolsey coat. Whoever takes up said negro, and returns him to either of the subscribers, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

MARTIN WYCKOFF, or
JACOB WYCKOFF.

LOTTERY TICKETS,

OF the THIRD CLASS, to be had of Mr. CALDWELL at Springfield, Mr. AARON OGDEN, at Newark.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of Timothy Mills, jun. are desired to bring in their accounts to the subscriber by the 1st of March; and all those indebted to said estate are desired to pay the same immediately to

JEREMIAH STONE, Administrator.

Morris Town, February 1, 1780.

THESE are to give public notice to all persons interested in Ashfield's tract of land, lying between the mountains, in the township of Newark and Aquakenonk, in the county of Essex, that the proprietors of the greater part of the land in said tract, have signed a petition to be prefered to the General Assembly, at their next sitting, praying an act to be immediately passed for a just and equitable division of said tract, amongst the lawful proprietors and true owners thereof. All persons interested will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

ALL persons having any demands against me, as Deputy Quarter Master General, either for monies due, or that will become due, by the first of March, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch, in order for a settlement; on receipt of which, the balances will either be paid, or certificates given so what shall appear to be due to the first of March, to which time I am directed by the Quarter Master General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail.

JAMES ABEEL, D. Q. M. G.

Morris-Town, Feb. 1, 1780.

A HORSE FOR THE OWNER.

A SORREL, eight years old, 14½ hands high, face and both hind feet white, low in flesh, but has life, and carries well, which makes us think he has seen warmer stables, and better hay. The claimer, proving his

property, and paying for this advertisement, may have him, by calling on Ephraim Curtis, back of the court-house.

Morris-Town, Jan. 31, 1780.

J. CURTIS, and Co.
Have for sale in MORRIS TOWN,

WEST-INDIA rum, by the hogshead or barrel; bohea tea, by the quarter chest, or less; brimstone in boxes of 150 wt. or smaller quantity; with a considerable assortment of dry and grocery goods, by retail.

A QUANTITY OF
Choice Carolina PINK ROOT,
To be sold at a moderate price,
By PETER H. KIP, at SECOND-RIVER,
Or, JOHN H. KIP, at HANOVER.
January 17, 1780.

BOHEA TEA,

TO be sold by the quantity or single pound by ISAAC ARNETT, at New-Providence.
—Likewise for sale, a quantity of Pins.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a dark bay horse with bushy mane and tail, about fourteen hands and a half high; he paces, trots, and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MATTHIAS WILLIAMSON.

Who has for sale, a likely negro boy, twelve years old.
Elizabeth-Town, Jan. 10, 1780.

A silver plated SPUR,

LOST on the road leading from Morris-Town to Mount Hope. Whoever brings it to the Quarter Master General's office, will receive forty dollars.

Morris Town, Dec. 30, 1779.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, February 2, 1780, Vol. I, Numb. LI.*[1]

NEW-YORK, February 2.

Last Sunday evening a party consisting of 13 mounted Refugees went from Staten-Island, and in the vicinity of Elizabeth-town, surprised Mr. Wynantz, a Lieutenant of the rebel militia, and 8 private men of Col. Jacques's regiment; few Republicans on this Continent are more remarkable for their implacable opposition to his Majesty's government than some of these prisoners; they were all the same evening securely lodged on Staten-Island. They were found at a *fandango,* or merry-meeting, with a party of lasses, who became planet-struck at this sudden separation from their *Damons.* The further trophies of this successful excursion are three handsome sleighs, with ten good horses, all of which were yesterday driven to New-York *over the ice from Staten-Island,* an enterprize never yet attempted since the first settlement of this country.

—*The Royal Gazette, February* 2, 1780, *No.* 349.

TO BE SOLD

Five hundred acres of Land, on the waters of Cokelamus Creek, in Greenwood[2] Township, Cumberland County. For terms apply to PAUL COX, in Front-street, three doors below Walnut-street, Philadelphia.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet February* 3, 1780.

[1] Numbers 52–58 of the *Journal* are missing.

[2] (Greenwich?)

CHATHAM, Feb. 2.

Last Sunday evening about 8 o'clock, a party of the enemy landed at Raway, and carried off near a dozen of the inhabitants.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7.

Our last Accounts from Jersey are, That General Washington was at his Head Quarters at Morris-Town, that there was no more than a Captain's Guard at Elizabeth-Town, and no other Guard at Newark than the Inhabitants.

By Accounts from Philadelphia as late as last Tuesday, we learn, that the Grand Meeting which was to have been held there some Time ago, by Delegates from the Different Provinces to regulate Prices is coming to nothing, several of the Colonies never having sent any Representatives.

On Sunday evening the 30th ult. a Party of 13 mounted Rufugees, went to Raway, a Place about 4 Miles from Elizabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, where they surprised Lieutenant Wynants of the Rebel Militia, and 8 Privates of Col. Jacques's Regiment that had been on a Party of Pleasure with some young Ladies: They dismissed the Ladies, but brought away 4 Men, 4 Sleighs, and 9 Horses, without the least Hurt to themselves. The Sleighs were brought to this City the next Day, with the Horses on the Ice.

—*The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, February* 7, 1780. *No.* 1477.

TRENTON, February 9.

Was married at Princeton, on Friday evening last, Joel Fithian, Esquire, a Representative in Assembly for the county of Cumberland, to Mrs. Elizabeth Fithian,

widow of the Rev. Mr. Philip V. Fithian, late Chaplain to Col. Newcomb's regiment in the five months service.

The weather has been so extremely cold for near two months past that sleighs and other carriages now pass this place to Philadelphia on Delaware, a circumstance not remembered by the oldest among us.

We learn that on Sunday night, the 30th ult. a party of the enemy made an excursion from Staten-Island to Elizabeth-Town, from whence they carried off a few of the inhabitants prisoners.

About the same time several of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Newark having gone in sleighs to some flats in the sound, in order to gather oysters, and not keeping a proper lookout, were also made prisoners by the enemy and carried to New-York.

We hear that on Wednesday last three brigades of our army were detached from Morris-Town to Newark and Elizabeth, in order to cover those parts of the country from the depredations of the enemy.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 7th inst. a bay Stallion, eight years old, 16 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his hind hoofs white, branded S. S. on both buttocks but scarcely discernable, shod all round, trots and canters. Seven Hundred Dollars reward will be given for securing the horse, and Three Hundred Dollars for the thief, by

ALEXANDER M'DONALD.

Princeton, 8th Feb. 1780

TO BE SOLD, a valuable tract of Land, Situated on the South Branch of Raritan, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, and about 12 miles from Delaware river, 28 from Brunswick Landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing 150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the rest woodland; there is about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and some more may be

made; there is on the premises a frame dwelling house and kitchen, a large stone barn, a stone grist-mill 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of stones and two water-wheels, the merchant and country boults, hoisting works and rolling screen are all in good order, and go by water; also an oil mill built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with 16 pestles, and as many more may be set agoing with a very small expense; also a saw-mill.

All the said mills stand on the South Branch of Raritan, a never failing stream, which is sufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The situation is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of the country; and particularly well situated for a store, one having been kept at said place for many years. Any person inclining to purchase may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

MAHLON TAYLOR.

January 20, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a grey HORSE about 13 hands and a half high, a natural trotter, branded with W on the near fore shoulder. Any person proving property and paying charges, shall have the same, by applying to Aaron Longstreet, living near Princeton.

State of New-Jersey, Trenton, Feb. 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has opened his office at the house of Mrs. Janney, in Trenton; where all persons who have been intrusted with public monies, or who may have demands upon this state, or are otherwise interested in any public accounts unsettled, are required to attend for the purpose of adjusting and settling the same. JAMES EWING,

Auditor of Accounts.

State of New-Jersey, Feb. 4, 1780.

TO be sold by publick vendue, on Thursday the 17th instant, (Feb.) at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Covenhoven, near Pleasant Valley, Middletown, county of Monmouth, a Brigantine or Polacre, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo.

By order of his Honour the Judge of the Admiralty,

ZA. ROSSELL, Marshal.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 111, *Feb.* 9, 1780.

To WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq; Major General in the Rebel Army.

WHILST you wished to conceal your follies in private life, wasting your time in a state of stupid insensibility, the community at large, however they might despise your character esteemed you an object beneath their contempt.

Your assumed titles forfeited by your ancestors for acts of treason against their country, made you the more ridiculous, as they made you the more distinguished, and in truth, considering the part you act, would fit you but indifferently were you even entitled to bear them.

What could induce you, vain, unthinking man, to attempt an active part in your public capacity; was it to expose yourself still more glaringly to public ridicule; what could lead you, openly to describe the NOTHINGS which you performed, was it to convince us that you are unacquainted with your present profession; what could tempt you to thank your corps for their behaviour whilst on Staten-Island; was it to inform your friends with your safe return to Elizabeth Town; your plunder might have spared you the trouble.

We read of Generals, equal to the duties of the field;

who fail in the cabinet of others; qualified only for the latter: you, are every way unfortunate; totally unfit for both.

The art of war is ever in a state of improvement; with respect to diction and invention, particularly so in this country. Arnold thought to take the capital of Canada by making approaches of show; but it was reserved for our modern Alexander to attack work, strengthened by *Abbatis of that element, ten feet high:* [*vide Rebel Paper, Jan.* 18) he however was more prudent; or the General reconnoitered after dinner.

Your retreat however, you particularly plume yourself upon; it is indeed the test of a great Commander, and considering the numbers, connected position of the King's troops, and the great distance you had to retire, your situation was alarming; we are yet to learn that long straggling columns are the best adapted for a movement of this nature; not to mention that your rear guard was fairly run in upon by seven or eight dragoons, who took several prisoners under your very nose; but even here you carried off trophies of victory; one of those brave horsemen fell; his horse was added to your booty; you marked the circumstance and your friends have recorded it, with all the warmth of enthusiasm: but here let the matter rest. I am not personally your enemy; nor do I wish to deprive you of the honours, now preparing for you, in the capital of America. On a future occasion I dare say you will think it your business to make yourself acquainted with the state of works which you lay a plan to attack; as you may otherwise be thought censurable in being ignorant of their defences; but unpardonable, if strengthened by such unheard of *Abbatis,* as your friends discovered on Staten-Island.

METELLUS.

CHATHAM, February 2.

A party of the enemy consisting of about 300 infantry under the command of Col. Van Buskirk, of the new levies, and about 60 dragoons, said to be under the command of Capt. Steward, of the 17th Light-Dragoons, with several refugees, the whole a number, near 400, crossed on the ice from Staten Island to Trembly's Point, about three miles from Elizabeth-Town, last Tuesday night. From thence they were conducted by Cornelius Hetfield, Job Hetfield, and Smith Hetfield, their principal guides, the nearest and most retired rout into Elizabeth Town. They entered the Town in Two divisions, before the alarm was sounded. As soon as the troops that were in the town, (consisting of about sixty men) perceived their danger, they retreated; however, they took a Major, who was commandant of the place and two or three captains that lodged in the town that night, and a few troops. They then set fire to the Presbyterian meeting and Court House, which were consumed; plundered, insulted, and took off some of the inhabitants, and retreated, with great precipitation, by the way of De Hart's Point, whose house they likewise burned.

The same night another party of the enemy, consisting of draughts from the different regiments stationed in New York, passed over the North-River in sleighs, to Powles Hook, from thence through Bergen, the nearest way to Newark. They entered the town in three divisions, and proceeded to the academy, where they surprised and took about fifteen men, being all the troops that were on duty in the town. A Lieutenant, notwithstanding he was twice a prisoner with the enemy, by his vigilence, effected his escape. They then set fire to the academy, which they consumed; during which time, a party was detached to several of the inhabitants houses, which they rifled of the most valuable effects, that which was not portable they

destroyed. They took off Justice Hedden, and Robert Neil, Jun. two of the inhabitants. The former gentleman was taken out of his bed, and without any other cloaths on except his shirt and a pair of stockings, carried off, notwithstanding the strongest solicitations of Mrs. Hedden, to the officers, for permission for her husband to dress himself, who received two wounds with a bayonet, one in the face, and the other in her breast.

They continued in town about fifteen or eighteen minutes. A few militia being hastily collected, pursued their rear, by which means five of the enemy fell into their hands. Two of them died a short time after, with the intense cold.

We are informed that Justice Hedden is so frost-bit that it is thought he will lose both his legs.

These accounts are true, errors excepted; *but these errors are so many and of such magnitude, they can hardly have been owing to* inattention, *nor to any want of skill in computation.*[1]

Last Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, a party of the enemy landed at Rahway, and carried off near a dozen of the inhabitants.

—*The Royal Gazette, February* 9, 1780. *No.* 351.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Tract of Land, situate on the South Branch of Rariton river, in Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, 5 miles from Pitts-Town, 12 from Delaware river, 28 from Brunswick landing, and 30 from Trenton; containing 150 acres, about one half of which is cleared, the remainder wood-land, there is about 12 acres of excellent meadow, and some more may be made. There is on the premises a frame dwelling house and kitchen, a large stone barn, a

[1] This account, be it noted, is reprinted in Rivington's loyal newspaper, but with the vague qualification, as if to save his face with his royal employers.

stone grist mill, 36 by 44 feet, with two pair of stones, and two water wheels, the merchant and country bolts, hoisting works, and rolling screen are all in good order, and go by water. Also an oyl-mill, built last summer, 26 by 30 feet, with 16 pestles, and as many more may be set a going with a very small expence: Also a saw-mill, all which said mills, stand on the said South Branch of Rariton, a never failing stream of water, which is sufficient to work the whole at once great part of the year. The situation is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and in a fine part of the country, and particularly situated for a store, one having been kept at said place for many years past. Any person inclining to purchase may view the same, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

MAHLON TAYLOR.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, February* 9, 1780.

On Tuesday night the 25th inst. the rebel post at Elizabeth-Town and Newark, were compleately surprized and carried off, by different detachments of the King's troops.

Lieut. Col. Buskirk's detachment, consisting of about 120 men, from the 1st and 4th battalions of Brig. Gen. Skinner's brigade, with 12 dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Stuart, moved from Staten Island early in the night, and got into Elizabeth-town without being discovered, between the hours of ten and eleven, meeting with little resistance, they made prisoners, two Majors, three Captains and forty-seven privates, amongst whom were five dragoons with their horses, arms and accoutrements. Few of the rebels were killed, but several were wounded by the dragoons, although they afterwards escaped.

Major Lumm of the 44th regiment, marched from Powles-Hook about 8 at night, having under his command the flank companies of that regiment, with detachments from the 42d Anspach and Hessian corps, in garrison in this city, and passing the rebel patroles upon the banks of the Passaic, reached the town of Newark unperceived by

the enemy about a quarter of an hour later than Col. Buskirk's arrival in Elizabeth-town. Small parties were instantly posted to *masque* the principal avenues of the town, and Major Lumm seized possession of the academy, which the rebels had converted into a barrack; a momentary defence being attempted, 7 or 8 of the enemy were killed; the remainder consisting of thirty-four non-commissioned officers and private men were taken prisoners, as were likewise a rebel magistrate, remarkable for his persecuting spirit and another inhabitant.

The Capt. who commanded in Newark made his escape; the Lieut. is said to be killed. These services were performed without loss. The following are the names of some of the rebel officers, &c. brought to town on Thursday last from Newark Mr. Joseph Hedden, a magistrate, and commissioner for the sale of the Loyalists estates in Jersey; Mr. Robert Neil an acting Commissary.

From Elizabeth-town,—Major Eccles, of the 5th Maryland regiment, Capt Belt, of the 4th regiment, from Prince George County, Mr. B. Smith, son of Mr. Peartree Smith, Major Williamson and his brother.

Feb. 2. Last Sunday evening a party consisting of 13 mounted Refugees went from Staten Island and in the vicinity of Elizabeth-town, surprized Mr. Wynantz, a Lieut. of the rebel militia, and 8 private men of Col. Jacques's regiment; few Republicans on this Continent are more remarkable for their implacable opposition to his Majesty's government than some of these prisoners; they were all the same evening securely lodged on Staten Island. The further trophies of this successful excursion are three handsome sleighs, with ten good horses, all of which were yesterday driven to New-York, *over the ice from Staten Island,* an enterprize never yet attempted since the first settlement of this country.

(Taken from Rivington's Royal Gazette, New-York, Jan. 29.)

—*The Pennsylvania Journal February* 9, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

By accounts from New-York we learn, that the Vulture sloop of war, belonging to Britain, is drove ashore on the east bank (Sandy-Hook) where it is expected she will be lost.

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 16.

The Honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State meet here this day, agreeable to adjournment.

We are informed that on Saturday last the barn of Nathaniel Ayres Esq. at Baskenridge, took fire by means of a person shooting pidgeons among the straw in the barnyard, and was entirely consumed, with all the grain and hay therein.

A letter received at Baltimore from Philadelphia intimates, that the men of war and troops, which lately left New-York, are destined for Jamaica, where it is said, they are to be joined by the squadrons of Admirals Hyde Parker and Sir Peter Parker, with a number of land forces from St. Kitts, St. Lucia, &c. and from thence are to proceed on an expedition against the island of Cuba, of which Havanna is the capital city.

On Thursday night last the enemy, under the command of Generals Stirling and Skinner, visited Elizabethtown entirely upon a plundering party.—Among other houses, they plundered Doctor Barnet's, Messrs. William P. Smith, William Herriman, Matthias Halsted and Doctor Wynantz; the two former in a most barberous manner. The house of Mr. Smith they searched throughout for Mr. Elisha Boudinot, who they thought was concealed there; but fortunately both he and Mr. Smith lodged out of town.—After terrifying the *women and children,* they heroically marched off with their plunder and five or six prisoners. Thus is the British army reduced to mere

marauding parties,—our army or fortresses they durst not attack; but if a town is left with women and children in it, their valour is certainly displayed there.

From Rivington's ROYAL GAZETTE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29.

TO BE SOLD, by
ALEXANDER DOUGLASS,
At TRENTON, near the MILL,

West-India Rum, Port Wine, and Cherry Rum

By the GALLON or QUARTER-CASK, and

Muscovado Sugar, &c.

Wanted to PURCHASE,

BY GEORGE DOUGLASS, near the mouth of Crosswicks Creek, 3 or 4000 CHESNUT or CEDAR RAILS; to be delivered by the 10th of April

Feb. 15.

ALL persons having any demands against me as Deputy Quartermaster General of this state, either for monies due, or that will be due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts to the Quartermaster in whose district the debt was contracted, with all possible dispatch, in order for settlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid, or certificates given for what appears to be due to the first of March; to which time I am directed by the Quarter-

master General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail.

MOORE FURMAN, D. Q. M. G.

Trenton Feb. 15, 1780. New-Jersey.

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Upper Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey, TWO stout able NEGRO MEN, one about 25 years of age, and the other about 30.—They understand farming, and all kinds of plantation work.

JAMES MOUNT.

Feb. 11, 1780.

ALL persons having any demands against me, as Deputy Quartermaster General, either for monies due, or that will become due by the first of March next, are requested to send in their accounts with all possible dispatch, in order for a settlement; on receipt of which the balances will either be paid or certificates given, for what shall appear to be due on the first of March, to which time I am directed by the Quartermaster General to furnish all accounts in my district without fail.

ROBERT L. HOOPER, D. Q. M. G.

Easton, February 1, 1780.

WHEREAS inquisition hath been found, and final judgement entered thereon in favour of the state, against David Bell, of Bridgewater township, Benjamin Thomson, of Hillsborough, and Jacobus Vorhees, of the Western Precinct, all in said county;—Notice is hereby given that the plantations, tracts of land and premises, with the appurtenances belonging to each of them, will be exposed to sale at publick vendue to the highest bidder, at the times and manner following, that is

to say, on the 14th day of March, will be sold, all the right, title, property and demand which Oliver Delancey had in a tract of land containing three thousand acres lying and joining Passaic river, agreeable to adjournment. On the 16th of said month will be sold that fine and beautiful situated house and land late the property of David Bell, on Raritan river, containing about 60 acres of good land it is well situated for a merchant, tavernkeeper, or a gentleman's seat. On the 17th of said month will be sold, a plantation at Somerset court house, late the property of Benjamin Thomson, containing three hundred acres of good land; and on Monday the 20th will be sold, one hundred acres of good land lying at Blowenborough, late the property of Jacobus Vorhees. The vendues to be held on the premises, and to begin at eleven o'clock each day. The premises will be shewn on the day of sail, and a title made for the same pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the state, in that case made and provided. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

Jacob Bergen
Frederick Freelinghuysen
Hendrick Wilson.
Commrs.

Somerset County, Feb. 8, 1780.

To be sold, the plantation Joseph Leigh lives on, in Kingwood township, Hunterdon county, seven miles from Pitts-Town, and two from Delaware, near several shad fisheries, containing 359 acres, of which 100 is wood, the rest in six fields of about 40 acres each, with a farm house, good barn, and excellent orchard, and about twelve acres of meadow: Also about 100 acres of rich swamp in Maidenhead, six miles from Trenton, heavily timbered and of rich soil for meadow, and will be divided into lots to suit the purchasers, if desired.

For terms enquire of William Coxe, near Bristol and Neshameny Ferries.

To be sold at publick vendue on Saturday the 19th of this inst. (Feb.) at two o'clock, at the house of Mr. Isaac Brittain, innkeeper, Trenton, a variety of articles, among which are silk stockings, new ruffled shirts, wearing apparel for men, consisting of coats, vests, breeches and stockings; remnants of merchandize; silk gauze handkerchiefs, letter-paper and sealing-wax of the first quality; a very neat flask to hold powder, with many other things too tedious to enumerate; being part of the personal estate of Capt. Jacob Bentson, deceased.

Catherine Bentson, Executrix.

Feb. 9, 1780 *Joshua Anderson* } Exectrs.
Benjamin Stevens }

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Trenton, on Saturday morning last, on the Princeton road, a dark brown Horse, about 9 years old, 13 hands high, trots, his mane hog'd, both hind feet and near fore foot are white, has a few white hairs on his forehead, and chunky made. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Will Cain.

Trenton, Feb. 14, 1780.

The humble PETITION of WANT and MISERY Addressed to all Christian Readers.

WHILE thro' the drear of frost and snow
Shivering and shaking now we go,
O cast a tender eye!
For this good end your wealth was giv'n:
You are the delegates of Heav'n
To stop the heart-felt sigh!

While cloth'd in fur you stand elate,
You cannot feel the wretched state,
You cannot form our woe;
Yet must each sympathetic breast
When once it hears how we're distress'd
And how forlorn we go.

When cold and hunger both prevail,
And both with equal force assail,
To wound a mortal frame,
Bring to each mind a horrid view,
A scene as horrid as 'tis true,
And almost wants a name.

The parent hears his offspring cry,
The children watch the parent's eye,
And catch the falling tear:
Then echo back each dismal groan,
Till soon one universal moan
Of sorrow rends the air.

Tho' worthless objects may be found,
Who justly feel the piercing wound,
Yet be the fault their own;
Leave them to Heav'n, while you dispense
Those blessings you've receiv'd from thence,
And gain'd the immortal crown.

How many pray'rs you'll then obtain,
How many blessings not in vain,
Or undeserv'd bestow'd:
From morn to night, from day to day,
Poor WANT and MISERY will pray,
To bless the great and good.

TO be sold by the Printer of this Gazette, one copy of an elegant edition of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, one vol. folio.—Also a number of *The Saints Everlasting Rest,* bound in leather.
—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 112, *Feb.* 16, 1780.

New-York, February 16.

Mr. RIVINGTON.

SEEING in your last Wednesday's Gazette, an extract taken from a rebel paper of the 2d instant, giving an account of taking and bringing Justice Hedden and Robert Neil prisoners from Newark to this city, treating Mr. Hedden with great cruelty and reflecting on the officer who commanded that party, you may inform the public that the apprehending of Justice Hedden was no part of the object of the King's officers, but that one Walker a volunteer with them, who with many others had been most inhumanly and barbarously treated by Justice Hedden, went with a few of the privates to his house and took him, without waiting long for him to put on his cloaths, which he intentionally delayed, when the officers perceived on their march his want of more cloathing they supplied him with some.

If Mrs. Hedden was wounded, it is what she merited, by her assaulting and opposing all in her power, the carrying away her husband, there was no intent to hurt Mrs. Hedden, but to make her desist in her violence, if any harm happened to her she must blame her own fury. Mr. Hedden and his friends, may, if they have any sense of justice remaining, find that justice hath in part overtaken him, when they reflect on the acts of barbarity, he has frequently committed on many of his Majesty's loyal subjects for not perjuring themselves in abjuring their lawful sovereign and swearing allegiance to the Congress, and to the state of New-Jersey; among many of his persecutions,

were imprisonments, keeping some several days without meat, drink, or any fire in the severity of the winter, reducing others to bread and water only, stripping many women and children of their cloathing, beds, and houshold furniture, and then banishing them without the necessaries of life, and seizing and selling the estates of a great number of his Majesty's subjects to his no small emolument.

Robert Neil is also notorious in his way, a bankrupt four years past, since acting under the pretence of a Sub Deputy Quarter Master to the Rebel army, made it his constant practice to take and dispose of, on his own account, to the continental troops, the wheat, corn, and other grain and also the firewood he cut from many valuable lots of land, belonging to those he pleased to call Tories, and enemies to the state of New-Jersey, whereby both Hedden and Neil have amassed large estates with the properties of others, common justice it is hoped will prevent their discharge, till they have made full satisfaction to his Majesty's faithful subjects for the injuries they have done them.

—*The Royal Gazette, February* 16, 1780, *No.* 353.

CHATHAM, (New-Jersey) February 9.

The Magistrates of the county of Essex, abhorring the savage and detestable practice of plundering, resolved unanimously, at a meeting held the 23d ult. at Newark to exert their influence and authority to detect and convict all the inhabitants of the county of Essex, who were guilty of so much baseness, in the late incursion upon Staten-Island, contrary to the previous general orders of Major-General Lord Stirling, and contrary to every feeling of humanity, and to assist in collecting and sending back every thing they possibly can which was stolen from the inhabitants of Staten Island, agreeable to the general order of Lord Stirling, issued upon his return, and published in this paper.

Last Saturday night a few of the inhabitants of Rahway made an excursion to Staten-Island, and brought off a militia Captain and seven loyal inhabitants.
—*The Pennsylvania Packet, February* 19, 1780.

TRENTON, FEBRUARY 23.

Last week 22 of the convention troops and two negros, with their guide Joseph Hayes, were taken up as they were passing through Monmouth county, on their way to New-York, and are all safely lodged in the county gaol.

The pieces signed AUTHOR *are too incorrect for Publication. And the CROGICAL-COMEDY is not calculated for the meridian of this Gazette.*

JAMES LEISHMAN, Bookbinder.

Has lately removed from Burlington to this place.

GENTLEMEN who may have Libraries to repair, old books to rebind, or blank books made up, may have their work done agreeable to specimen, or in the most elegant and best manner.

Trenton, February 22, 1780

Monmouth County

WHEREAS inquisition has been found and final judgement entered against the following persons, whose real and personal estates will be exposed at publick vendue, at the house of Daniel Randolph, in Freehold, on the 28th day of March next, at nine o'clock—Dr. John Lawrence & Elisha Lawrence, some lot of cedar swamp; John Perine, a well improved farm containing 300 acres, lying in Upper Freehold; Joseph Leonard, a small farm; Samuel Stevenson, James Stevenson and Shore Stevenson, each a small part of a farm; John Leonard, a small farm; Jesse Bur-

ton, Jacob Burdge, Henry Segugglet, jun. Thomas Hartshorne, jun. Samuel Thorne, a small farm; John Thorne, Hendrick Van Dine, John Clark, son of Richard William Stout a small farm; John Burdge, James Cooper, Dennis Van Dine, a lot lying in Middletown; John Williams, Peter Wardell, Nathaniel Perkin, William Guillon, John Borden, Daniel Hulet, Michael Hulet, John and Morford Taylor, one third part of a farm; Joseph Price, a lot lying in Shrewsbury; Samuel Laton, Jacobus Emmons, in Freehold. Those who have no estates affixed to their names, we do not know that any can be found. The conditions of sale is ready money.

Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

February 21, 1780.

DUTY to myself, (without any desire to expose the conduct of Nathan Beaks and Stacy Potts at this time) requires me to inform the publick that Adam has not got, nor has ever had, any written or verbal engagement for his freedom, my life-time, nor any encouragement for it after my death, except he proved faithful; and that I have not received anything from him, or any other person by way of a consideration for his freedom—That he has proved very unfaithful by a course of disobediance, and attempting last summer to get to New-York, which occasioned me great expence, in gaol fees, money paid the guards, and riding more than two hundred miles after him —That notwithstanding he has been encouraged by the above men to leave my service ever since the 30th of last October, and is now employed in the service of one of them, against whom I have brought my action in the Supreme Court, as soon as I found an attorney who had not received a retaining fee against me.

DAVID COWELL

TAKEN up on the 5th day of January last, an iron grey HORSE, about 13½ hands high, seven or eight years old, a natural pacer, has lost one eye, and is very poor. Any person proving property, and paying charges, may have him, by applying to JOHN M'COLLEM, near Trenton.

February 21st, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, Gloucester County.
To be SOLD by Publick Vendue,

ON the third day of April next, at the house of Josiah Hillman, innkeeper in Woodbury, the following tracts of land, viz. a house and lot of about 10 acres, near Mullico's hill, in Woolwich township, late the property of Hance Border; part of a grist-mill on Raccoon Creek, near the above, late the property of John Franklin; about 30 acres of land with house and other improvements, late the property of James Thompson; about 9 acres of meadow and upland near Mantua Creek bridge, late the property of Gabriel D'Vebber; about 50 acres of land, with house, orchard &c, late the property of William Forsman; one acre of land at Billingsport, fronting the Delaware, and 5 acres of meadow, on Hermaunus's island, late the property of Joseph Long, 10 acres of meadow on Shiver's island, late the property of Daniel Cozens, for life; all situated in the township of Greenwich; about 10 acres of cedar swamp in the township of Deptford, late the property of Thomas Nightingale; a piece of cedar swamp on a branch of Great Eggharbour river called Squancum, containing about 73 acres; 4 acres of cedar swamp on a branch of Little Eggharbour river, and about 12 acres of land within the town of Gloucester, late the property of John Hinchman; all confiscated, and to be sold for the use of the state.

The sale to begin at 10 o'clock said day, when attendance will be given, and the conditions made known by

JOHN SPARKS } Commis-
SAMUEL KAIGHN } sioners

Feb. 18, 1780.

A Vacancy, A Vacancy,

IN the SCHOOL of TRENTON, for a Master qualified to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, and some of the branches of the Mathematicks. A person so qualified, and bringing a good recommendation with him, will meet with great encouragement (as the school is large) by applying to the Printer.

N. B. A single man, or one with a small family, will answer best, and the sooner the application the better.

TO BE SOLD, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
At his PRINTING-OFFICE in TRENTON,

A FEW copies of the Laws passed at Mountholly in November and December last, price twenty dollars; Evans's map of the middle states; and also a quantity of excellent LAMP BLACK, in neat paper barrels.

THESE are to give publick notice to all persons interested in Ashfield's Tract of land lying between the mountains in the township of Newark and Acquacanonk, in the county of Essex, that the proprietors of the greater part of the land in said tract have signed a petetion to be preferred to the General Assembly, at their next sitting, praying an act to be immediately passed for a just and equitable division of said tract, among the lawful pro-

prietors and true owners thereof. All persons interested will therefore govern themselves accordingly.

AGREEABLE to an Act of Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, passed at Trenton, Dec. 11th, 1778, intitled, "An act for forfeiting to, and vesting in, the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, &c,"—Publick notice is hereby given that there will be sold at publick vendue, on Monday the 20th day of March next, at the house of Samuel Barber, innholder, in Piles-Grove, a small messuage, or tenement and lot, containing, by computation, four acres of land, be the same more or less, situated in Lower Penn's-Neck, in the county of Salem, late the property of John Booden; being confiscated to the use of the above state. Attendance will be given at the time and place above mentioned, by

THOMAS SAYRE, and
WILLIAM GARRISON } Comrs.

February, 14, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very valuable TRACT of improved LAND situated in Knowlton, in the county of Sussex, adjoining the plantation of Frederick Snover, containing upwards of 220 acres, of which a large proportion is rich swamp, capable of making excellent meadow; the upland is remarkably well timbered, rich, and great part of it free from stone—It will altogether make a very fine plantation. An indisputable title will be given by

D. BREARLEY,
I. D. COW,
S. PENIER.

Trenton Feb. 18, 1780

BERNARD HANLEN,

Has for sale at his house opposite to Mr. Milnor's store, in TRENTON

A GOOD assortment of STONE WARE;—POTTS, JUGS, MUGS, and PANS of different sizes; which he will sell on very moderate terms, for cash or country produce.

Feb. 15, 1780.

Excellent INDIGO to be sold.

Enquire of the Printer hereof.

State of New-Jersey, Morris County.

WHEREAS there has been final judgement entered as the Act of Assembly directs against Nicholas Hoffman, Charles Bolsby, George Ludlow, William W. Ludlow, Bernardus Legrange David Ogden, late Esquire, Isaac Ogden and Joseph French:—Notice is hereby given that the real estates which did belong to the said persons in the county of Morris, will be sold at publick vendue on the fifth day of April next, to be held on the green at Morristown, to be begin at ten o'clock on said day. The estates are as follows; George and William Ludlow's farm is about 170 acres of very good land, in the township of Hanover; David Ogden's is several tracts of land;

Nicholas Hoffman's and Isaac Ogden's is near one-third part of the slitting-mill at Boontown; Joseph French's is a very good farm, in the township of Mendham, in the possession of one Lefever; Legrange's is 170 acres, south of Foxhill.

The draughts of the land, and the conditions of the vendue will be made known at the day of sale, by us

David Thompson,
Alex. Carmichael,
Aaron Kitchel,
} Commissioners.

Feb. 23, 1780.

N. B. There will be sold on said day several SILVER SPOONS.

TO BE SOLD,

BY publick vendue, at Ringo's old tavern, the house of the subscriber, in Amwell on Saturday the 26th instant, a large quantity of BUCKSKIN BREECHES and DRESSED BUCKSKINS of the best quality. The vendue to begin at one o'clock on said day, where due attendance will be given by

HENRY MERSHON.

Feb. 16, 1780.

WAS found in searching for stolen goods at the house of Negro WILL, near Kingston, the following articles, supposed to be stolen;—A large silver watch; a pair of saddle-bags; a ruffled shirt; three pair of stockings; a pair of gloves; a pair of breeches; a waistcoat; a pair of silver plated spurs, which were left there by a man who passed by the name of Dr. Hunt. Also was found at the house of John Van Burer supposed to be stolen;—a sulky; a pair of holsters; a pair of saddle-bags; two pair of stockings, left there by a man who passed by the name of William Brown. The persons who have lost the above articles, by applying to the subscriber, and proving their property, shall have them again.

THOMAS SCOTT, Constable

Trenton, February 17, 1780

Two Hundred Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY on Saturday night the 12th instant, a Negro MAN named Tony, a light built fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, his hair grows down his forehead and is bare on the temples, speaks Low Dutch and English, about 30 years old: Had on a blue broadcloth coat, green plush vest, and a brown ditto over it, blue great coat with mettle buttons, a furr cap made with the crown of a hat instead of leather, leather breeches and light blue yarn stockings. He formerly belonged to Corn. Van Horn, of Reddington.—It's supposed he is endeavoring to go to the enemy. Any person taking up and securing the said Negro, or returns him to me, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me

PETER DUMONT.

N. B. He was taken up near Piscataway town, and hand cuff'd, but made his escape from Tunison's tavern at Raritan, on Tuesday night last.

Hillsborough, Somerset county, Feb. 14, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons that are indebted to the estate of John Vanderbelt, late of the township of Alexandria, and county of Hunterdon, deceased, are hereby desired to make their appearance at the house of the Subscribers in Alexandria, on Monday the sixth day of March next, to discharge and pay their several accounts, without any further notice:—And all persons that have any just demands against the said estate, either by bond, book, debt, or otherwise, are desired to bring in their respective accounts, legally proved, in order to be adjusted.

JACOB VANDERBELT } Extr.
AGNESS VANDERBELT } Extrx.

Alexandria, Feb. 7, 1780

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

IN a publick place in either of the counties of Hunterdon, Somerset, or Burlington, a small FARM that might contain any number between 40 and 100 acres, with a proportionable quantity of woodland, pasture and meadow for two horses and as many cows, with comfortable buildings for a small family, with good water on the place. Any person having a place to dispose of answering the above description, may hear of a purchaser by sending a description of the place to the Printer hereof, or to David Campbell, at Lamberton, Bedminster township, in the county of Somerset. Feb. 13.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 113, *Feb.* 23, 1780.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL *of Feb.* 8.

TRENTON, *January* 26.

Extract of a letter from Baskenridge, Jan. 22, 1780.

"We have had a *fast* lately in camp, by general *constraint* of the whole army; in which we fasted more *sincerely* and *truly* for *three days* than ever we did from all the resolutions of Congress put together.

This was occasioned by the severity of the weather and drifting of the snow, whereby the roads were rendered impassable, and all supplies of provision cut off; until the officers *were obliged* to release the soldiers from command, and permit them to go in great numbers together into the country, to get provision *where they could find it.* The inhabitants of this part of the country discovered a noble spirit in feeding the soldiers, and to the honour of the soldiery, *they received what they got with thankfulness,* and did little or no damage.

"As soon as the roads were broken, and the brave fellows *got their bellies full,* they went, with amazing alacrity, on the Staten-island expedition, but the British getting in-

telligence, our people, after reconnoitering their strength, returned, *not a little disappointed.* They did little more than to burn a large fortified house, and five small vessels, after stripping them of every thing valuable."
—*The Royal Gazette, February* 26, 1780. *No.* 356.

TRENTON, February 23.

Last week 22 of the Convention troops and two negroes, with their guide Joseph Hayes were taken up, as they were passing through Monmouth county, on their way to New-York, and are all safely lodged in the county goal.
—*The Pennsylvania Packet, February* 29, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

By accounts from New-York, we learn, that the Vulture sloop of war, belonging to Britain, is drove ashore on the East Bank (Sandy-Hook) where it is expected she will be lost.
—*The New-York Packet, March* 1, 1780. *No.* 163.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the Subscriber has been solicited and encouraged by several of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark and others, he intends opening a School in Newark, on Tuesday, the fourth of April next, for the instruction of youth in the Latin and Greek languages.—Nothing need be said to recommend the healthy situation of the place, as it is well known by experience. An English School is kept contiguous to the Academy, where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and several Branches of the Mathematics are taught with care.—Parents and Guardians may be assured that the strictest attention will be paid, not only to the education, but likewise to the morals of the youth, by their most obedient humble servant, WILLIAM THOMSON,

N. B. Boarding may be had on the former moderate terms. Newark, February 18, 1780.
—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, March* 1, 1780. *Pa. Journal, Mch.* 8, 1780.

Wanted immediately,

ONE or two CHIMNEY-SWEEPS, of small stature. Enquire at Burlington, Trenton, and Princeton.

Mr. COLLINS,

Please give the following Petition a place in the New-Jersey Gazette, that the Legislature, as well as the people at large, may have the most early opportunity of being acquainted with the very great distress the late law, making the Continental Bills of Credit a legal tender in payment of debts, in its deplorable depreciated condition, has brought on the innocent orphans, as well as others in this and all the states in union.

To the Honourable the COUNCIL *and* GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the State of New-Jersey.*

The Petition of a Guardian most humbly sheweth,

THAT whereas your Petitioner, upwards of five years past, was appointed Trustee and Guardian of four orphan children, by the last will and testament of his deceased friend; that your Petitioner, agreeable to the trust reposed in him, received from the executors of his deceased friend the said children's legacy, amounting to near six thousand pounds, which your Petitioner placed at interest on land security. Two of the borrowers proved disaffected, and have gone to the enemy, whose estates have been confiscated, and sold; your Petitioner therefore has now no remedy but to receive continental money at about forty for one, so that your Petitioner will get

between thirty and forty pounds for fifteen hundred lent; not only so, but all those who borrowed the remaining four thousand five hundred have offered to make payment, which your Petitioner has by solicitation delayed receiving. Relying, therefore, on the justice and candour of the Honourable Legislature, that they will by law make some provision to prevent the total ruin of the innocent and helpless.

Your Petitioner humbly prays, that the Legislature will take this matter into their serious consideration, and grant such relief as in their wisdom they may judge most beneficial on this trying occasion.

And your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray

A GUARDIAN.

Middlesex, Feb. 4, 1780.

Mr. COLLINS,

I SEND herewith some of the correspondence between Lord George Germain and General Howe *which is extracted from the Parliamentary Register; your publishing of it may afford some amusement to your readers.—The flattery they paid to each other, while they had expectations of conquering, is perhaps the grossest that ever was written. The alteration in Sir* William's *stile after his loss of the Hessians at Trenton, is worthy of observation; he immediately demands of the Ministry a reinforcement of* 15,000 *men; and on his hearing of the fate of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, desires leave to resign. I am your's, &c.* A. B.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Howe *to Lord* George Germain, *dated* Halifax *8th* June, 1776.

My Lord,

ON the 6th instant, the Mercury packet arrived with your Lordship's dispatches of the 27th April, duplicate 28th March, copy of your Lordship's letter of 25th April, to Lieutenant General de Heister, and several papers relative to the state of the

Hessian troops; copies of letters from your Lordship to the lords commissioners, of the admiralty, of 26th April, and to Sir William Erskine, of the 1st same month; also copy of a letter from Colonel Faucitt to the Earl of Suffolk, on 9th April.

These dispatches were delivered to me by Captain Emmerick, accompanied by a letter from your Lordship, setting forth his good services in the late war; I apprehend he might be employed here to great advantage, should this contest continue for another year, by returning to Europe, and bringing a corps of 500 German chasseurs, but in the present campaign, without proper troops for him to act with, or a knowledge of the country, he can be but casually employed, yet I hope to good effect.

The utmost attention shall be given to the experience and great abilities of Sir William Erskine in the military line, and I shall with pleasure make known to him your Lordship's commands to me in his favour.

The contents of Colonel Faucitt's letter has given me much satisfaction, and I shall not fail to make a proper use of the knowledge it contains.

While writing this I have advice that some transports with Highlanders are arrived at the entrance of the harbour, and I am not without hopes, that we shall all join under sail tomorrow. I cannot take my leave of your Lordship without expressing my *utter amazement*, at the decisive and masterly strokes for carrying such extensive plans into immediate execution, as have been effected since your Lordship has assumed the conducting of this war, which is already most happily experienced by those who have the honour of serving here under your auspices. That you may finally receive the acknowledgements of a gratified country, the lasting glory which such services merit; and that I may in some degree contribute to the completion of measures so vigorously concerted, is the fervent wish of your Lordship's, &c.

Wil. Howe.

TRENTON, March 1.

Jonathan Bowen, jun. Esq. is elected a Representative in General Assembly for the county of Cumberland, in the room of James Ewing, Esq. lately appointed Auditor of Accounts. At the last sitting of the Legislature at Mountholly, Abraham Clark, Esq. was appointed a Representative in Congress for this state, in the room of Dr. Thomas Henderson, who declined taking his seat. —*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 114, *March* 1, 1780.

WERE it probable that Dr. DAVID COWELL intended to submit the validity of his engagement for my freedom, or the decision of the performance of my part thereof, to the impartial tribunal of the publick, I would cheerfully lay the facts before them, having no doubt but the undeniable proof in my possession will carry inevitable conviction before any tribunal in heaven or on earth; but as he still pretends to be desirous of a legal determination, it is not necessary to give the publick that trouble at present: However, since he has mentioned two Gentlemen, I sincerely believe, without "any desire to expose their conduct," because that would be the only means of rendering their characters more amiable; yet, as they will not descend to take notice of his *notable* performance, I might be justified in exposing his conduct by open design, when perhaps attempting to violate his solemn engagement with me would appear the least exceptionable part of his character. But I will forbear, only observing, that if a person should become notorious for having defrauded his father, robbed his brothers and sisters of their patrimony, and by venality and debauchery, render his person as nauseous as his character is contemptible, an exposition would avail no more than the repeated curses of an injured country on that Doctor by whose negligence and misconduct numbers of brave soldiers have been sent to eternity, at a time when their services here were most necessary. Wishing that every foot may wear the shoe that fits it, while I continue to pray for the prosperity of that government which protects the rights of a poor Negro.

Feb. 28. ADAM

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, or driven away from the Subscriber, living in Monmouth county, some time last August, Twenty SHEEP; sixteen ewes, as he thinks, four or five of them black, one remarkable black grey ewe with white eye-brows, and all marked with the likeness of a

saw-tooth the underside of the right or off ear. Any person that will give intelligence of said sheep, so that the owner may get them again, shall be entitled to the above reward. *JOSHUA ANDERSON.*

Freehold, Feb. 25, 1780

THE Publisher of the New-Jersey Gazette, in his paper No. 83, of the 28th of July last, gave notice that the price of the Gazette, as then fixed, would be raised or lowered at the commencement of each quarter, according to the general tenor of the prices for the necessaries of life. He has, however, waved the privilege of increasing the price of his paper, and continued it for now more than two quarters since that date without alteration of terms, except in a very few instances, voluntarily made by some of the subscribers, from a conviction that those then stipulated were inadequate to the expense of paper and printing. He has also for some time past flattered himself that the proposition he is now constrained to make, would be rendered unnecessary by the introduction of a limitation of prices, by which all pecuniary transactions must have been placed upon an ascertained and stable footing. He did not suffer himself to doubt that this measure would have taken effect, when recommended by the most respectable authority, highly approved by the people of this state, and so early and unanimously adopted by the Legislature. Why the same laudable and disinterested motives have not influenced the counsels of *other states,* he leaves to those who are more dexterous at solving political mysteries. It is a matter of no difficulty to calculate what the price of the Gazette ought to be, compared with the prices current for the necessaries of life, and it will occur to a single thought that stating it at Thirteen Dollars by the quarter will leave it below the mark of profit, and convince the publick that gain cannot be the only view of continuing it; and the Publisher will be happy in an opportunity of proportionably diminishing the price upon an appreciation of the currency. This sum he expects for the current quarter,

advanced in the same manner as proposed in his advertisement above-mentioned. From those who are near to the Office he still expects the same kindness of being paid in Produce at the former rates, agreeably to the terms published the 30th of June last, which is a great convenience to him, and he trusts not inconvenient to the customers. He desires that all arrears may be paid up without loss of time to avoid confusion in accounts, and that the Packet-Masters will be so good as to attend to this object,—observing to collect an adequate sum for depreciation, the which is submitted to themselves.

Trenton, March 1, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By Jacob Benjamin, opposite the Printing-Office in Trenton;

Copper coffee-potts; a small sauce-pan; a brass candle-box; brass candle-sticks; a brass dredging-box; a pair of brass stands for snuffers; a small burnt China dish; China bowls; quart decanters tinn'd; a quart flower'd decanter; pint decanters and half-pint ditto; large hard metal pewter dishes, London make; 1 large pewter dish, with 6 lesser size, and a soup ditto; a copper sauce-pan, ditto with a cover; a copper tea-kettle; a large stew-pan; a large japan waiter, round; ditto, wooden; a plated coffee-pot; a chimney glass and branches; a damask settee cover; a pier glass, plain; a mahogany side-board, with castor and marble slab; marble mortar pestle; four large burnt China dishes; blue & white ditto; double flint pint flower decanters; a small round japan waiter; a gold watch; a quantity of Spanish brown; six neat mahogany tea-tables, some round and some square; and a time-piece.

N. B. A house to be let in Amwell, inquire of Jacob Benjamin.

ROBERT and JOHN SINGER,

Have for SALE at their Store in TRENTON, the following goods:

BEST bohea tea and Muscavado sugar,
Black drawboy
Black cotton-velvet
Brown, blue, and scarlet duroys,
Brown, blue, and olive serge,
Dark chintzes,
Cambricks and lawns
Muslins,
Thread and silk gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs,
Barcelona ditto,
Check ditto,
Shallaons and calamanco,
Worsted bindings,
Men's gloves,
Broad and narrow ribbons,
Ell-wide mode,
Narrow ditto,
Sewing thread of all sorts,
Gun powder,
Indigo
Nutmegs,
Alspice,
Playing cards,
Wool ditto,
Skeleton wire,
Bonnet and hair pins,
Broad and narrow tapes,
Sleeve buttons,
Shirt ditto,
Very handsome Italian flowers,
Pins and needles,
Pint tumblers,
Half-pint ditto,
Earthen ware,
A quantity of TAR,
and a variety of other articles.

TO BE SOLD at publick vendue, on Tuesday the 14th day of March next, at the house of the subscriber, in Middletown, Pleasant Valley, a certain Brigantine or Polacre, stranded on the shore at Manaskunk,[1] her full set of sails, four anchors, a number of cables, standing and running rigging, together with all her apparel and furniture; with a number of other things, such as pots, kettles, grind-stones, coils of rope, old iron, &c. &c. The vendue to begin at eleven o'clock precisely, where the conditions will be made known, and attendance given by me,

CORNELIUS COVENHOVEN,
Son of WILLIAM.

Monmouth county, Feb. 27, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 114, *March* 1, 1780.

[1] Manasquan.

Two days after the departure of the Granville Packet, Capt. Kempthorn from Sandy Hook, he was attacked by three rebel privateers; a Sloop of 14 guns, a brig of 12, and a schooner of 10, all which after a brisk action of about an hour he forced to sheer of.—The sloop being the most powerful vessel engaged him nearest, and from appearance must have suffered very considerably, as she was obliged to bear away, and made signals of distress to her consorts, which bore away after her, and hove too a good way to leeward to give her the assistance she must have needed.—When she bore away both pumps were at work; in the course of the action, the sloop was so near the Granville, that she frequently ordered her to strike in language peculiar to American privateers, of which no other notice was taken than by plying them more hotly with their guns.—The Granville received no material damage, except in the wounds of two of the people; one of whom was Mr. Steele the first mate, who lost his eye by a piece of an iron bolt weighing 13 ounces, which buried itself in the socket of his eye, and the upper part of his cheek bone, turning his eye quite over his nose; the piece was extracted and the eye replaced by the surgeon Mr. Walpole, who by reducing it, performed a very capital cure, and Mr. Steele is now in a fair way of recovery.—The piece of iron was so uncommonly large, to lodge in so mortal a place without occasioning death, that it was thought a curious present for the British Museum, where it now is with the history of the case.

N. B. The Granville only carried 12 four pounders, and 45 men.

—*The Royal Gazette, March* 4, 1780. *No.* 358.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

Extract of a Letter from New-Jersey, February 25, 1780.

"Nothing can equal the Tyranny we are under. The Property of the People is at the Mercy of Commissaries and other Agents for Congress. They give us Certificates instead of Money for our Goods. Though we are now under the most oppressive Taxes, not a Farthing can be got on the Certificates. Congress will not enable their Agents to take them up. I have hitherto laboured in vain for a Law to oblige the Tax-gatherers to receive the Certificates in Payment, on the old and fair Maxim, *that Discount is good Pay.* If I don't succeed what follows, but that we are under the Government that will not, or cannot pay its Debts, and yet are daily exacting new Spoils from the wretched Slaves they have made us? We must proceed to further Sales of our Property to satisfy the Collectors of Taxes, or be subject to ruinous Distresses.—Oh! the Folly of trusting to the delusive Promises, and Assurances, that the Expences of the War should be defrayed by the Sales of the Crown Lands! *We have saved at the Spicket, but our Tyrants draw from us the Bung.* We have strong Debates on this and other Subjects; you shall know the Issue of them in a few Days. If Congress will not pay their Debts, a Commission of Bankruptcy must go out against them. The Hour is at Hand—you see their Certificates are no better than Blank Notes—worse than their Paper Dollars."

ANY Person or Persons who may be willing to contract for any Quantity of FIRE WOOD, to be delivered at New-York, Powles-Hook, and other Places upon this Island, this present Year, are requested to bring in

their Proposals in Writing immediately to the Barrack-Master-General.

Barrack-Master-General's Office,
Water-street, 25th Feb. 1780

—*The New-York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, March* 6, 1780. *No.* 1481.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the subscriber has been solicited and encouraged by several of the Trustees of the Academy of Newark and others, he intends opening a School in Newark, on Tuesday the fourth of April next, for instruction of youth, in the Latin and Greek Languages. Nothing need be said to recommend the healthy situation of the place, as it is well known by experience. An English school is kept contigious to the Academy where Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and several branches of Mathematics are taught with care. Parents and guardians may be assured, that the strictest attention will be paid not only to the education but likewise to the morals of Youth, by their most obedient servant WILLIAM THOMSON.

N. B. Boarding may be had on the former moderate terms.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, March* 8, 1780.

Mr. RIVINGTON,

I send you a List of their High Mightinesses in the Congress for the current year, and wish to see it frequently republished in your Paper.

CAN it be disagreeable to such as desire at the close of our calamaties to be *distinguished* from the rest of their countrymen? But be this as it may, it certainly is a tribute every Loyalist owes to the honour of the British nation, to shew, as the truth is, that only a few of

the unnatural confederates with the French and Spaniards were reputable citizens of Great Britain or America. Here indeed it is known to every body, but it may not be abroad, that in all the provinces, the better sort, and indeed a vast majority of the people, despise the *trusts* and shun the *elections* of the usurpers; only the violent and interested attend them; and as is the fountain, so are the streams.

I have annexed to the names of some of the members a note of their occupations; and hope you'll make enquiries for the true and proper additions to the rest. The intelligent Refugees of the several Colonies can give you the necessary information. I wish it to be done with candor. Some of the present Delegates had the rank of gentlemen in the happy days of America; and they will be fortunate, if when restored to us, they are able to shew that they have resisted the malignant councils which have wasted the blood and treasures of their countrymen.

It would doubtless be very grateful to the Public to have a succinct history of the origin and fortunes of the illustrious Statesmen now in the Congress, who, tho' not elected by a tenth part of the American commonalty, have the hardiness to pledge themselves, by the powers they assume, to prosecute the arduous designs which their predecessors have sagaciously abandoned for reasons not yet perhaps proper to be explained.

CONGRESS ROLL for the Year 1780.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Josiah Bartlet; a Farmer.
John Wentworth; a Merchant.
William Whipple; a Shop-keeper.
George Frost; a Fisherman.
——— Peabody; a Farmer.
——— Langdon; a Merchant.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

Eldridge Gerry; a Marblehead trader
James Lovel; Town Schoolmaster at Boston.
Samuel Nolton.
George Partridge; a Schoolmaster.
Artemas Ward, a farmer, afterwards an attorney.
Samuel Adams; a Maltster.
John Hancock; a Merchant.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Henry Marchant; an Attorney.
Stephen Hopkins; a Blacksmith.
William Ellery; a Lawyer.
John Collins; a Blacksmith.

CONNECTICUT.

Samuel Huntington; an Attorney.
Roger Sherman; a Ditcher and Shoemaker, and Author of the Almanack, entitled *Poor Roger's.*
Jesse Root; a country Attorney.
Titus Hosmer; an Attorney.
Eliphalet Dyer; a country Attorney.
Oliver Elsworth; an Attorney.
Andrew Adams; a Tavern-keeper, and lately a country Attorney.

NEW-YORK.

Philip Schuyler; a Merchant.
Robert R. Livingston; a Lawyer.
John Morin Scott; a Lawyer.
James Duane; a Lawyer.
William Floyd; a Farmer.
Ezra L'Hommedieu; a country Attorney.

NEW-JERSEY.

Charles Houston; a Tutor of Princeton College.
Abraham Clarke; a County Surveyor.
John Fell; a Ship Captain in the Merchant Service, and lastly a Farmer.

DELAWARE COUNTIES.

John Dickinson; a Lawyer.
Nicholas Vandyck; an Attorney.
Thomas M'Kean; a Lawyer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Frederick Mulenburgh; a Parson.
John Armstrong; a Surveyor.
James Searle; a Merchant.
James M'Leane; a Farmer.
William Shippen; an Apothecary.

MARYLAND.

George Plater; a Gentleman.
James Forbes; a Merchant.
Thomas Johnson; a Lawyer.
John Hall; an Attorney.
Edward Lloyd; a Gentleman.
John Hanson, jun. a Merchant.

VIRGINIA.

James Henry; a country Attorney.
Joseph Jones; ditto.
James Madison, jun.
John Walker; a Gambler and Farmer.
Cyrus Griffin a Lawyer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Cornelius Harnet; a country Trader.
——— Sharpe;
John Penn; a country Attorney.
John Williams; ditto.
Whitmil Hill; a Farmer.
Thomas Burke; formerly a Doctor, and now a country Attorney.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

John Mathews; a Lawyer.
Henry Laurens; a Merchant.
Thomas Heyward; Rice Planter.
Richard Colston, ditto.
Rawlins Lowndes, Prothonotary of the Common Pleas.

The few blanks in the above catalogue of Legislators it was intended should now be filled up, but we must defer it to a future day, when some further portraits and remarks will be exhibited by way of supplement to this seal'd, miserable motley groupe.

—*The Royal Gazette, March* 8, 1780. *No.* 359.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

On or before the first day of April next, The Farm called the Mount Airy, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Delaware, on the Jersey side, just above Burlington island, consisting of about two hundred and fifty acres, forty of which are woods, back from the river; there are about thirty acres of meadow, reaching from the woods through the center of the farm to the river, where the tide is stopped out by flood-gates at only the expence of keeping up about sixteen rod of bank: the extensive water front will make it considerably more valuable some future day, and well adapted for a gentleman's country seat, having fishing and fowling in season. The House is a decent frame, forty-six feet front, with a spacious piazza ten feet broad, situated on an eminence commanding an agreeable prospect both up and down the river; two rooms and a kitchen on the ground floor, with stone cellars paved with brick; two good bed-chambers and garrets ceiled; a good orchard on each side the house, with an interval left for a spacious garden.—The land along the front of the river is laid down with red clover. There are two other houses on the premises, one ranging with the above near the water, a tolerable house, suitable for a family, having a small orchard, &c. The other at the entrance of the woods, built for the conveniency of an overseer, a new log-house, with a barn, &c. a fine spring running near the door, which yields a constant stream through the whole plantation. For further particulars enquire of the proprietor, living on the premises.

DRURY WAKE

—*The Pennsylvania Journal March* 8, 1780.

TRENTON, March 8.

Extract of a letter from Jersey Camp, near Morris-Town, dated Feb. 24, 1780

"From Mr. Ludlow, who has left New-York and thrown himself upon the mercy of that state, besides other persons from the same place, we learn, that the situation of the Refugees is more doleful than ever. No supplies have arrived from Europe since the fore part of the fall of any kind, nor any intelligence of the troops since their departure, except what has been conveyed them thro' our hands. The high toned loyalists sing small, and hang their drooping guilty heads."

A Court of Oyer and Terminer is appointed to be held at Hills borough, in and for the county of Somerset on Monday the 27th day of March, instant.

The navigation is now open from this place to Philadelphia, after being stopped near three months by the ice.

*** *THE TRUE PATRIOT is received, and will be inserted as soon as possible.*

To be Disposed of on the

15th day of this inst. at Pleasant Valley, in the township of Middleton,—The

SAILS and RIGGING

Of the Brigantine Britannia, lately captured by Colonel Asher Holmes and others.

March 6, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale or RENTED, the estate at Spotswood, in the county of Middlesex, New-Jersey.

CONSISTING of two grist-mills, one saw mill, and the iron-works, with a large tract of land and a number of houses, all in tolerable good repair; they will be disposed of all together or separate, as may best suit. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber in Allentown.

JOSEPH HAIGHT.

March 6, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of good Pasture Ground, in the city of Burlington, consisting of four acres and twenty-seven perches. The title indisputable. Immediate possession will be given the purchaser. For terms apply to the Printer of this paper.

THE highest price given for Bills of Exchange on France by ROGERS and HILLEGAS, at Bordentown; —who have for sale sundry articles of Wet and Dry goods.

March 3.

Let the PUBLICK BEWARE.

WHEREAS the Commissioners for selling the confiscated estates in the county of Monmouth, and state of New-Jersey, have, in this paper of the first of March instant, advertised, among other things for sale, *"a well improved farm, containing* 300 *acres, lying in Upper Freehold,"* which they are pleased to suppose belongs to John Perrine, now with the enemy; But this may assure the publick that the said farm doth not, nor ever

did belong to the said John Perrine; but that the same is the property of, and was duly devised to John, Peter, Matthew and Joseph Perrine, sons of the said John the Refugee, in and by the last will and testament of their grand father, John Perrine, deceased, as will fully appear by the said will, duly proved, and remaining in the Secretary's office at Burlington.—Therefore in behalf of the said devisees, now under age, the subscribers, guardian of the said children, and the executors of the estate of the said deceased, do forewarn all manner of persons from purchasing the same, as they are determined to defend the said devisees' estate, according to the laws of this free and independent state.

Mary Perrine, Guardian
James Perrine } Execu-
Joseph Perrine } tors.

March 6, 1780

TO BE SOLD,

AT Publick Vendue, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of March inst. on the premises, SIX LOTS of LAND, containing 420 acres in the whole, late the property of Abraham Probasco, in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county, about 12 miles from the bay shore; a very convenient place for a grist-mill and saw-mill; two dwelling houses and five orchards, situated in a very pleasant part of the country; about one half of said land cleared, about twenty acres of meadow, and more may be made. Any person inclining to purchase said tract of land, can see the premises by applying to the subscribers. The vendue to begin at 10 of the clock said day, where due attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by

DAVID RHAY,
JOHN HAZLITT.

March 6, 1780

TO BE SOLD

At Publick Vendue on Tuesday the 21st day of March instant, at the house where Nicholas Amerman, deceased, formerly lived, at Sourland in the county of Somerset, State of New-Jersey, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and almost all sorts of Household and Kitchen Furniture and Farmers Utensils, too tedious to mention; also will be sold the same day, the farm whereon the said deceased lived, containing about 200 acres of land, with a good dwelling-house and kitchen, a barn and good orchard on the same, including woodland and meadows sufficient for said farm; also a wood lot near the premises about 7 acres. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock where attendance will be given and the conditions of the sale made known by

Daniel Amerman,
John Amerman,
Corn. Van Nuys, } Exectrs.

TO BE SOLD,

A Beautiful well made Stallion Colt, rising 3 years old, 3-4ths blood, got by the famous imported horse Whirligigg out of a large half blooded Bullyrock mare. He is a full black, moves well, and promises to be a sure horse for getting colts, as the few mares he covered last season are with foal to him. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, near Trenton

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue on Tuesday, the 21st day of March instant, at the house of Daniel Griggs, at Tom's River, seventy acres of very good young green Cedar Swamp, very handy to water carriage, on the branches of Cedar Creek; late the property of John Coward, deceased.—Attendance will be given for several days

before the day of sale at Tom's River, to shew the premises: The land will be sold as best suits the purchaser as to quantity, and attendance will be given by

JAMES RANDOLPH, } Executors
TOBIAS HENDRICKSON, }

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation in Nottingham township Burlington county, containing 284 acres, lying two miles and a half from Trenton, situated on the road leading from thence to Allentown, about 50 acres whereof is cleared, the remainder woodland, 160 acres of which is exceeding well timber'd. For terms apply to Bernard Hanlin in Trenton.

March 7, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a grey HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, a natural pacer, one hind foot white. Any person proving property, and paying charges, shall have the same, by applying to GARRET SCHANCK, living in Amwell, near Ringo's late tavern.

I WOULD recommend to the three quaking authors of the two illiberal pieces of calumny signed ADAM, hereafter, (in their preaching for their father the devil) to deliver the plain dictates of reason in the natural language of truth, and no longer act the hypocrite to me and their too indulgent country, as it will never admit a doubt what "government is prayed for by the whole triumvirate, while the men are so well known by their friends, and their characters and cause blacker than the slave they want to keep in their debt, and consequently in their service his life time.

Seeing therefore those miscreants, who having lost all sense of truth and decency, have "rendered their persons fit companions only to runaway negroes, and their congenial spirits" amiable only to demons, it will be thought justifiable by open design ("for that Doctor who has in his possession from the head of the department, authentic credentials of having "acted in the military hospitals near two years as an industrious, humane and skillful Senior Physician and Surgeon, and always manifested great zeal to the American cause) to "send to eternity, those whom it would disgrace any country to receive, if they give any molestation when it shall be judged best to call forceably, for the unfaithful disobedient negro, which shall be as soon as any gentleman offers able and willing to receive him, and give a just restitution to his master.

David Cowell.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 115, *March* 8, 1780.

New-York, March 11.

Mr. RIVINGTON,

SIR,

Seeing in your paper of the 29th of January 1780, an account of that well known titular Justice Joseph Hedden, of Newark, being safely lodged (*en Provost*). By giving the following authentic narrative a place in the Royal Gazette, it will not only tend to hold up this man in his proper colours, but very much oblige a number of the *Loyal Refugees.*

ON the 13th of March 1777, I was seized early in the morning, by a Rebel sergeant named *POST,* and twelve others, all armed, and brought to the town of Newark, (fifteen miles from my own house) through mud and dirt the whole way almost knee deep, (my persecutors being allowed to ride) I was arraigned before Hedden, Burnet, and the Rebel Major Hays. After many speeches being made by Hedden and Hays, and three wit-

nesses sworn against me, Hedden said if I would make an ample confession, it would be better for me; I told him, I had none to make; he again repeated the same words, with this addition, that if I did not, he would find proof to hang me at the next court, being the second Tuesday in April following: I again told him I had no confession to make: he then wrote a mittimus, and committeed me to the main guard, where I was treated with the greatest indignity till the 18th at night, when I made my escape and got to Staten-Island, and during the time he had me in confinement, being from the 13th to the 18th inclusive, there was no refreshment allowed me but water, and very little of that.

I am, Sir, with very great respect, your most humble servant,

A Jersey Refugee.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 360, *March* 11, 1780.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1780.

To be SOLD at Public Auction.

On Saturday the 18th instant, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION situate in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, containing one hundred and eleven acres of excellent land, on which are a good dwelling-house and a young bearing orchard, about four acres of cleared meadow and a considerable quantity more may be made, about twenty acres of the upland cleared and under good fence, the land well timbered with oak and pine fit for sawing, some cedar swamp, and an excellent stream of water running near the house. This place will probably become very valuable, a Glass-house having been lately erected within a mile of it. It is convenient to several saw and grist-mills, and within about six miles of a good landing on Mantua Creek. The above tract

is clear of all incumbrances, and binds on land of John Jessops, Benjamin Lodge and Jacob Parks;

The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

—*The Pensylvania Packet, March* 11, 1780.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

Thursday was brought in, the Sloop Success, prize to the Vulcan's Tender, loaded with lumber, from Morris River, New Jersey, taken off Barnegat.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1482, *March* 13, 1780.

CHATHAM, (New-Jersey) Feb. 23.

A small party of the enemy, consisting of about 50, made an incursion to Newark last Saturday night. They entered the town about 12 o'clock, plundered some cattle, and took two of the inhabitants prisoners; but the alarm guns being fired, the inhabitants were so alert in assembling, that they obliged those freebooters to abandon their cattle and make a very precipitate retreat.

On Sunday night last Mr. Nicholas Dean, an ensign in one of the Scotch regiments at New-York, deserted and came over to our people at Newark; from whom we have obtained a list of regiments, with their strength, stationed on Long Island, Staten-Island, and in New-York.

On Thursday the third of February, 1780, was married at Mount Holly, Colonel THOMAS MAYBERRY, to Miss POLLY SPONG, of Maryland, a young lady, the beauties of whose mind shone with such superior brightness, that the charms of her person lost some share of their influence by the more attractive powers of "innate goodness;" unaffected wisdom and sanctity of manners.

During the short space allotted for her stay, with her deeply afflicted partner her virtues brightened with each brightening Sun and like the Sun (in her domestic sphere) shed their sweet influence on all around her, and promised in prospect, a lengthened pleasing scene of conjugal felicity.

As she lived beloved for her virtues, as a faithful wife, a dutious daughter, a sincere friend, and a valuable companion, so she died more beloved and revered for her calmness and resignation at the awful close

Finis coronathopus.

The solemn scene is shut, on Saturday the 26th, she exchanged this life for a better, in the seventeenth year of her age, and on Tuesday evening the 29th, her remains were deposited in a vault, dug for that purpose, in Mountholly Churchyard.

Consign'd to dust, the tenant of a tomb,
Snatch'd from the bridal bed and splendid room,
Maria lies———but ah how changed she lies
Late the fond hope of all a husband's joys,
So young and yet so good———but soft my soul,
Would impotence Omnipotence controul?
Murmers be hush'd shall man of Heav'n complain?
Our mortal loss is her immortal gain.—

Whereas my wife, Nancy Davis, having absconded from my bed and board, and otherwise misbehaved, I do hereby forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I am determined on not paying any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

JOB DAVIS.

Cumberland N. Jersey, March 2, 1780.

WANTED to PURCHASE.

Within eight miles of the City of BURLINGTON in West-Jersey, or within twelve miles of PHILADELPHIA.

About forty or fifty acres of improved Land, under good fences, to contain meadow sufficient for eight cows, wood for the fuel of two fires, a garden, and small orchard, a small brick or stone tenement, sufficient for the comfortable accommodations of four persons, a small barn or shed, and good water. Any person having such to dispose of, with a good title, may hear of a purchaser and ready cash for the same, by applying to Mr. Samuel Merriot, at the White Horse, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Wanted to exchange, a neat sulkey, almost new, for a sociable or handy one horse chair, equally good. Enquire as above.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal March* 15, 1780.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Nassau-Hall, Princeton, New-Jersey, Feb. 24, 1780.

AS the college and grammar-school in this place are now beginning to recover from the desolation they have suffered in consequence of the war; as the scholars are collected from the most distant parts of the continent, and even the West-India islands; and as the Trustees and Faculty are now exerting themselves with great diligence for the improvement of the seminary; there are some things which I think it of much importance on my part to communicate to schoolmasters and parents. This would not have been done in a newspaper if it had been possible to find any other way as easy, speedy and effectual.

Schoolmasters are entreated to be as careful as possible to make the boys intended for college, accurate in their preparatory studies. If they come here ill-founded in classic learning, and obtain admission it will be impossible for us fully to remedy that defect by going back to the first principles: and there are many cases in which to reject them for the fault of their teachers, and not their own, would seem very hard, besides other circumstances that often plead strongly in their behalf. There is the greater necessity of attending to this,

that the Trustees of the college have seen it proper to allow of admission into the junior class when they enter on the study of the sciences; and though they are kept reading a part of their time in the higher classics, it is plainly impracticable to enter so minutely into the principles of grammar and syntax as would be necessary for those who have these matters yet to learn. I will therefore take the liberty of recommending a few particulars.

1. Let effectual pains be taken, and early, to teach them readily to apply the rules of syntax; for which purpose there are many excellent books published. Rudiman's Grammatical Exercises for beginners, and Mair's Introduction for those farther advanced, are among the best; but any of them will do well enough in the hands of a skillful master. It ought to be remembered that it is of much more consequence to make them understand the grammar and structure of the language well, than to make them by force of memory or application, translate passages of the classics either in poetry or prose. Experience tells us, that if they intermit their studies but a month or two they will soon forget what they have learned, unless the foundation is well laid, as above.

2. In prosecution of the same plan, it were to be wished that masters, instead of pushing boys forward to the higher classics, or making them change their books often, would not only make them perfect in the construction, but give them a very extensive vocabulary of the language by the use of easy books and such as they have ideas sufficiently comprehensive to understand. By these I mean Corderius, Erasmus, Æsop's Fables, Selectæ e Veteri Testamento Historiæ, all of which were written or collected by great men, in order to facilitate the instruction of youth. To this should be added translating always back from English to Latin as well as from Latin to English, and writing versions of both kinds. For want of this, nothing is more common than to meet with boys who say they have read Virgil or Horace who yet cannot speak three sentences in Latin upon the most common subjects, and cannot explain two pages of Corderius or Erasmus unless they have read them lately; nay, will very simply answer, if they be desired to do it, that they have not read them of a long time. This is just as absurd as if in arithmetic they should say they could do the rule of three, but had forgot numeration and addition, not having applied to them for some time past. I am persuaded that were boys taught the whole construction of the Latin language from such books as Corderius or Erasmus's Colloquies, and could they express everything readily in classic Latin that might be expressed by the words to be found in these books, they would be better Latin scholars than many who have finished their college course. Let a scholar so qualified open any book whatever, he would understand almost everything he saw, and of the little he did not understand he would know very well in what manner by a dictionary he might be speedily informed.

3. It is earnestly recommended to masters to teach the boys to read and pronounce properly, paying attention to the quantity of the

syllables. They should from the beginning be made to lose their place in the class as certainly for a false quantity as for a wrong word. If this is neglected at first, and they are suffered to contract a vicious habit of pronouncing, it will be in vain to think of correcting it afterwards by teaching them the rules of prosody.

4. Masters of grammar schools are requested by frequent occasional or rather periodical exercises in reading, spelling, speaking and writing, to make the scholars accurate in their knowledge of their mother tongue. Certainly this is of the first importance, and will be thought so by all parents whose approbation is worth seeking for. You will say this ought to be done in English schools; undoubtedly it ought; But what knowledge they acquire there ought to be preserved and increased in every stage of their progress. There is an advantage in a grammar-school and college for this purpose, for when they are learning the principles of grammar in general in order to obtain a knowledge of the dead languages, it will not hinder but promote and facilitate their improvement to point out to them the idioms of different languages, and particularly wherein their own agrees with, or differs from that which they are endeavouring to acquire.

I conclude with taking notice that the art of teaching any science whatever to advantage, is built upon two great principles. 1. That the learner should be made as perfect as possible in one thing before he be carried forward to another. 2. That the steps of transition should be as inconsiderable, or in other words, as easy and gentle as possible. The first of these I suppose will not be disputed by anybody, and is as easy in its application, as it is just in its nature. There are masters, however, who carry boys through the grammar with any thing less than half learned, so that in their lessons they are stammering and guessing, saying one word right and two wrong, by which the master's time is wasted, and yet the profit of the scholar very small. The second principle is as visably just as the other, but of much greater compass, variety and difficulty in the application. It may be illustrated by the way now frequently taken in teaching the art of writing. Some masters have analysed the whole into a certain number of simple strokes, each of them easily observed and imitated by itself; and after they have learned these perfectly one by one, they join the whole together with the utmost facility as well as accuracy. Something of this kind should be constantly in the view of the master of a grammar-school; and he is the most accomplished teacher who can make the steps by which the pupil proceeds the most easy, natural and obvious.

I shall now offer a few advices to parents who send their children to a grammar school or college.

1. That they would not attempt to force their children on faster than is for their real advantage. It seems to be a very general object of desire or ambition with parents to have their children taught in as little time as possible in the grammar-school, and entered as high as possible in the classes in college. Nothing can be more prepos-

terous than this; for certainly it is more honourable as well as pleasant for a boy to be at the head of one class, than at the bottom of the one immediately superior to it. Besides it makes their work difficult, and their improvement or success uncertain. If parents are desirous that their children's education should be soon finished, that they may not arrive at the stature of men before they have compleated the work of boys, it is a most laudable purpose. But the true way to obtain it is to begin early, that they may have time to be taught in a proper and effectual manner. If this opportunity is already unhappily lost, I would recommend altering the object of the instruction, and instead of giving them a regular course, making them perfect in some of the most essential branches and omiting others.

2. It is of much consequence that children be regular and constant in attendance. If they are called home on trifling occasions, or suffered to go home on frivolous pretences, the hurt that it does them is much greater than is commonly apprehended. It gives them an idle turn, and takes their heads off from their books: It breaks the thread of their instruction, and throws them behind their class, which extinguishes their emulation, and often produces a despondent indifference and sloth. They generally tell you when requesting this licence that they will study hard to make up the time of their absence; but experiance tells me that the very reverse is commonly the case. Nay, though they were in some degree to perform their promise it would be of little avail; for if parents expect that masters will take the trouble of extra attendance in such cases, and add to the fatigue perhaps already too great, I believe they will be generally mistaken.

In the last place, parents are requested to support, countenance, and co-operate with the moral government of the seminary. It will be wholly in vain to expect boys to profit in their studies if they are allowed to be loose in their morals. I look upon it as certain that the past prosperity and success of the college of New-Jersey has been capitally owing to the strict attention paid to this circumstance by the Trustees from its first foundation. Now it is easy to see how injurious it must be to boys, if the system of government and example at home is different from, perhaps directly opposed to, that of the seminary where they receive their instruction. We say they shall not be suffered to play at cards or dice, to swear and speak profanely, or take their diversion abroad on the Lord's day, and withal endeavour to persuade them that these courses are the road to perdition. But when they return home to their parents, all these things are done frequently, openly, and without reserve. Perhaps I shall hereby expose myself to the reproaches of that honourable class of men the Free-thinkers of the age. This gives me very little concern, and does not shake my opinion in the least degree. There are, however, some even of them who readily admit that children and youth should be kept from such practices in a seat of learning, though they make no scruple of defending the same indulgences in

persons of riper years. The consistency of this I leave them to make out at their leisure, and shall only say, that at any rate those parents who approve of the system of education practised, should, for their own sakes, be very cautious of counteracting or defeating it either by discourse or example.

J. WITHERSPOON.

CHARLESTOWN, February 4.

The fleet which we have had frequent intelligence of collecting at Sandy-Hook, sailed from thence on the 24th of December last. It is said to have consisted of more than 140 sail, about 50 of which were empty victuallers and merchantmen bound to Europe. By what we can learn, the Russel and Robuste, of 74 guns, the Europa, Defiance, and Raisonable, of 64, the Renown of 50, the Roebuck and Romulus, of 44, and two frigates, sailed with the fleet. Of the transports three, viz. the brig Lady Crosby, and the sloops Swift and Henry, have been brought in here. Off Cape Hatteras, about four weeks since, they met with a severe storm, which separated the fleet, and obliged the two sloops, as well as most other vessels having horses, to throw them overboard.

TRENTON, MARCH 15.

Commissioners from the American and British armies met last week at Perth-Amboy, in order to settle a general cartel for the exchange of prisoners. The Commissioners on our side are Major-General St. Clair and Lieut. Colonels Hamilton and Carrington: On the side of the British, Major-General Phillips and Lieut. Colonels Gordon and Norton.

For the New-Jersey Gazette.

The Indian's Ode to Hope.

Hail, heav'nly Hope, divinely fair!
Inspir'd by thee now let me soar;
High o'er the starry course ascend
To seek th' calm elysian shore;

The seats eternal of the just,
That happy land where Indians go,
The brave, the gen'rous and the wise,
Who practice all the good they know;

In rural walks, and flow'ry fields,
For ever green, for ever gay,
In lovely groves and blooming bow'rs,
To pass the cheerful time away.

Sweet birds, melodious, too shall sing
Their warbling notes the groves among,
While crystal streams roll gently by,
And murmur music to each song.

There winter's chill, nor summer's heat,
Nor storm shall rise, nor thunders roll,
For all the land is fill'd with peace,
And rapture glows in ev'ry soul.

Ascend, O heav'nly Hope ascend!
And anchor there the soul secure,
To ride this boist'rous sea of life,
And gain at last that peaceful shore.

State of New-Jersey, Sussex County, March 14, 1780.

IN pursuance of an act for forfeiting and vesting in the State of New-Jersey the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders in said state, will be sold at public vendue, at the times and places herein after mentioned, the following tracts or parcels of lands in said county; the vendue to begin at 10 o'clock each day.

On Monday the 17th of April, at the house of Samuel Daker, in the township of Wantage, the farm on which

John Finch now lives, containing 139 acres with a small improvement thereon; a tract of woodland containing 46 acres; a farm containing 64 acres, with a small improvement; and near Deep Clove, another farm containing 136 acres, with a small improvement thereon, now in the possession of Spencer Elstone: All late the property of Oliver Delancy. The small tract of land called Barton's Flatbrook farm, containing 50 acres, a considerable part of which is excellent meadow; also 35 acres, with a small improvement thereon, both late the property of Joseph Barton. Twenty-two acres with a small improvement thereon, late the property of Thomas Woolverton.

On Tuesday the 18th, at the house of Joseph Parry, a valuable tract of land containing 223 acres, with considerable improvements thereon, lying between Williamsnodgracs's and Vanhautan's farm; another tract containing 67 acres, with a small improvement thereon, lying near William Holly's at Poccukunk; also three small tracts containing 126 acres, opposite Mascotkill.

On Wednesday the 19th, at the house of Isaac Carey, Esq. two tracts of woodland near Col. Soward's containing 207 acres. The farm called Colled's Plains, having a small improvement, containing 150 acres.

On Thursday the 20th, at the house of Francis Price, in Newtown, a farm containing 58 acres, lying near Hugh Heggarty's, having considerable improvements thereon; and near Zachariah Price's another farm, having also considerable improvements thereon, containing 130 acres; also the farm on which Daniel Peterson lived, containing 54 acres: All late the property of Oliver Delancy. Likewise the farm on which Barton's new mill lately stood, containing 50 acres. Late the property of Joseph Barton.

Where attendance will be given respectively, and the conditions made known at the different places by

ISAAC MARTIN, } Commis-
SAMUEL MIEKER, } sioners.

Let the PUBLIC BEWARE.

WHEREAS Bernard Hanlon, of Trenton, has advertised in the New-Jersey Gazette a plantation for sale, lying in Nottingham township, and county of Burlington—I the underwritten subscriber take this method to inform the public that the said land originally belonged to John Porterfield in fee-simple, and after the death of my grand-father was regularly attach'd by my father as lawful executor of my deceased grand-father, to answer a debt due to the estate of my said grand-father from the said John Porterfield, and, according to a regular course of law, was sold by the then sheriff, Joseph Hollingshead, at public sale, when my father proved the purchaser; but my father dying before he received the sheriff's deed for the said land, his administrators has since been told that they must wait till I, who was the heir of my deceased father, should become of age—Therefore being now of full age, do forewarn all manner of persons from purchasing the same, as I am determined to defend my title against any claim founded on any attachment made on said land to answer any other debt of said Porterfield since it was sold at public sale, as above.

ISAIAH YARD.

Trenton, March 14, 1780.

HAVING closed the sales of the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, to wit, Thomas Russel, Robert Graham and Miles Sherebrook, of Middlesex county; William Burton, or Somerset county; Richard Cochran, of Hunterdon county; and John Demot, of New-York; those who have any claim against them are requested to exhibit their accounts fairly stated, to two of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas for this county,

who will give their attendance at Job's tavern, at the cross roads, between Cranberry and New-Brunswick, on Monday the 20th inst. for the purpose of adjusting the same, as the law directs.

WM. SCUDDER, } Commis-
JOHN LLOYD, } sioners.

Middlesex, March 4, 1780.

The high bred *Spanish* HORSE called the

LION,

IS in excellent order, and will cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber Readington, Hunterdon county, near Potter's Town, at *Two Bushels of Wheat*, or the price thereof, the season, ready pay. The Lion is a beautiful chestnut colour, near sixteen hands high, moves, trots, and canters, exceeding well, five years old this grass, and is allowed to be one of the stoutest horses in the state; got by the old Spanish horse called Ferdinand; his dam an excellent mare from the Dawson breed.

Good attendance will be given by

PETER COVENHOVEN.

WHEREAS inquisitions having been found, and final judgement entered against William Dumayn, late of Morris county, and Jacob Tooker, late of Essex county, in the state of New-Jersey—Notice is hereby given that all the real estate of the said William Dumayn and Jacob Tooker, that is within the said county of Essex, will be sold at publick vendue on Monday the first day of May next, at the house of Samuel Smith, innkeeper, in Elizabeth-Town, at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day; at which time

the said estates may be seen, and the conditions of sale made known by

JOHN CLAWSON, } Commis-
DANIEL MARSH, } sioners.

Elizabeth-Town
Feb. 28, 1780.

TAKEN up a-drift in the Delaware, near Burlington, part of a Raft of Ship-Timber, consisting of thirty-five logs: The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to the subscribers in Burlington.

THOMAS HARRIS,
JOHN VAN SKIVER.

March 8, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the 27th day of this instant, at the house of Cornelius Dorne, in the township of Middletown, Monmouth county,

THE Sails and Running and Standing Rigging of the brigantine Britannia, with a number of Blunder Busses, Muskets and Pistols, Cutlasses, Fire Arrows, &c. &c. lately captured by Colonel Asher Holmes and others.

SAMUEL DENNIS.

Hunterdon, township of Hopewell, March 8, 1780.

WILL be exposed to sale by way of publick vendue, at the house of Johnson Titus, where Samuel Titus deceased, on the 22d day of this inst. at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, horses, cattle and sheep, a waggon and gears, a plough and harrow-teeth; some hives of

bees, and sundry farmers utensils, such as hoes, axes, spades, shovels, &c. and likewise household and kitchen furniture, pots, pails, pans, trammels and kettles; also feather beds, bedding and bed spreads; one case of drawers, tables, looking glasses, chairs, spinning wheels, pewter and earthen ware, and many things too tedious to mention. Likewise a loom and tackling, and a number of cherry boards. Due attendance will be given by

Johnson Titus, Joseph Titus, John Johnson,
administrators.

N. B. A very good Negro Girl to be sold at the same place.

TO be sold for continental money, a good cow with calf, about 7 years old, gentle and in fine order; also a colt, three years old this grass, well broke to the gears; one ditto, two years old; two ditto, one year old; one of the latter got by a colt of Granby, the other by old Hector; remarkably large, well mark'd, and in good order; also a man's saddle, new. Any person inclining to purchase may see the creatures, and know the prices, by applying to TIMOTHY BRUSH, jun. in Hopewell township, Hunterdon county.

March 13, 1780.

N. B. The said Brush will make a generous abatement to any person purchasing the whole.

THE subscriber purposes to attend at Trenton every Monday in the present month; at other times he may be found at his farm near the Baptist meeting house in Hopewell;—and request all that have not certificates for any demands against said post, contracted before the first instant, to attend, as he intends to make a close immediately after the expiration of the month.

PETER GORDON, late
March 14. Quartermaster, Trenton

ROBERT EASTBURN,

Hath for SALE, in New-Brunswick,

GOOD West-India rum, choice white powdered sugar, muscovado ditto, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, starch, rice, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and raisons; snuff in bottles or by the pound, pins by the packet or paper, knitting, sewing, and darning needles; fine white and colour'd thread, cotten ditto, sewing silk of different colours; sprig'd and brown ground chintzes and callico, black gauze; men's and women's shoes, women's kidd gloves, neat black silk laces and bindings; spelling books and primers, neat black and red pocket-books, writing and bonnet paper; black Barcelona handkerchiefs, silk knee-garters, mohair buttons, sleeve and shirt ditto; silver plated shoe-buckles, white metal, brass shoe, knee and stock buckles; fine strait ivory and crooked horn combs; bridles; scissors; short and long pipes; a parcel of ware, such as dishes, plates, mugs, bowls and stone juggs; a quantity of excellent indigo, rosin, brimstone and tar, on which allowance will be made to those who buy to sell; French and common wooden heels by the dozen or pair.

TAKEN up on the 5th day of January last, an iron grey HORSE, about 13½ hands high, seven or eight years old, a natural pacer, has lost one eye, and is very poor. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him by applying to JOHN M'COLLUM, near Trenton.

Feb. 21st, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III No.* 116, *March* 15, 1780.

To the Printer *of the* Royal Gazette.

SIR,

Your giving the following account a place in your paper will much oblige your most humble servant,

A JERSEY LOYALIST.

IT would seem incredible to say that human nature could be so deprav'd as to delight in adding cruelty to distress, if recent instances did not evince the contrary.

That such as come under the above description may be held in durance, so as not to have it in their power to repeat such savage acts in future, is the only reason of this painful detail; of one of the many instances of barbarity exercised by Joseph Hedden of Newark, in New-Jersey, a rebel judge and justice, who, in the heat of summer 1777, issued his mandate to banish a helpless woman and children, for no crime, except her husband being a friend to his Majesty's government, and accordingly sent a rebel guard to execute his order; who, when they came to the house of the disconsolate woman, (six miles from Newark) found her very weak, and unable to travel, having been delivered of twins about fourteen days, which excited so much compassion in the guard as to cause them to forego their orders and return without the woman, which only produced a new and absolute decree from Hedden to bring her at all hazards to Newark, and from thence to be sent to Bergen, and when the rebel captain remonstrated to Hedden that executing his order would be the death of the woman. Hedden replied, *Let her die there will be one damn'd Tory less;* and accordingly the guard was sent the second time and brought her and her children in a waggon to Newark, although she fainted, (through weakness) on the waggon; when the woman arrived at Newark her de-

plorable case drew tears even from the eyes of rebels; and the kind offices of some friends of her sex enabled her the next day to go through the last stage of her journey to Bergen, where, (soon after) her death, and the death of her two innocent babes, closed the dismal tragedy.

If any should require satisfaction (as to the truth of the above narrative) please to call on the Printer.

—*The Royal Gazette, March* 18, 1780. *No.* 362.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money, Bills upon France, or Loan Office Certificates drawing interest on France,

A PLANTATION containing two hundred and eighty-four acres of land, pleasantly situate on the main road leading from Trenton to Allentown, within two and a half miles of Trenton and the same distance from a landing, which makes it much more valuable as a team may haul four loads of wood in a day from it to the landing. There is a small dwelling-house and a small orchard on it; about fifty acres cleared, the rest good woodland on which there may be about twelve acres of meadow made. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Nelson, Merchant, in Water street, above Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber in Trenton, state of New-Jersey, where the premises may be viewed and the terms made known.

BERNARD HANLON.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet March* 18, 1780.

CHATHAM, March 15.

The Legislature of this state have suspended the operations of the act for the limitation of prices until the states of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, enact and carry into execution laws for establishing a general limi-

tation of prices throughout their respective Jurisdictions, on the principles recommended in the resolutions of Congress.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Jersey Intelligence.

Nothing can more clearly discover the exhausted Hopes of the Republican Politicians, than their late Propagation of Scraps from French and other Papers respecting Ireland. Governor Livingston has compiled them, and written an Introduction to lead the Populace to the Use he wishes to make of them—Three hundred Extra-Copies are struck off at the *public* Expence for the *public* Delusion—The Commissariat Parson of Elizabeth-Town, is flying about, in the utmost Anxiety, for his worldly Treasure, asserting that the Kingdom of Ireland has declared for the Congress—But not a Word said or printed of the late Addresses of the Irish Lords and Commons. Deacon Loudon, of Fish-Kill, is sounding the same Trumpet, and without Doubt, the Importance of these Lies, like others, will cause them to be insinuated to a credulous Multitude, especially in the eastern Country, in Prayers and Sermons from the Pulpit. There are however, strong Marks of Terror in the introductory Composition of the Mob Governor. The Printer is able to give it to his Readers.

From the New-Jersey Journal, March 8.

IT is impossible not to admire the spirit which animates the speakers in the Irish Parliament; so daringly pointed, and so expressive of Liberty and Independence, or not to wish Ireland a similar station among nations, as that we enjoy. And it is not now to be doubted, but that a people so long oppressed, and so ardent in their love of Liberty, will use the present moment to recover

their freedom; especially as they can have from the most powerful confederacy ever formed against England (as her King expresses it) every assistance they may want.

We cannot but judge of the humilated condition of Great Britain, from the different reception of the Irish demands, for a free and unrestrained trade, &c. *and the humble petitions of America. The one was treated with a silence the most disdainful and mortifying; the other with that hypocritical politeness which is afraid to offend, while at the same time it promises nothing. Our petitions were not even read. But Mr. Flood was most graciously received, and every thing promised to the Irish which* mature deliberation would warrant.—*This contrast of treatment, must sink his Britannick Majesty, if possible, still lower in the eyes of all Europe; nor is it to be supposed, that any power will think it wise or polite, to involve their fate with that of a nation evidently crumbling to pieces. We are authorized to say this in the following declaration of Lord North in the House of Commons on the 25th of November,* 1779:—*"I do not deny but that the conjuncture "was very alarming and dangerous; a powerful confedera- "tion was formed against Great-Britain,* who even to this "very moment finds herself without allies: *If this last "circumstance is disadvantageous, is it just that you should "blame the ministers?" The fact is,* that no foreign power has judged it proper or necessary to espouse the cause of Great-Britain.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, March* 20, 1780, *No.* 1483.

TO BE LET

The following PROPERTY in the county of Cape May, in the State of New-Jersey.

On a lease for a certain rent—One third of the herbage of the Seven-mile Beach, which will support forty cattle

annually from October till July, without any person to take care of them.

On a lease for any number of years, for such a proportion of the produce as will be advantageous as well to the tenant as landlord, – – – Three Plantations and tracts of land and marsh, lying on the waters of Dennis's creek, two of which have good landings, from which there may be an easy carriage in shallops to Philadelphia, and the third within half a mile of a landing; each tract will keep thirty or forty cattle, the land equal to any in that country, will bear a plentiful crop of every kind of grain, and the tenant will have liberty to clear any quantity of land he chuses, upon terms beneficial to him.

A large quantity of very valuable timber, within one mile of a landing, to be made into pipe, hogshead and barrel staves, by delivering the owner one half at the stump.

Also a number of lots of cedar swamp on a share. In short, any persons who have plenty of labourers may be assured of making a profitable contract by applying to THOMAS LEAMING, senior, near the premises, or the subscriber in Front street, below the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

THOMAS LEAMING, junior.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, March* 22, 1780.

Mr. Rivington,

I Find you have published in your paper a few of the many instances of barbarity of Mr. Justice Hedden, the most vile, base, and inhuman ever known in a civilized country, which Savages would blush to perform; yet give the Devil and his Imps their due, and publish also Justice Heddon's plea for his censured conduct, which is: That the many instances of his treating the Tories, called cruelty and inhuman, where done by the express orders

and directions of his great patron Governor Livingston, who frequently declared him the best Magistrate in New-Jersey, often recommending his spirited behaviour as an example for other Justices to follow. Whether Justice Hedden's acting in obedience to the commands of a merciless tyrant, will exculpate him, or mitigate his guilt, is submitted to the public.

Justice Hedden being a necessary person among the rebels, ever ready to carry into execution the most tyrannical and oppressive measures against his Majesty's liege subjects, there can be no doubt but great artifice will be made use of by Governor Livingston, and others, to liberate him, that he may again be an instrument of persecution, ten-fold more cruel than ever.

To the KING's PRINTER,

SIR,

As the Jersey Refugee and Loyalist, in your papers, No. 360, *and* 362, *have taken no notice of* Robert Neil, *who was made prisoner at the same time and place, with the Rebel Justice; and although he cannot vie with* Hedden *in some particulars, yet for robbing his Majesty's faithful subjects, for chicane, dissimulation and treachery, perhaps* Neil *may claim the bays: For proof thereof, please to insert in your Royal Gazette, the following specimen, which will oblige your very humble servant,*

VERITAS.

THAT he came a few years ago from some part of Europe to New-York, where his fawning address gained on the credulity of some merchants to intrust him with a stock of goods, with which he opened a store at Newark, where after a fine run of custom, for above one year, he had the effrontery to turn bankrupt;

take the benefit of the act of insolvency, and pay his Creditors about ten shillings and six pence in the pound, which raised his credit so much with Phoebe, the daughter of Caleb, that he took her to wife; and on the arrival of his Majesty's troops in Newark, pretended to be a loyal subject to the King; applied for, and received ample protection of the King's officers; passed and repassed to, and from New-York, to Newark in safety, on his own business, until the Trenton defeat, which raised the drooping head of Rebellion, and caused the King's troops to evacuate Newark, which was immediately taken possession of by the Rebels, when the champignon suddenly grew to an enormous size, and displayed his Cameleon qualities. In short, Neil u[n]masked; and boasted, that he had taken protection among the King's troops, only to find out who were Tories; which declaration proved him a fit son of Rebellion, to be appointed to a lucrative post in their service, to provide forage and wood for the Rebel army, which office he executed to the great grief of some women, (whose husbands were in New York) by taking from them their grain and hay, but more especially, by seizing and cutting off several fine groves of wood, the property of the King's loyal subjects, for which he was paid by the Rebels, and thereby amassed a large estate.

As the Loyalist declares his design was only to prevent such unmerciful men from having it in their power to commit such savage acts in future I humbly conceive, that Neil ought to be held in custody, for the same reason.

Quere. As Neil has raised his fortune, by seizing and selling the property of some men in New-York, *suffering for their fidelity to their Sovereign:* Ought he not, in justice, to be held in custody, until he has made them satisfaction for the damages as far as he is able.

[*If any person thinks the above portrait is not genuine, please to enquire of the Printer.*]

—*The Royal Gazette, March* 22, 1780. *No.* 363.

PHILADELPHIA.

By accounts from Egg-Harbour we learn, that a few days since the Thames frigate and the cutter Retaliation (late the Revenge) were cruizing off there. That the cutter had taken the sloop Hazard, from Hispaniola for this port, and ordered her for New York, when the Rattle-Snake fell in with, retook and sent her (the Ranger) into Egg-Harbour.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, March* 22, 1780.

MR. COLLINS,

THE flaming production of your correspondent, A Farmer, had blazed away in the world for a considerable time before I saw it, in your No. 101. With your leave, Sir, I ask that gentleman the cause of his rage, discovered in this famous performance? Is it because I gave a sample of his *nonsense*, and declared my opinion of his *jargon*. As a new specimen of the latter, I desire the reader to guess at his meaning when he says, towards the conclusion of the peace under consideration, "and in lieu of the more virtuous part of the community's indemnifying the tories estates, I would recommend the mode of Virginia, where persons who breathe the air of liberty, and do not deserve pay for it;" and here he stops. If such *jumble* of words does not deserve the epithet, *jargon*, I confess I know not what does. And I humbly conceive that the evidences of *nonsense* and *jargon* do not license an anonymous author to obtrude his *bare assertions* upon the respectable public for proof. It is true, the ipse dixit or bare word of an ancient sage, influenced his pupils; but the man's virtue and solid judgment were universally acknowledged: but who is this *Farmer*, that his *ipse dixit* must pass for proof? Perhaps he is a farmer who cannot call a foot of land his own, and trembles at the issue of a little money he possesses.—I submit it to others, whether such characteristics in composition, are not descriptive of a *dwarf* in the literary world?—Here Mr. *A Farmer*, you have my reasons for my using the terms *nonsense, jargon* and *pigmy of an author*. If you can be gratified by *fancying* this to be Billingsgate eloquence, Grubstreet rhetoric and calumny, you have my leave for that satisfaction.

This gentleman seems here to put on the *garb* of *reasoning*, and pretends to prove,—The tendency of my writings to depreciate our currency,—The injustice of the plan I had recommended, &c. The first he attempts, by asserting that I *had been at so much pains to prove the depreciation to be twenty for one, when the most virtuous part of the community sold at a much lower rate.*—The first proposi-

tion is a palpable non-truth. All I have said upon the subject is *bare supposition* and *mere opinion.* I have said, No. III, "It is universally acknowledged that our *paper currency is much depreciated,* at a medium twenty for one, at the least." No. IV., "The Pennsylvania author before recited, asserts, that our money is depreciated on some articles ten, others twenty, others thirty: Supposing then we should take it at the medium, twenty for one." No. V, "Let us suppose that the depreciation is only fifteen for one at a medium, and I am positive it is that throughout the continent, if it is one farthing." No. VI, "If lands and houses, as they generally now sell, may also be considered as the barometer, then probably the depreciation would be, at a medium, ten for one." Here is the whole of what he calls proof:—I would blush to have offered this for argument! Still this *dictator* avers it to be so; and with an air of authority, oracle like, pronounces the depreciation at that time *much lower.* I am however still of opinion, that if a due enquiry was made, and the prices of imported articles, exclusive of the reasonable allowance for risk and charges, compared with those of the necessaries of life at that period, my suppositions and opinions would be found near the truth.—Behold the futilnes of his argument! But it is no wonder; for to prove what he undertakes *is like holding a candle to the sun.* Admirable! The bare suppositions and mere opinions of a piddling politician should have such powerful influence over all the continent, as in so short a time to increase the depreciation from, I do not know how low, to twenty for one. He may perhaps insist, saying, *people have often offered that as a reason for asking so high.*—And has he not more frequently heard *the heavy taxes offered as a reason?* How come such legislative depreciators to escape his notice?

He also, by a kind of argument ad hominem, attempts to prove, that I had received my money fifteen or twenty for one, long before my more virtuous countrymen did; because I was willing to part with it at that. His argument, syllogistically considered, stands thus,—*None are willing to part with their money so, but only such as received it at that value long before their more virtuous countrymen did; but the Patriot is willing: Therefore he has received it so.* Or thus, *All who have received their money fifteen or twenty for one, long before their more virtuous countrymen did, are willing to part with it at that; but the Patriot is: Therefore, &c.* Can your correspondent believe his major propositions, on which his conclusion depends? It appears to me impossible. If anything, it proves me (at least in this instance) an honest man; in desiring no more for my money than it cost me. And will it not be difficult for him to suggest reasons for my extortioning, without a *desire for unlawful gain?* He proceeds in some sort of dilemma,—"and if he has no money, he is an improper judge."—If I have neither money nor real property, I am an impartial judge. If only real property, he will allow I may sell for present enormous prices; and then have an equal chance with others to have mine appreciated. But I am weary of, and fear to tire my readers by animadverting on my antagonist's

literary foibles; and therefore refer him, for farther particulars on this subject, to my former reply.

In his *argumentative* strain he arrogantly asserts, "that the contrary of my plans being *most* just, *equitable*, and *salutary*, is self evident."—Strange mortal! who sets himself to prove a *self-evident proposition* by queries already sufficiently answered; particularly in No. V, and my former reply. I beg leave to make a few remarks on the jumble of his queries. *That part of those who have opposed the enemy in the field, have sold real property, and received the money*, as he insinuates the Patriot believes. But I ask that Farmer, how much of that money they have now left? How much will be left after the two next taxes are paid? And how much will be left, when all the taxes shall be paid for this war, and making the immense sum of depreciated money good? After he shall have ascertained these particulars, he may judge what justice will be done to this great majority in *his way*. The Patriot knows *there are still tories among us*. But suppose they have refused to sell for continental, is the specie they have hoarded up taxed more than continental, tho' much more in value? How then are they to be impoverished, and the whigs enriched, by making depreciated money good?—*The Patriot* knows *that these bills of credit are made a legal tender*. But is he the cause of that too? Is it therefore *just* that this great majority should be taxed to make millions and millions good to those who receive it twenty, thirty, forty or fifty for one? To exchange of one for twenty, where the one is equal in value to the twenty, is, with this just man, *abominable robbery*. Then to receive twenty for what truly is worth no more than one, is his *justice:* This is moral virtue indeed! Perhaps he may reply; *This not to be the case with those who received it at the original value:* I grant it as to its *original value;* but is their money worth more now? Why do they not purchase more for it? I defy this Farmer to prove injustice in the exchange of things of equal value. The horrible injustice such innocents have suffered, is evidently from the depreciation which has unjustly lowered the value of their money. And if the present possessors of such money must live of it, and pay taxes with it, at the depreciated value, *for the space of thirteen or fourteen years after the war is over*, can this gentleman suppose they will have any left worth the making good to them? Or must they, after their all is spent, labour and sweat to make millions good to others, who received it at the depreciated price? Is this the Farmer's *pleading for innocent sufferers?* Put this in contrast to what I proposed, namely, *that whatever the money was depreciated, should be sunk at once by a tax on money itself, but such innocents exempted as much as possible.* The consequence would be, that whatever such had left, would be immediately restored to its original value. But in this gentleman's opinion, this would be *abominable robbery.*

The remainder of this performance, until the recital of a paragraph out of Congress's address, I judge not deserving any farther answer.—In the recited paragraph Congress say, "To this end re-

peated attempts have been made to draw an absurd and fanciful line of distinction between the Congress and the people, and to create an opinion and belief, that their interests and views were different and opposed." I defy my opponent to bring one instance out of any of my publications, wherein I have attempted any such a thing: If so, the Congress can intend me, in what they say respecting the persons hereby described, no more than this famous Farmer, who has made so many addresses to them. He may reply, *do they not say, garb of patriots.* I suppose this master of hodge-podge of words now knows no other use for the *word, Patriot,* than to denote the signature I have assumed. I am confident that the sensible and virtuous part of our readers who will be at the pains of comparing my publications with the connexion of this recital, must believe this Farmer to be either a *stupid numskull,* or a *wicked slanderer.* As such I join issue with him, in his leave of me; and remain,

Sir, your's, and my country's friend,

A True Patriot.

Feb. 25, 1780

Last night the Honourable the Legislature of this state adjourned to Wednesday the 10th of May next, then to meet at Trenton.—A list of the Acts passed at this sitting will be in our next.

Mr. Collins,

A Publication of Mrs. Mary Perrine, Mr. James and Joseph Perrine, appears in your Gazette, laying claim to a farm we have advertised for sale, and forbidding the sale thereof. The case will be rather long for a newspaper, therefore we will not enter upon it: Our business at present is to inform the public we have reason to think our claim is good, and that we shall sell the said farm at the time appointed, without paying the least regard to their publication.

Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

March 13, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

At Vendue on Wednesday the 29th inst. in lotts, a large QUANTITY of excellent

MANURE

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

P. GORDON, late Q. M.

Trenton March 20, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, March 20th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public vendue, on the 30th inst. at the house of Col. Richard Somers, at Great-Egg-Harbour, in the county of Gloucester, precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Prize SLOOP Hazard, lately captured by Capt. Wm Treen, as she now lies at said place; together with her Sails, Tackle, &c. also her CARGO, consisting of Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c. &c.

By order of the Judge of the Court of Admiralty.

ZACH. ROSSELL, Marshal.

N. B. The Marshal requests those who intend purchasing at said sales, that they furnish themselves with the cash, as no credit will be given.

THE subscriber will expose to rent at vendue, the elegant Building and Farm, late the property of Lieutenant Hayman, (and some time before of Capt. Howard, deceased) near Princeton, at 3 o'clock on Friday, the 31st of this instant.

WM. SCUDDER.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Friday the twenty-third day of April next, at the house of Gilbert Barton, to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of William Treen, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Hazard, Jacques Clamorgan late master, being a retaken vessel: To the end and intent that the owner or owners, or any other person interested therein, may appear on the said day to shew cause, if any they have, why the said sloop, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of his Honor the Judge.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, March 15, 1780.

A NEW edition of the New-Testament Spelling-books, Primers, Parchment, and Writing-Paper, To BE SOLD by the Printer hereof.

NOTICE *is hereby given, that the* REGISTER'S OFFICE *of the Court of Admiralty of the State of New-Jersey, is now kept in Haddonfield, the Subscriber having lately moved from Salem to Haddonfield.*

J. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

March 13.

I Have it in direction to certify the publick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, as also of General Gaol Delivery, will be held at Hillsborough, in and for the county of Somerset, on Monday the 27th of this instant, March; all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Con-

stables, and other officers and ministers of justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any prisoner in the said county, are likewise desired to give their attendance on the day, and at the place above mentioned.

PETER T. SCHENK, Sheriff.

March 6, 1780.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all persons who have in their custody or power, any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, mortgages, notes, books of accounts, or other instruments of writing; or who are indebted to the following fugitives and offenders, and shall neglect to make immediate discovery thereof to one or more of us the subscribers, Commissioners for the county of Monmouth, may expect to be dealt with as the law in that case hath provided: Robert Morris, Michael Price, James Mount, Asail Chandler, James Curtis, Christopher Tallman, John Morris, John Williams, John Wardell, Dr. James Boggs, John Williams, jun. John Pintard, Clayton Tilton, Ebenezer Wardel, Joseph Parker, John and Morford Taylor, James Price, Oliver Tallman, Robert Stout, Benjamin Woolley, Daniel Leseter, Tobias Kiker, Brittain White, John Hampton, Anthony Dennis, of Shrewsbury, John Bowne, Peter Stout, George Taylor, Thomas Crowel, Conrad Hendricks, James Stilwill, Samuel Cotril, Oliver Hicks, Joseph Baley, John Mount, boatman, James Pew, John Cotril, Thomas Thorne, Ezekiel Tilton, John Tilton, Samuel Smith, Richard Riding, Joseph Taylor, Richard Cole, Henry Reeter, George Rapaljie, Elias Boly, William Stevenson, Jonathan Stout, of Middletown, Alexander Clark, John Longstreet, jun, Thomas Leonard, Samuel Osburn, Daniel

Vanmarter, Joseph Clayton, John Throckmorton, John Oakeson, Hendrick Vanmarter, Thomas Bills, Peter Vannote, William Taylor, of Freehold, Gilbert Giberson, John Leonard, Barzilla Grover, Joseph Grover, Samuel Stilwil, Dr. John Lawrence, Fuller Horner, Elisha Lawrence, late sheriff, John Horner, Benjamin Giberson, William Perrine, William Giberson, jun. of Upper Freehold, John Irons, Samuel Leonard, Samuel Brindly, of Dover, William Walton, Mr. Elliot, Samuel Bard, Garnardus G. Beekman, and Mr. Murray, of New-York, William Smith, of Woodbridge, Broughton Reynolds, of Elizabeth-Town, Israel Bedel, of Staten-Island, and Isaac Allen, of Trenton,—Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claim, interest, or demands, in or upon the estates of the above persons, to exhibit their respective accounts to any two or more of the Judges of the said county Court, who will attend at Monmouth Court-house on the first Monday in April, and during April term, and on the first Monday in May, to receive and adjust the said accounts.

Samuel Forman, Joseph Lawrence, Kenneth Hankinson, Jacob Wikoff, Commissioners.

N. B. To be sold at Monmouth Courthouse, on the 25th of April, a House and Lot of two acres of land, lying in Middletown; late the property of Samuel Cotril; and five acres of Salt Meadow on Squan beach; late the property of John Hampton.

March 10, 1780.

WHEREAS Isaiah Yard, of Trenton, has maliciously inserted in the New Jersey Gazette of the 15th inst. a caution to the public, with a view (no doubt) to prevent the sale of a plantation advertised by me in said Gazette. I do hereby inform the public that I can prove, by the very best authority, that neither the aforesaid Isaiah Yard, his father, nor grandfather, nor either of them,

have or ever had right or title in said tract of land; and also that my right has been regularly derived from an indisputable title made by the then sheriff, on a legal sale, as appears by the record. - - - "But it seems his father's administrators were told, that they must wait till he, the heir, should become of age, before a deed could be obtained; and *now*, being of full age, is determined to defend his title." I readily agree with my friend Isaiah that he is not only "*now* of full age," but was twenty-one six or seven years ago; and further, that his father's administrators and himself have been resident in and about this place before and ever since he became of full age, and yet without being able to obtain any kind of title, notwithstanding his perseverance in a pretended claim. I would further add, that my predecessors and myself have been in full and quiet possession of said tract of land for more than twenty years past, occupying and disposing of the same at pleasure, in the most uninterrupted manner.—Whoever will choose to become the purchaser, may depend on receiving from me a sufficient title, and I will warrant and defend the same against any pretended claim or claimant.

BERNARD HANLIN.

Trenton, March 21, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 117, *March* 22, 1780.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE REGISTER'S OFFICE OF THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, IS NOW KEPT IN HADDONFIELD, THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LATELY REMOVED FROM SALEM TO HADDENFIELD.

March 13, 1780. J. BLOOMFIELD, Register.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet March* 23, 1780.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

One of the most gallant Privateering Exploits has been lately performed by eleven determined refugee sailors from this port, that perhaps has happened during the present or any preceding war. These brave fellows having all been severely persecuted and repeatedly stripped of their properties by the rebels, found themselves reduced to circumstances detested by generous soaring minds, to remedy which they unanimously resolved to balance accounts with the authors of their misfortunes, or perish in the attempt. Last Monday se'nnight they embarked in a whale-boat, named the Lewis-Town-Revenge, Wilby, commander; armed with a swivel gun in her bow, eleven musquets and eleven pair of pistols. They passed Sand-Hook and proceeded to Egg-Harbour in the Jersies, where they found three privateers ready for Sea, and a 12 gun letter of marque schooner laden with lumber. Their number being inadequate to the force collected there, they pretended to be rebels, and spent an evening with those who were really such in the most social manner. From thence they sailed to the river Delaware, and in Morris's river, which falls into it, they captured a loaded vessel, after which they stood for Reedy Island, and alternately fell in with nine sail of vessels outward bound, eight of which they burned, and took one; they also made prize of three vessels carrying produce up to Philadelphia. During their cruize they discharged between fifty and sixty rebel prisoners, after exacting a parole that a British subject should be exchanged for each of them.

Last Tuesday morning they brought in three of their prizes, one, in which were two of the associated adventurers, they had the mortification to see retaken by whale boats off Cape May, when the lightness of the wind prevented assistance being given. The other is reported to have arrived at the Hook yesterday.

Those who have arrived were also attacked off Cape-May, but repulsed the assailants in doing which, one of the heroes received a wound in his arm by a splinter.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

Last Saturday Morning Mr. Mathias Halstead, of Elizabeth-Town, was brought to this City, and lodged in the Sugar-House: He was taken out of his own House the Evening before, by a Party of Refugees from Staten-Island: He was a Justice of the Peace under the Congress.

The following is a List of the Prisoners brought to this City last Thursday Night by the Parties that were lately at Paramus and Hackinsack, in New-Jersey, under the Command of Col. Howard, of the Guards, and Lieut. Col. M'Pherson, of the 42d Regiment.

Captain Abraham Herring, Edward Harvey, Christian O'Neil, Abraham Storms, Patrick Kirkin, John Kiney, Thomas Scotland, William Bradshaw, Ezekiel Burrell, Benjamin Marsh, John Clancey, John Armstrong, Andrew Lord, John Brady, William Browning, Charles Corper, George Field, James Teny, Peter Byall, James M'Donald, Thomas Dorman, John Coalby, William Stewart, John Williams, John Van Antwerp, John Bogart, William Provost, Henry Van Winkle, G. Van Wagenen, Morris Earl, John Durjee, John Bond, James Kent, Jacobus Brower, William Brower, John Van Giesen, Patrick Scentling, Ebenezer Spinnage, David Baldwin, Thomas Harris, Isaac Varvalen, Benjamin Old, Silas Frost, Peter Zabriskie, John Demarest, John Romayn, Gillion Barthoff, Joseph Williams, Rowland Hill, Charles Simmons, Jonathan Doramus, Christian Demarest, Charles Hugh, Isaac Denton, William Hammel[1], William Hammell, jun. David Colden; Will, Jack, John, Venter, and Hector (Negroes). —*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1484, *March* 27, 1780.

New-York, March 29.

On Wednesday night the 22d inst. two detachments of the army were passed over the Hudson's River into Jersey; one from Kingsbridge, consisting of Three Hundred men from the Brigade of Guards under the command of Lieut. Col. Howard; the other from New-York of equal force, composed of the British and German Troops in Garrison, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Macpherson, of the 42d regt.

Lieut. Col. Howard's detachment landed at Kloster several miles above Fort Lee; the troops from the city at Wheehawk; the former were to penetrate into the country to the northward of Hopper's Town, and destined to attack the rear of the Rebel Cantoonments at that place; the latter taking their Route by the little ferry upon Hackinsac: where boats were sent to transport them across, were to have surprized the town of Hackinsac, in which a company of Militia were quartered, and pushing forwards, to have fallen upon the front of the Paramus cantoonments: These services were not effected owing to unavoidable delays, 'till several hours later than was intended. Lieut. Col. Howard arrived near Hopper's Town, two hours after day break in the morning of the 23d, and continuing his march, surprised two pickets, and pressed one of their cantoonments so closely as to oblige the officer and his command to leave their arms behind them, which to the amount of above thirty stand were destroyed; their main body, consisting of between two and three hundred men made a shew of defence at the church, but finding they would be instantly attacked, they retired with precipitation, were pursued for above a mile, and several prisoners taken. Lieut. Col. Macpherson's detachment at this time upon its march through the cantoonments, which were found abandoned, made its appearance upon the road near the church, having taken a few prisoners.

Every further attempt to come up with the enemy, being impracticable, both detachments returned to Zabriskie's Mills, where being joined by the party left at Hackinsac, which had taken several prisoners, the troops retired by New-Bridge and the English Neighbourhood; Lieut. Col. Howard's detachment embarking near Fort Lee; Lieut. Col. Macpherson's with the prisoners continuing their march to Wheehawk, where boats were waiting to receive them.

One man of the Guards was killed, Capt. Anstruther of the 42d regt. and a few men were wounded upon the march towards the English Neighbourhood, the rebels in loose parties, keeping up an irregular fire upon the rear, and some men dropped behind from fatigue.

In the course of the march a Clergyman with another inoffensive inhabitant (taken prisoners by mistake) were dismissed, and are reported to have been accidentally shot by the Rebels.

Sixty-four prisoners were brought from Jersey, of those, twenty four belonged to the continental troops, and a Captain and twenty three were militia men: Thirteen deserters also, who were a part of the Paramus command, came off with their arms.—The loss of the Rebels in killed and wounded cannot be ascertained.

—*The Royal Gazette, March* 29, 1780. *No.* 365.

Hunterdon county, State of New-Jersey, March 23, 1780.

A NEGROE FELLOW.

Was taken up yesterday, by the subscriber, and is now lodged in Trenton goal; he is a well set fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 30 years of age, says he belongs to Mr. John Page, living on Swan Creek in Kent county, Maryland. The owner of said fellow is hereby

notified, that by proving his property and paying charges, he may have him again.

THOMAS STOUT.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, March* 29, 1780.

For the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

To the CITIZENS *of* AMERICA.

ROUSED by the love of my country, for a moment I lay down my musket and take up my pen; and could I touch your hearts with the feelings of my own, you would not slumber over these bleeding States. You wish for peace, and to see the last limb of British tyranny cut off; and why has not the happy day arrived? Because you have not continued your exertions with becoming energy. Since the defeat and capture of the tyrant's army under General Burgoyne, the citizens of America have viewed our independence perfectly secure as the everlasting mountains;—and that we might continue a moderate war until the tyrant should sue for peace. In the mean time civil occupations, and objects of pursuit, proper for a state of peace have engrossed the general attention of the citizens. This, with the difficulty attending our money, has encouraged the tyrant to spin out the war, as his black envenomed heart stimulates him to fight while there is a shadow of hope.—By the good providence of God we have successfully opposed the enemy five campaigns, and are far advanced in the fourth year of independence. Let the tyrant do his worst, if this year is well improved, we shall cut him up root and branch, and annihilate his power in this part of the world for ever. To accomplish this, the citizens have only to execute the orders of Congress in raising the men and money required; and the soldiers to obey the orders of their General. I trust *we* shall do our duty; and surely *they* cannot think it harder to *pay* than to *fight*.—To hesitate because difficulties oppose the necessary measures, is childish and unworthy the magnanimity of freemen. Every one knows the burden of the times, that the most united and vigorous exertions are required; and shall the renowned citizens of America pause in the race of glory, because difficulties oppose them, and suffer their laurels to wither on the verge of immortality!—We have nothing to oppose us equal to what we have already surmounted; and were the difficulties ever so great, the *precipice* should kindle our ardor, and serve only as a spur to energy. This will probably be the last year of conflict, and he is unworthy to expand his lungs in the free air of America, who does not wish to perform something meritorious—who does not feel the animation of patriotism.

When the contest shall be closed, and the triumphant UNITED STATES shine in the historic page, and gild the wings of time,—

then will the selfish and dastardly, who have been clogs instead of oil to our political wheels, blush with conscious shame.—They will be incapable of feeling the generous and sublime pleasures of patriotism. Amidst the universal joy, *they* will pine with *poverty of soul*, and *wither* while all creation blooms.

What is life or wealth without a noble use? They are not worth a wish; but to lay them out in purchase of freedom for the western world, is worthy of a noble soul, and will give pleasure to the mind which is solid and eternal. Then let us wake up the high-born passions, and forget temporary ease and interest until America rests in peace—Instead of repining at *hard times*, we may, in one point of view, regret they are not harder,—to give us opportunity to exhibit to the world still more striking examples of heroic virtue in the righteous cause of our country.—Hard times are the nurseries of wisdom, virtue, and fame; and laurels grow amidst distress, dangers and death.—We ought to rejoice that the ALMIGHTY Governor of the universe hath given us a station so honourable, and planted us the guardians of liberty,—while the greatest part of mankind rise and fall undistinguished as bubbles on the common stream.

If there is a wretch who says, in his heart, "I *care* not for fame, "or the freedom of posterity, if I may but have peace and wealth," —his soul is scarcely big enough to animate his clay; and it matters not how soon he mingles with his kindred earth. Such contracted worthless minds are the burden of creation; these sordid spirits prolong the war by checking the necessary efforts; and if possible, they ought to be hunted out of the American world.—Thousands have expended their whole fortunes, and spilt their hearts blood, to save their country; and shall we advance with a slow step, and with a cold loitering hand complete a work so divine!—They who do not manifest a zeal to complete the salvation of their country, are, politically, dead, and fallen from the rank of humanity; and, being animated only by a selfish spirit, we may suppose if nine-tenths of the world were on fire *they* would be busy in making fortunes out of the remainder.—We ought to unite in the utmost abhorrence and detestation of this herd of miserly earth-worms, who sacrifice every thing to their idol *gane;* and we should give every possible encouragement and animation to the patriot citizens, that the flame may be re-kindled which shone so gloriously conspicuous in the beginning of the contest.—We should revolve in our minds the millions of reasons which urged us on to this illustrious conflict—they will speak to the heart in language more forcibly than a voice of thunder. At least half the whole family of mankind may be interested in our success; a prize so important was never before disputed on the stage of the world. We have every virtuous, every great and noble idea to animate our exertions; the superior Beings who inhabit other worlds, may behold our efforts with pleasing admiration—and the ETERNAL may look down with approbation and pleasure, while we contend for the rights of creation, and refuse to part with our divine inheritance.

A SOLDIER.

A FEW pounds of excellent CHOCOLATE may be had of the printer hereof.

WRITING paper by the ream or quire, testaments, spelling-books, primers, &c. to be sold by the Printer.

CHATHAM, March 29.

Last Thursday morning a party of the enemy came out and penetrated into the country as far as Paramas. In their route, cruelty and devastation, the characteristic of the tyrant's troops, marked their steps. At Hackensack they burnt the court-house and two dwelling-houses, and almost tore the house of Mr. Campbell, inn-keeper, to pieces, after plundering him of a very considerable sum of specie and continental money. In short, they plundered indiscriminately both whig and tory. Their cruelty and brutality to the women was unparalleled; some they most inhumanely choaked to make them tell where their money was; and one, we hear, was so unfortunate as to have her arm broke by them. The militia of the county turned out spiritedly, and forming a junction with a few continental troops that lay at Paramas, pushed them, on their retreat, very hard, took a few prisoners, and killed and wounded several, whom they carried off in waggons. —Remember, apostate Britons! that your towns, during the last summer, have been in the power of our fleets; and that, perhaps, may be the case the ensuing one, when, taught by your example, we may retaliate ten fold.

Last Wednesday the Commissioners who met at Amboy, for the purpose of settling a cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war, broke up, having effected only the partial exchange of a few civil staff officers. It is to be hoped, however, their negociations will tend to the general releasment of all prisoners now in the hands of the enemy, altho' the powers of the British Commissioners were inadequate to the forming of a permanent cartel.

Last Friday night some villains from Staten-Island came over to Elizabeth Town and carried off Matthias Halsted, Esq; a worthy citizen.

Yesterday se'nnight Mr. Robert Hunt, of Elizabeth Town, was married to Mrs. Pollock, widow of the late Thomas Pollock, Esq.

Mr. KOLLOCK,

AS many false reports are circulated concerning the plan lately adopted by Congress, with respect to the money, it may give satisfaction to publish a brief state of that matter. It is thus:

The tax of fifteen million dollars monthly demanded from the United States, to be continued till April 1781. What arises from this tax, previous to this month, will be re-issued to pay debts, agreeable to contract. From this month forward, the money that comes in is to be destroyed, which will finish the whole of it by April 1781. To carry on the war, new money will be emitted by the United States, each State pledging itself for it's own quota, to be redeemed in six years, at 4s 6 sterling per dollar; of this no more than ten million to be, on any account, issued and that only in proportion as the money now circulating comes in.

By this plan public faith is preserved, the extremes, proposed by the tribes of scribblers, avoided, and notwithstanding Eumenes's prophecy to the contrary. I remain yours, &c.

UNSHAKEN.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Bottle-Hill, last Monday night, a dark bay colt, about 13 hands high, his off hind foot white, and a large star in his forehead; he trots altogether, and has never been cut. It is supposed he was stolen by a a certain Reuben Torrey, who has resided sometime in the house, and had on, when he went away, a reddish brown coat,

with pale green facings, buckskin breeches, a black silk handkerchief, and a new pair of boots; he is about eighteen years old, had a quantity of hard money with him, and was lately discharged from the army.—Whoever secures said colt, so that the owner may get him, shall have Two Hundred Dollars; and for the horse and thief, Three Hundred Dollars.

PRUDENCE CARPENTER.

March 25, 1780.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in the New Jersey Journal, the 8th instant, informing "That "there would be sold at public vendue, on the 31st "instant, at Bound-Brook, a house and lot of land belong-"ing to the estate of Ennis Graham, deceased." This is to inform the public that the said advertisement is a forgery with regard to my name, as I never signed it, nor consented to sign it, nor knew any thing of it until I saw it in said paper; and I do further inform the public that I have a lawful right in said house and lot, and that I will not consent to the sale thereof, and of consequence will not give any title for the same.

ELIZABETH GRAHAM, acting Executrix.

AJAX; Or
The UNION GRAY,

IS now in fine order, and will cover this season at Nathaniel Seabury's, about one mile from Chatham bridge, on the road to Morris Town, at Two Hundred Dollars the season, or Thirty Shillings in any kind of grain at the old price, to be paid by the 1st of July.—Ajax is eight years old, sixteen hands and upwards high; he was got by Romulus, esteemed the best horse ever imported to America, out of a full blooded imported mare; his colts are remarkably for size, beauty and

activity, and extremely well calculated for the saddle or gear; he is universally admired, and for figure, movement, strength, and activity, is equal to any horse on the Continent.—Good pasture for mares may be had at a reasonable rate, and good care taken of them.

March 28, 1780.

ROBERT EASTBURNE,

Of New-Brunswick, hath for sale, on as low terms as the times will admit of, for cash or country produce;

GOOD West-India rum, excellent powdered sugar, muscovado ditto, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alspice, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves, raisons, starch, powder and shot, flints, snuff in bottles or by the pound, pins by the packet or paper, kniting, sewing, and darning needles; sewing silk of different colours, spriged and blue ground chintz, calico, cambrick and lawn, mens and womens shoes, spelling books and primers, a quantity of excellent indigo, rice, brimstone, rozin, and tar; logwood, alum, copperas, writing and bonnet paper, fine white and coloured threads, black and red leather pocket books; earthen ware such as dishes, mugs, bowls, plates, tea cups and saucers; some stone jugs, pipes of different kinds, ribands, womens kid gloves, black silk, and some neat black silk laces, shoe and knee buckles, stock ditto, sleeve buttons, shoe heels by the dozen or pair, fine strait and crooked ivory and horn combs, &c.

March 28, 1780.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of Joseph Morse, jun. deceased, late of the county of Somerset, either by bonds, notes, book debts, or otherways, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber at Rahway, in the county of Essex, and save fur-

ther trouble; likewise, all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to apply immediately to said subscriber, and have them settled.

ISAAC MORSE, Executor.

N. B. Said Morse will attend on Monday the 3d of April next, at the house of Joseph Catterling, inn-keeper, in the county of Somerset, to settle said estate.

To be Sold at public Vendue,

On Friday the 31st instant, at the house of Joseph Tompkins, inn-keeper, at Newark Mountains;

A number of young cattle, cows with calve, horses, farming utensils, joiners tools, and household goods too tedious to mention. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock, when the conditions of sale will be made known.

March 28, 1780.

A SOBER MAN, understanding stocking weaving, will meet with great encouragement by applying to the Printer.

A TWO horse WAGGON to be sold.—Enquire of Benjamin Thompson at Long-Hill.

March 28, 1780.

To be Sold at private Sale,

By the subscriber near Bottle-Hill;

A Number of good horses, cows with calves by their sides, young cattle, sheep &c. &c.

SETH GREGORY.

March 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons who have any accompts unsettled with the estate of Aaron Fatout, deceased, that the Executors will attend at the house of Caleb Wade, in Connecticut Farms, on Monday and Tuesday the 10th and 11th of April, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to settle the same.

JAMES CARPENTER,
MOSES THOMPSON, } Executors.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber last New-Year's day, a two year old brindle heifer, with a white face, and a slope under each ear.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN GENUNG.

Hanover, March 28, 1780.

WE the subscribers, trustees appointed in and by an act of assembly, intitled, "An act for vesting the "estate of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, "within this State, in trustees, to discharge by the sale "thereof, or as much as may suffice, the debts and incum-"brances affecting the same, and to convey to him the re-"mainder, if any there be," passed at Trenton, in New-Jersey, the 31st of May last, do, in pursuance of the direction of the said act, hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the 20th day of September now last past, were agreeably to the same act, sold at public vendue, at Potter's Town, four farms or lots of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Tuexbury and county of Hunterdon, in New-Jersey aforesaid, viz. One farm containing 183 acres, in possession of Archibald Aurison; one other farm containing 420 acres, in possession of Joseph Evert; one other farm containing 179 acres, in

possession of Jacob Tiger; one other farm containing 223 acres, in possession of Christopher Teets; also one half of 55 acres, including the town spot of Potter's-Town. Also on Monday the 27th of September now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at the house of William Davison, at Pitt's Town, in Hunterdon county aforesaid, one farm or lot of land, situated, lying and being in the township of Alexandria, in said county, containing 261 acres, in possession of Daniel Syms; one other farm, containing 192 acres, in possession of Benjamin Jones, jun. one other farm, containing 240 acres, in possession of Philip Palmer; one other farm, containing 68 acres, in possession of William Craig; one other farm, containing 273 acres, in possession of Jacob Achman; one other farm, containing 219 acres, in possession of Daniel Brink: one other lot, containing 51 acres, in possession of Frederick Jordan; one other farm, containing 145 acres, in possession of —— Epgart; one other lot, containing 4 acres, in possession of —— Haugobout; one other lot, containing 68 acres, being one half of 136 acres, in possession of John Martin. Also on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Conger's tavern in the county of Morris, and at Britton's tavern, at Baskenridge, in the county of Somerset and State of New-Jersey aforesaid, sundry lots of land, situated, lying and being in the Great Swamp, in said county of Morris, as follows, viz. Twelve lots containing 98 acres each, adjoining each other in said swamp; also twelve other lots adjoining, containing 86 acres each. Also on the 16th of October now last past, were agreeably to the same act, sold at said Conger's tavern, eight other lots on the north east part of said swamp, containing from 50 to 65 acres each; also one other lot, on which there is an old forge containing [1]25 acres of land, adjoining the aforesaid eight lots on the north east part of said swamp. Also on Monday the 1st of November now last past, was, agree-

ably to the same act, sold at the house commonly called Steel's tavern, near Middlebrook, in Somerset county, a tract of land, containing about 1000 acres, on the west branch of said Middlebrook, between the first and second mountain in said county. Also on Wednesday the 3d of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Philip's tavern, at Pluckemin, a tract of land containing about 800 acres, adjoining to or near the artillery park at Pluckemin, in said county of Somerset. Also on Monday and Tuesday the 15th and 16th of November now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Levy James's tavern, at Hacket's town, in the county of Sussex, a tract of land containing about 2500 acres, being one half part of a tract of 5000 acres, commonly called Lord Stirling's and Livingston's tract, adjoining to and lying near said Hacket's town, in Sussex county aforesaid. Also on Wednesday the 1st of December now last past, was, agreeably to the same act, sold at Crosswick's, a part of the 526 acres of land, adjoining Plumsted's and Willcock's land in Upper Freehold, in Monmouth county. Also on the 15th of December now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Britton's tavern, in Baskenridge aforesaid, eleven lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 678 $^{22}/_{100}$ acres. Also on the 16th of December now last past, were, agreeably to the same act, sold at Conger's tavern, in Morris county aforesaid, fourteen lots of land in the Great Swamp aforesaid, containing 578 $^{53}/_{100}$ acres.

And every person who has by mortgage or otherwise, any just claim or demand upon the said farms, tracts and lots of land, or either of them, or any part of them, or against the said William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, is hereby warned and desired to put in his or her claim to the subscribers, within three months from the date of this advertisement, in order that the same may be settled and adjusted, agreeable to the act aforesaid.

Given under our hands in New-Jersey, this 20th day of December, 1779.

RICHARD STEVENS, living near Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county.
JOHN MEHELM, near Potter's Town, in said county.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 29th instant, at the dwelling-house where Matthias Winans, deceased, lately lived, in Elizabeth-Town;

SUNDRY household goods, a number of empty rum hogsheads, a feather bed, some hay and grain, with many other articles. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions of sale will be made known, by

RACHEL WINANS, Executrix.
JOHN CHETWOOD, } Executors.
MOSES HETFIELD. }

TO BE SOLD,

TWO negro men, one about 24 years old, fond of farming, and used to it these three years; knows something of gardening, can wash and iron, and very handy about house. The other bred to the sea, a good cook, can shave, and tend table, or wait on a gentleman. A large looking glass, four feet eight inches by two feet three, a side board, and sofa, likewise to be sold. For particulars, enquire of WALTER BUCHANAN.

Hanover, March 14, 1780.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

On Monday the 3d day of April next, about two miles north of the Hibernia furnace;

THE right of a valuable improvement, on which there is a good log-house 24 by 20 feet; also a small barn and a new barrack, about 14 acres of meadow cleared, the same inclosed with a good fence, upwards of 20 acres of plough-land cleared, a sufficient quantity of new ground to be cleared, free from stones; there is plenty of black ash swamps adjoining the same; there is adjoining said improvement as fine a range for cattle as any in the country. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given, by me,

JOHN KNOWLAN.

Morris County, March 21, 1780.

To be SOLD, at CHATHAM,

A STRONG and hardy draught horse, about 15 hands high, very suitable for the business of a farm, being true and steady in the gears, and well accustomed to the plough and waggon; in good order, having been grained, and otherwise well kept through the season. —Enquire of the printer.

March 21, 1780.

Stolen from the tenter-bars of the subscriber, at Hanover, on the 13th instant, a piece of homespun pale blue cloth, full'd and raised for shearing: It contains about 16 yards, and is about three quarters of a yard wide. Whoever will restore said cloth, or give information so that it may be recovered again, shall have one hun-

dred pounds, and fifty pounds for securing the thief; or seventy-five pounds for the cloth, and no questions asked.

ABRAHAM FAIRCHILD.

March 21, 1780.

AS the subscriber is about moving from the place on which he now lives, requests that all persons indebted on book, would come and settle their accounts by the 8th of April. JACAMIAH SMITH.

N. B. He has a quantity of indigo, in barrels, to dispose of.

Elizabeth-Town, March 20, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from Jonathan Wynans, at Lyon's Farms, a negro boy named FRANK: He is about 17 years of age. Had on when he went away, an old wool-hat, grey linsey woolsey waistcoat, much worn, a woolen shirt, a pair of calfskin breeches, and a pair of grey stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that he may be restored to his master, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges from

JONATHAN WYNANS.

March 14, 1780.

To be SOLD,

By SAMUEL MILLER,

At Springfield,

A NUMBER of plow-shear moulds; they are allowed by competent judges, to be equal in quality to any imported or manufactured in this country. Continental money, or country produce, at the old rate, taken in payment.

March 14, 1780.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the weaveing business is carried on at his shop in Chatham, near Mr. Nathaniel Bonnel's, by a person who understands his business in its different branches. Cash, or country produce, taken in payment.

JOHN DONOHUE.

ALPHEUS HEWS,

Has for sale in *Newark,*

BLACK taffety,
Do. handkerchiefs,
Silk tomalls,
Book muslins,
White silk gauze,
Black do. do. Paris net,
Check linen,
Calico, calamanco,
Scarlet drawboys,
An assortment of shoe binding,
Ditto sewing silk,
Ditto twist,
Ditto ribands,
Blue and white stamp'd lineu handkerchiefs,
Sewing thread,
Pins and sewing needles,
Women's white gloves,
A good assortment of shoe, knee, and stock buckles,
Scissors,
Best Barlow penknives,
Coat and waistcoat buttons,
Mohair and silk twist,
Tea, sugar, coffee,
Chocolate,
Snuff, tobacco,
Brimstone, indigo,
Combs,
Best London ink powder,
Blacking ball,
Pipes, writing paper,
Nails, shore salt.

N. B. Any of the above articles will be exchanged for country produce, for family use.

Newark, March 14, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, BY

STEPHENSON and CANFIELD,

At their store in *Morris-Town.*

Black and white millinet,
Gauzes,
Calico,
Sewing silk and thread,
Black satin, peelongs,
Modes and persians,
Shoes and stockings,
Knee and stock buckles,
Wool cards, indigo,
Pins and needles,
Alum, copperas,
Awls, tacks and heels,
Tea and coffee,
Pepper, gun-powder,
Ribands, wide and narrow,
Bindings, tapes,
Calamanco,
Sagothy,
Watch chains and keys,
Linens and cambricks,
Lawn, muslins,
Wool and castor hats,
Barlow penknives,
Mens and womens combs,
Leather breeches,
Serge denim,
Halters,
Tobacco,
Scissors,
Ink-powder,
An assortment of twist,
An assortment of silk handkerchiefs.

Also, a variety of other articles not mentioned.

N. B. All persons indebted to *Stephenson* and *Canfield,* are requested to discharge their accounts by the latter end of this month, without fail.—They give the highest price for bees-wax and hogs bristles.

March 14, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, Morris County, } WHEREAS there has been final judgment entered as the act of assembly directs against Nicholas Hoffman, Charles Bowlsby, George Ludlow, William W. Ludlow, Barnardus Legrange, David Ogden, late Esq; Isaac Ogden, and Joseph French. Notice is hereby given, that the real estates that did belong to these persons in the county of Morris, will be sold at public vendue, on the 5th day of April next, at ten o'clock,

on the green, at Morris Town. The estates are as follows, viz. A farm of about 170 acres of very good land, in the township of Hanover, formerly the property of George and William Ludlow. Several tracts of land, late the property of David Ogden. About one-third part of the slitting mill at Boontown, formerly the property of Nicholas Hoffman and Isaac Ogden. A very good farm in the township of Mendham, south of Fox-Hill, containing 170 acres, now in the possession of Lefever Legrange, formerly the property of Joseph French. A farm lately belonging to Charles Bowlsby, at Black River, and one late the property of Thomas Milledge, at Troy. About 30 acres of wood land at Pompton, lately belonging to Samuel Ryerson. Drafts of the land, and conditions of sale will be made known by

DAVID THOMSON,
ALEX. CARMICHAEL,
AARON KITCHEL,
} Commissioners.

N. B. There will be sold on the said day several silver spoons.

March 14, 1780.

WHEREAS inquisitions having been found and final judgment entered against William Dumayn, late of Morris County, and Jacob Tooker, late of Essex county, in the State of New-Jersey: These are to give notice, that all the real estates that b[e]longs to, or did belong to the said fugitives, that is within the said county of Essex, will be sold at public vendue on Monday the 1st day of May next, at two o'clock, P. M. of said day, at the house of Samuel Smith, innkeeper, in Elizabeth-Town, at which time the said estates may be seen, and the conditions made known, by

JOHN CLAWSON,
DANIEL MARSH.
} Commissioners.

Feb. 29, 1780.

To be SOLD, by

JACOB MORRELL,

In CHATHAM,

Early Charlton and Spanish moratto peas, white and yellow sugar beans, cranberry, marrow, and cockstone ditto, yellow, cream coloured, and speckled six weeks beans, black and lemon carrot feed, parsnip, Holland spinage, pepper and scurvy grass, cabbage turnip, head and cut salad, drum and savoy cabbage, early turnip, cucumbers, parsley, scarlet beets, asparagus, mustard, short and long-top scarlet radishes, with a variety of flower seeds. —White and red garden strawberry roots, rasberry and seaming caps, white and red gooseberry bushes, white, red, and black currant bushes, plum and quince trees, snowballs, a beautiful flower shrub; and a few small balsam trees. He has likewise for sale, two mares, quarter blooded, seven years old, a pair of oxen, and some excellent cyder vinegar by the gallon.

March 14, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal Numb. LIX Vol II March* 29, 1780

By His Excellency

William Livingston, Esquire,

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same;

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Honourable the Congress did, by their resolution of the eleventh day of March instant, recommend to the several states that Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of April next, be set apart and observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; that we may with one heart and one voice implore the Sovereign Lord of heaven and earth to remember mercy in his judgments; to make us sincerely penitent for our transgressions; to prepare us for deliverance, and to remove the evil with which he hath been pleased to visit us; to banish vice and irreligion from among us, and establish virtue and piety by his divine grace; to bless all public councils throughout the United States, giving them wisdom, firmness and unanimity, and directing them to the best measures for the public good; to bless the magistrates and people of every rank, and animate and unite the hearts of all to promote the interests of their country; to bless the public defence, inspiring all commanders and soldiers with magnanimity and perseverance, and giving vigour and success to the military operations by sea and land; to bless the illustrious sovereign, and the nation in alliance with these states, and all who interest themselves in the support of our rights and liberties; to make that alliance of perpetual and extensive usefulness to those immediately concerned, and mankind in general; to grant fruitful seasons, and to bless our industry, trade, and manufacturers; to bless all schools and seminaries of learning, and every means of instruction and education; to cause wars to cease, and to establish peace among the nations:—I Have Therefore Thought Fit, by and with the advice of the Honourable Privy Council of this state, to appoint the said twenty-sixth day of April next, to be set apart and observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, throughout this state, for the purposes in the said resolu-

tion of Congress mentioned; and I do hereby recommend it to the ministers of the gospel of every denomination in this state, to perform devine service, and to the people committed to their charge, to attend on public worship on that day, and to abstain thereon from all servile labour and recreations inconsistent with the solemnity of the festival.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, in Trenton, the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty, and in the fourth year of the independence of America.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

By His Excellency's command,
Bowes Reed, *Secretary.*

God save the People.

Mr. Collins,

YOUR correspondent Honestus, in your No. 102, seems a lover of combat; If he had any other view, it probably has been the *grand desideratum*, viz. How to raise the necessary supplies, *without doing farther injustice to individuals.*

As this gentleman appears in the garb of reasoning, and therein broaches some matters of importance, I hope the candid publick will excuse me in particularly canvassing some of them.

He says, *he has proved in three words that regulation is a solecism in politicks.* Can he be in earnest? Suppose A stands for the quantity of trade, and B for the circulating medium, what authority has he for saying A = B, or that A is equal B? Perhaps he may find it difficult to prove this *equality* in any nation. I confess it would be to the advantage of society if they could be made and kept equal. But the contrary is obvious from the daily rise and fall of prices, which, in the main, are the struggles of trade to restore this equality. This equilibrium is broke, and becomes fluctuating by various causes. Congress distinguishes them into natural and artificial. The natural is sometimes in A, when the surplus of trade gluts the market, or its scarcity, the money. Sometimes in B, when the money is either superabundant or deficient for an ordinary market. Where the circulating medium is specie, and trade without extraordinary embarrassments, the rise or fall of the one or other will naturally pretty near restore the necessary equilibrium, without greatly endangering the community.—The artificial are monopoly, ingrossing, forestalling &c. the sources of extortion. This produces an artificial scarcity in A, and

when these base arts are practised in the necessaries of life and conveniencies, it most powerfully forces the money to an equality with this artificial scarcity. This will appear evident from our present situation. If we suppose twenty millions of dollars original value equal to our present trade, and the current prices, in proportion to wheat, fifty for one, then the two hundred millions, now in circulation will purchase no more than four millions formerly; and can this gentleman suppose that sixteen millions less leaves the remaining four equal to the natural quantity of our trade? If we suppose twenty millions, as before, then ten dollars continental ought to purchase one bushel of wheat, and other things in proportion: Consequently the arts and villainies of speculators have caused A to become equal to five times B. Is this no *solecism in politicks*. I leave Mr. Honestus to judge of the conclusive force of his algebraical argument, and beg his leave to assert, *That it is the indispensable duty of government, in our present situation, to regulate prices, and of the community to support them in the execution.* This position I will attempt to prove, though not in *three words*. I humbly conceive my assertion will appear evident from the following considerations:

1. Necessity may be plead in the natural depreciation, or increase of prices from one to ten; but from ten to fifty, can have no other cause *but speculation*. Honestus will allow that such speculation is a *solecism in politicks*, pregnant with ruin to thousands. And is not civil government instituted for the purpose of preventing practices ruinous to the community? Perhaps he may reply, *let then particular laws be enacted against speculation, and trade remain free.* But I conceive that a candid review of our *present situation* will convince of the contrary.—We are a new country, chiefly subsisting by agriculture; dependent on foreign nations for most of the conveniencies of life; separated by the vast Atlantic, and involved in a war which has almost cut off our commercial intercourse with them: Hence has the scarce market of foreign articles soon enticed speculators to ingross them, and hold them at what price they pleased. The raising of an army took many mechanicks and tradesmen (before too few to manufacture for the necessities of the community) and so left it in the power of the rest to set what price they thought proper upon their labour. The consumption and destruction of the war has made an urging (sic) demand upon the husbandmen for the necessaries of life, who, by with-holding, may force any price. These opportunities have been so well improved by the citizens of America, that in every class a sufficient number are become sufficiently expert in extortioning upon the other, to draw the remainder (though reluctantly) with them. From such general opportunities for extortion has undoubtedly proceeded the universal rise of prices so far above the necessary circulating medium. The opposers of a regulation have boldly asserted, that if government stopped the money-press and taxed largely, the money would appreciate. But I think by this time sad experience must have convinced them of the contrary. Yea, this habit of extortion begins to force specie into circulation, and to

depreciate it the moment it peeps out. From these matters of fact it appears exceeding probable to me, that if at this day we were to obtain a sufficient circulation of specie only, and the war to continue as hitherto, the rise of prices would soon involve this nation in a tenfold worse dilemma than at present: Hence is evident that particular laws will not remedy such a general evil; and therefore think I may fairly conclude, *that it remains the indispensable duty of government to prevent the progress of this pernicious and general evil by a prudent and general regulation.*

2. Similar laws and cases will prove this. Why is the interest of money regulated? Why have laws been passed against forestalling, &c? only because here were evident opportunities for pernicious extortion. And if the safety of comparatively a few in the community has demanded the interposition of government, how much more where the evil is become predominant, and the whole community exposed to its baneful influence?

3. In the last place, I argue from the absolute necessity of such a measure; which is evident on the one hand from the ruinous effects this monstrous rise of prices has produced; and the other, the fruitless attempts to stop its progress any other way. How many thousands of the most inoffensive and defenceless have suffered loss and ruin by this extensive evil? Yea, how are the whole of our military operations clogged by it? How can we possibly keep and support an army, if the progress of this evil is not checked? Double all the money in circulation cannot support it one year. Every friend of this country must tremble at the issue, if no remedy is found—And what remedy can be found but a general regulation? Congress have addressed, and pointed out the danger; the oppressed have mourned and complained; legislatures have enacted laws against monopolizers and forestallers; government has waited to see whether trade would regulate itself; but all to no purpose—the evil still increases. What then must we do? Must government sit still, fold their hands, and see ruin and destruction come upon us as an armed man? God forbid! The general evil indicates the general remedy; which only is, a prudent general regulation: And if civil government cannot do this, it cannot answer the purpose of its institution. I much doubt whether anarchy itself is more destructive to the property of individuals, and more dangerous to the publick weal, than this unrestrained rise of prices has been to us.

The stale saying, *Trade must regulate itself*, holds good where the requisite circumstances correspond; but ours manifestly indicate an exception to this rule.

But say some, a general regulation is not possible.—Why not? Is not interest regulated? Is there not a standard of profits in trade which custom has settled in all nations? Whence can this impossibility arise?

Having thus candidly offered my reasons for a general regulation, I submit them freely to the judicious and impartial reader. I desire however to observe that there appears to me a manifest difference be-

tween *regulating laws and laws to appreciate our money.* The former prevents men from oppressing their neighbours by unreasonable gain: The latter would unjustly take the property from one and give it to another; per example, It is just that the law prohibits the lender of taking more than lawful interest from the borrower; but it would be manifestly unjust if that law obliged the borrower to pay double the principal. Also individuals or the publick purchase for the current price and value of the money this month, the next a regulation takes place, which fixes the prices lower: Now whatever the prices are lowered, is taken from the buyer and given to the seller. If the greater part of money was so appreciated in the hands of the sufferers by the depreciation, there would be some plausibility for it; but the greatest of these sufferers have the least for our extravagant markets. The standard of the prices, according to which it appears to me a regulation ought to be made, is not the sudden start of prices in one or the other state, but the *medium throughout the empire;* what this is, I am not competent to judge.—I have heretofore freely given my sentiments on the subject of the appreciation of our money, and have seen no reasons for altering them; and therefore beg to be excused in offering the foregoing remark.

As a general regulation seems a matter of importance, I have endeavoured to shew its *justice, propriety,* and *necessity.* Perhaps some other important hints of your correspondent Honestus may demand a farther explanation of my sentiments.

I am, Sir, &c.

March 1, 1780. A True Patriot.

Extract of a letter from Hackinsack, dated March 24.

"Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a detachment of the enemy of about 200 men, commanded by Lt. Col. M'Pherson, of the 42d regt. made a descent upon this place by way of the Little Ferry. Soon after they entered the town they burnt the Court-house, and also Messrs. Boyd's and Chapple's dwelling-houses, and then proceeded to Paramus, with intention to surprize the detachment of continental troops under the command of Major Stuart. At that place the enemy were joined by another party of equal force, which landed at Closter and marched by Weirmiss, and would probably have effected their purpose had not Major Stuart received information of their approach. In their rout they plundered and abused the inhabitants indiscriminately, in a most pitiable manner; and carried off

between 20 and 30 of the inhabitants prisoners. Capt. Outwater of our militia, and Hendrick Van Geison, were slightly wounded, but not taken off. In this excursion the enemy had a number killed and wounded, and near 20 of them were made prisoners by our troops, who behaved exceedingly well; and hung upon their rear as they retreated from Paramus to Fort Lee, where they embarked."

At the last sitting of the General Assembly of this state, the following laws were passed:

1. An *Act* for suspending the operation of an act, intitled, An *Act* for limiting the prices of various articles, and to prevent the withholding from sale the necessaries of life.
2. An *Act* to alter the place of meeting of the Justices and Freeholders, in the county of Hunterdon.
3. A supplemental *Act* to an act, intitled, An *Act* to empower and direct the Commissioners of the loan-offices in the respective counties, in the state of New-Jersey, to pay certain monies by them received into the treasury; and also for applying certain monies now therein.
4. An *Act* for compleating the quota of the troops belonging to this state, in the service of the United States.
5. An *Act* for amending and establishing the charter of the college of New-Jersey.
6. An Act to secure to the owners of lands lying in the north ward of New-Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex; and in the eastern precinct of the county of Somerset adjoining, the enclosures of which have been destroyed in the course of the present war, the use and benefit of the said lands.
7. A supplemental *Act* to the act, intitled, An *Act* for apprehending and delivering up to justice all persons residing or taking refuge in this state, charged with crimes committed in any other of the United States; and for other purposes therein mentioned.
8. An *Act* to prevent the waste of timber, trees, and poles, in this state, and to repeal the former act for that purpose.
9. An *Act* to amend an act, intitled An *Act* for the regulating, training and arraying of the militia, and the supplementary act thereto.
10. A supplemental *Act* to the act, intitled, An *Act* for procuring provisions for the use of the army, and other supplies for carrying on the war; and for settling the publick accounts of this state.
11. An *Act* to empower the owners of Pigeon swamp, marshes, and ponds adjoining, in the south ward of New-Brunswick, in the county of Middlesex, to open and keep clear of obstructions a certain watercourse and ditch for draining the said swamp, marshes, and ponds.
12. An *Act* for raising certain fees, fines, and forfeitures.
13. An *Act* for defraying sundry incidental charges.

State of New-Jersey, Sussex County.

WHEREAS there has been final judgment entered against the estates of Daniel Coxe, John T. Kemp and Grace his wife, Joseph Barton, James Clendenning, and Mr. Delancey, &c. as the Act of Assembly directs;—NOTICE is hereby given that the real estates which did belong to the said persons, in the said county of Sussex, will be sold at public vendue on the 20th day of April next ensuing, to be held at the dwelling-house of William Kerr, Esq. in Oxford township, to begin at ten o'clock on said day. The estates are as follows, viz. Daniel Coxe and Mrs. Kemp, wife of John T. Kemp, one tract of good land, situate in Knowlton township, joining the river Delaware above the mouth Paulen's Kiln, containing 850 acres of land, with four good improvements on it: Mrs. Kemp, one tract of land containing 680 acres, joining Pequest river and a mountain known by the name of Jenny Jump: Daniel Coxe, one half part of an undivided tract, containing 1842, 1-2 acres of land near the Great Meadows, joining the Pequest river; and one tract of land containing 3689 1-2 acres, joining to land of Richard Lundy at the Great Meadows; and one half part of an undivided tract, containing 1270 acres of land, joining to land of Mr. Joseph Shippen and Mr. John Oxford near Oxford furnace, and several small lots of land and houses in the town of Philipsburgh, in Greenwich township: John T. Kemp, one good plantation in Greenwich, near said Philipsburgh, now in possession of Henry Winter: Joseph Barton 800 acres of land near 'Squires Point: James Clendenning 200 acres of wood-land near the Blue Mountains and Paulen's Kiln: Mr. Delancey, one large tract of land near Hacket's Town, in said county. The above lands will be all sold at Mr. Kerr's, for ready cash only. Any person inclining to purchase, may procure the money and view the lands before

the day of sale; the draughts of the lands will be ready, and attendance given by us

March 18, 1780. WM. BOND, GEORGE WARNE, } Commissioners.

THE Surrogates in the respective counties are requested to take notice that the Legislature of this state have raised the FEES of the Surrogates office thirty-six fold what they were in the Fee-bill, and to govern themselves accordingly.

March 26. BOWES REED.

WHEREAS the Legislative Council of the state of New-Jersey, on the 9th instant, did order that Stacy Potts have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of the Legislature, to enable him to join a small dam to the lands of Robert Waln, on Assanpink Creek below the grist-mill, on his giving publick notice thereof in the New-Jersey Gazette, one month before the commencement of the said sitting: In consequence whereof all persons concerned are hereby requested to take notice.

Trenton, March 24. STACY POTTS.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape last evening over the gaol wall of Burlington, a certain ASHER LEVY, who was committed as a spy from the enemy, and also for high treason. He is about five feet seven inches high, about twenty years of age; has short black hair, but wears a false tail: Had on a light colour'd knap great coat, lined with green baize, and a red velvet cape; a white broadcloth jacket, and black knit breeches. Whoever secures said villain and delivers him to me, shall have the above reward paid by

March 25. JOSEPH BURNES, Gaoler.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III. No.* 118. *March* 29, 1780.

FISH-KILL, March 30.

On Thursday, the 23d instant, a party of British and foreign troops, from New-York, supposed about 400, advanced as far as Paramus, where they surprised a small guard, carried off a few prisoners, and in their usual manner, plundered several houses: The militia collected fast, and attacked them furiously—several of our prisoners were relieved:—Mr. Periam, tutor of the academy at Paramus, was made prisoner; but he being wounded by our people in the Enemy's retreat, was left behind;—he was badly wounded in the shoulder; but is in a likely way to recover. We have good information that the Enemy had three or four waggons full of killed and wounded—their retreat was so precipitate, that when any of their dead and wounded fell off the waggons, they did not tarry to take them up.—The Hackensack militia behaved with spirit, and sustained but little loss. The Enemy burnt, in this excursion, the court-house in Hackensack, and one or two dwelling-houses; they plundered Mr. Campbell, tavern-keeper, of a large sum of Continental, hard money, &c.

It appears that this party came out solely with an intention to plunder and rob.—Though they distress a few, they can subdue the spirits of none, but on the contrary, render them still more determined to oppose their rapacious enemy. The spirits of freemen are not to be depressed by horse-thieves, house-breakers and such ragamuffins.—Such are the British measures, and such is the conduct of the tools of despotism, which they have invariably pursued during the present war.

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

DROPPED from the Subscriber's horse, in the alarm at Paramus, by the approach of the Enemy, on Thursday the 23d inst. a pair of black leather saddle-bags, containing the following articles, viz. Four ruffled and one plain shirts, one pair black worsted stockings, one pair light coloured do. three pair ribbed white thread do. all marked I. C. two pair mixed coloured cotton stockings, five or six stocks and cravats, three pair linen drawers, one cotton and one linen cap, a pair of blue spotted mittens, a large plain gold stock-buckle, a razor strap case, containing two fine razors; two hatter's bow-strings, a Morocco leather pocket-book, on it the Subscriber's name in gold letters, containing sundry papers; a tin paper case, containing sundry letters, accounts sales, accounts current, &c three Bandana silk handkerchiefs, a pair of shoes, partly wore; *a large parcel of Continental money,* and twelve loan-office certificates, and a few hard dollars. Eleven of the loan-office certificates, are taken in the name of the Subscriber, and one in the name of Josiah Crane Hook and Matthew Kuick,[1] for 400 dollars, all taken out of the loan-office in Philadelphia.

If any of the above-mentioned certificates are offered for sale or negotiated; it is earnestly requested they may be stopped; should any of the above articles be discovered, it is hoped the person who possesses said article may be secured, and search made in order to find out the person who feloniously secrets the same.

Two or three days after the loss of the above-bags, they were found in a field, near Mr. Garret Hopper's mills, cut open and the contents taken out; a power of attorney that was in them, was found near them, clean and unsullied, (as if it had been just taken out.) From this circumstance it is supposed that the bags did not fall into the

[1] Quick. (?)

hands of the British, or the power of attorney would have been destroyed by the rains, which fell at that time; It therefore seems probable they have been taken by some of our soldiers, or some of the inhabitants of Paramus.

Any person or persons who can give information of the above articles, so that they may be recovered, shall receive the above reward, and in proportion to the articles recovered.

JOSIAH CRANE.

—*The New-York Packet, March* 30, 1780. *No.* 167.

Mr. Collins,

Honestus having dispatched regulation in three words, demands to know, "Suppose all the money was called in, and one given for twenty, agreeable to the plan recommended by the True Patriot, what was then to be done? whether the same scene of iniquity is to be again repeated; and thousands again to be ruined by a second inundation of paper money?"—I answer: That gentleman must have seen, that I recommended as part of the plan, to procure (if possible) a sufficient quantity of specie, and give that in exchange, sinking whatever the money should be found, on an average, to have depreciated: If that could not be done, then to do it by new emissions; at the same time *regulating laws* should be passed, *to secure the money at this value to the possessors.* As this would stamp an invariable value upon the money, the army might be supplied by contract, and millions of waste prevented; and then the necessary supplies raised by taxes. The difficulties this gentleman here objects are evidently founded on his *supposed futility of regulation;* the contrary of which I flatter myself to have sufficiently proved.

Suppose the money should be called in, as I have before proposed; or let it be by taxes in the ordinary way: Per example; New-Jersey collects by the two ensuing taxes nine millions, and the other states in proportion; let not a dollar of this be re-issued but sunk, and new emitted on a different plan, and the present necessities supplied therewith. If the common convenience of the empire could admit that each state emitted its own money, I am persuaded this would tend greatly to preserve the value. In such case the staple commodity of the state might be made the standard of the value of their money; for instance, in New-Jersey the money to be emitted in some such form as this: *This bill shall pass current in New-Jersey for one Spanish milled dollar, or sixty lb. of wheat, pursuant to an act,* &c. Let the law make this money the only lawful tender for all payments of debts contracted before the commencement of the depreciation, and those to be contracted after the new emissions; and the prices of all other articles be regulated in proportion to that of wheat. Then in

order to preserve the strictest equity and justice in trade, the debtor should be permitted, in case wheat should depreciate by an overstocked market, to tender that in payment; and the creditor in case money should again depreciate, in spite of law, to demand the wheat or the amount of it in money. It appears to me that such money in its very nature would prove an effectual bar against depreciation: For the creditor would have something real and unchangeable to depend on, and the debtor would not be tempted to extortion in order to pay his debts with money not worth one-fortieth part of the property he contracted it for. It seems to me such money (in our present circumstances) would be preferable to specie itself; which in our situation, would be subject to depreciation as well as continental.

Now let Honestus judge, would this or a similar method be calculated to repeat again the same scene of iniquity? If money had once acquired stability, and the annual supplies for the war could not be raised by taxes, the deficiency might be supplied by internal loans or annuities. and in case of necessity a foreign loan might then prove advantageous; and duties on the superfluities of life could afford an additional sum. By such means *a second ruinous inundation of paper money would be prevented.*

But while that gentleman is objecting ungrounded difficulties to "this and that plan," has he duly considered his own?—The Patriot's plan has not been adopted; the money press has been stopped; taxation and loans tried; and has "the scene of iniquity" stopped? Compare the present prices with those at the period of my former publications, and see the progress of that "scene of iniquity." Let him project his views, and judge where it most probably will stop if no effectual remedy is applied.—He is persuaded "that the grand desideratum, namely, to be able to raise the necessary supplies without doing farther injustice to individuals, can only be effected by *taxations and loans.*" How far foreign loans and mortgaging America for them will go, I do not pretend to ascertain; but taxations and internal loans I am persuaded cannot possibly effect it. This seems evident from the nature of the depreciation, which has constantly exceeded the quantity of the money. The press was stopped at the sum of two hundred millions, and the supplies Congress demanded were rated twenty fold; but immediately upon this the depreciation increases thirty, forty, fifty fold: here the supplies must unavoidably fall short the half. Hence inevitably follows exorbitant demands upon the public treasury, and a great diminution of the circulating medium. The natural result is the publick demands money by tax to pay off arrearages to a great amount; individuals demand those arrears to be thereby enabled to pay the tax.—Can Mr. Honestus possibly see the dilemma? Again, our present circulating medium appears to be about four millions of dollars original value: can he believe that less than double that sum will afford supplies for our military operations? Can he suppose it possible to collect, in one year, double the circulating medium by taxations and loans? or are these his desiderata to work miracles? Though our money was no

better than straw, in such an attempt the former would afford as effectual an instrument of tyranny over our community, as the latter the Egyptians over the Israelites. Mr. Honestus, what is to be done then? Is the same scene of iniquity to be again repeated? Are thousands more to be ruined by a farther inundation of our present paper money? If the daily increase of depreciation is to force an increase of the quantity, and this to support and nourish the depreciation; I again repeat the question, *What is to be done?*

These dangers I have clearly foreseen, and ventured to lay them before the respectable publick at a period its pernicious consequences might have been prevented. I am fully conscious of my sincere intentions in that attempt; and it affords me satisfaction, that amidst the virulent reflections and low scurrility I have met with on account of these my publications, the arguments I have offered in support of my assertions, have hitherto remained unattacked. And I could not then, nor can I now, but be persuaded that America will see the time (if they do not in some measure already) that she will become fully convinced that if this, or a similar plan had been pursued, not only the community but also thousands of individuals, even the married men themselves, would have been greatly benefitted by it; and doubt not but a despair of conquering us by our money, would have induced our enemies to concent to a safe and honourable peace; which would have concluded the scene of our calamities of war.

The supposition,—"Indeed could we suppose Congress wicked enough," &c. with some of his mysterious and ambiguous assertions, seem to contain some interesting matters which demand serious consideration; but must dismiss that gentleman for the present.—And remain, Sir, &c.

March 7, 1780. A TRUE PATRIOT.

CHATHAM (New-Jersey,) March 15.

Sunday afternoon, the 5th instant, the Good-Hope prison ship, lying in Wallabout-bay in the East-river in New-York, was entirely consumed. We do not hear that any lives were lost.

A number of our last papers, containing an account of the late proceedings in Ireland, being sent to the army by his Excellency, gave them the greatest satisfaction, and fan'd the glorious flame of liberty in their breasts. As elegant a collation as the shortness of the time would permit was provided by the officers of Colonel Jackson's regiment: A number of toasts were drank, and the night con-

cluded with music, and a new cotillion, called the Duke of Leinster. The following toasts were drank.

1. St. Patrick. 2. The Duke of Leinster. 3. Lord Shannon. 4. Mr. Gratton. 5. Mr. Ogle. 6. Mr. Edward Newenham. 7. The Recorder. 8. Mr. Flood. 9. The Memory of Dr. Lucas. 10. The volunteers of Ireland. 11. May the cannon of Ireland bellow till the nation is free. 12. The King of France. 13. General Washington and the army.

TRENTON, April 5.

By a gentleman who left New-York on Sunday sennight, we are informed that part of the transports that sailed with Sir Henry Clinton in December for Charlestown, had arrived from that place at New-York, with orders from Sir Henry Clinton for reinforcement: In consequence of which, a brigade consisting of 4000 troops, were preparing for embarkation, and was expected to sail the latter end of last week, under the command of Lord Rawdon, who has been lately appointed a Brigadier-General.

Last week a party of the enemy landed at Tenton[1] Falls, in Monmouth county, and carried off 6 or 7 of the inhabitants prisoners.—Another small party which landed at Middletown, carried off a Mr. Bowne, who had but three days before been exchanged, and just returned home.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, which opened at Hillsborough, in Somerset county, last week, is adjourned to meet at the same place the 22d day of May next.

[1] Tinton.

To be SOLD by Publick Vendue,

On the sixth of April instant;

TWO LOTS of Land and the Improvement, in the county of Somerset and township of Hillsborough. The one Lot contains one acre, with a new frame house; the other Lot contains one and a half acre, with also a house. Both lots are at Cocks-Town, and very convenient for either a tradesman or Tavern Keeper. A good title will be given to the purchaser by

ROBERT EASTBURN.

A Quantity of excellent

SOAL LEATHER

TO BE SOLD for READY MONEY.
Enquire of Mr. Abraham Lott, at Trenton.
April 3d, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, March 17, 1780.

TO BE SOLD by private SALE

THE one full equal and undivided third part of a valuable tract of land, containing fifty-two acres, under good fence, situated in the township of Greenwich and county of Sussex, one mile from the mouth of the Musconetcong, a never-failing stream of water, which empties itself into the river Delaware four miles from Durham furnace, eight miles from Easton, and fifty-two miles from Philadelphia. There is on said tract a forge with two fires and one hammer, called and known by the name of Chelsea Forge, a saw-mill, three convenient dwelling-houses, one of which is stone, two stories high,

with fire-places at each end, and in which a tavern has been kept for a number of years past; the other two of frame and square logs well finished, with convenient fire-places, a smith's shop, store and counting-houses, barn, stables, and a number of log-houses sufficient for accommodating the hands necessary for carrying on the works, all of which are in good order and repair.—Also a valuable tract of land, the furthest part of which is not more than one mile and a half from the forge, adjoining the river Delaware, on which it has a front of one mile, containing 450 acres, about one half of which is wood-land and mostly well timbered, the remainder cleared and under good fence, part of which is rich bottom adjoining the river; there is on the premises three good new log-houses, at one of which a ferry across the river Delaware was designed to be kept, near which place is a valuable shad fishery.—Also will be sold at the same time, 700 cords of wood cut and put up, and all the tools and implements necessary for carrying on the works. The purchaser can have possession of the last described tract immediately, and of the forge and other premises on the first day of June next: Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and be informed of the terms, by applying to MOSES YAMAN, at Chelsea Forge aforesaid. Bar iron or loan-office certificates will be taken in payment.

TO COVER.

The ensuing season, at the Subscribers in Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the beautiful and high bred HORSE

ARABIAN,

Rising ten years, at THREE POUNDS in Gold or Silver, —Continental at the exchange, ready cash, or six bushels of Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye or Corn, in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops.

ARABIAN is full blooded, fifteen hands and two inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay, his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. *Arabian* was got by that famous stallion Willdair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by Old Stirling, his great-grandam by Merry Andrew out of Laughing Polly; she won the king's hundred guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Chancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great-grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock.

Willdair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. This horse, the sire of *Arabian,* was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq. at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Gineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be procured for mares that are brought any distance.

RALPH PHILLIPS.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN last night from Capt. Shaler's stable at Baskenridge, a large black HORSE upwards of 15 hands high, about 7 years old, has a white star in his forehead and snip on his nose, and his near hind foot white; he paces uncommonly fast and trots, his gaits remarkably easy to the rider; he is gay when first mounted, in pretty good order, and shod all round, one of his fore shoes new. Whoever secures said horse and delivers him to the subscriber at the General Hospital, Baskenridge, or for him to any of the gentlemen of the military hospitals

at Morristown, Princeton, Trenton, or Philadelphia, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

W. Brown.

April 3, 1780.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 119, *April* 5, 1780.

LOST between Morris Town and Hanover, 28th March, 1780, a HANGER, with a bird's head of silver, the scabbard almost new, with steel chases on it. Any person or persons who may find said hanger, and will deliver it to any officer of the 1st regiment of artillery, shall receive a reward of Forty Dollars.

April 3, 1780. } JAMES BAGUES, Lieut. 1st Regt. Artillery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of James Gillispie, deceased, to bring in their accounts properly attested, to the subscriber, before the first day of May next, that they may be settled. Those indebted to the estate of said Gillispie, are desired to make immediate payment to

JANE GILLISPIE, Administratrix.

Morris Town, April 3, 1780.

Just published, and to be sold by the printer hereof,

A SERMON,

DESIGNED for instruction and warning to youth of both sexes: From these words, Job xiii, 26. *Thou makest me to possess the iniquities of my youth.*

By Jacob Green, A. M.

N. B. Those that will take twelve shall have two gratis: and so in proportion for any greater number.

March 21, 1780.

A Gardiner and a Dairy Woman is wanted, to whom great encouragement and constant employ will be given. Enquire of LUCAS VAN BEAVERHOUT, Esq; at Beaverwick, near Troy, Morris County.

April 4, 1780.

To be SOLD at private SALE, in Chatham,

A LOT of LAND, containing 16 acres, enclosed with a good fence, and a new two story house thereon, with a cellar under it, a kitchen adjoining the same, and an excellent large garden just behind the house. It adjoins Mr. Jacob Morrel's, and is a very suitable stand for any kind of public business.—Any person inclining to purchase may apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

FOSTER HORTON.

March 21, 1780.

THE HIGHEST PRICE

IS GIVEN FOR

CLEAN LINEN RAGS,

BY

SHEPARD KOLLOCK,

IN CHATHAM,

NEAR THE LIBERTY POLE.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the weaving business is carried on at his shop in Chatham, near Mr. Nathaniel Bonnel's, by a person who understands the business in its different branches. Cash, or country produce taken in payment.

JOHN DONOHUE.

April 3, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, April* 5, 1780, *Vol. I., Numb. LX.*

FOR SALE.

A NEW and commodious well finished house, a good barn, stabling, chaise house, with every other necessary out-building, all in good repair, late the property of Thomas Lowrey, situate in Fleming-Town, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a pleasant part of the country and a very agreeable neighbourhood, a well of water by the kitchen door, together with about 50 acres of excellent land, 15 or 16 acres of which is good meadow, an orchard of near 200 apple trees on the same. The conveniencey of the same for either public or private business is so well known, that it is not necessary to say any thing in favour of it, with the above will be disposed of if desired, 20 acres of wood land well timbered. A clear and indisputable title for the whole will be given: For further particulars and terms apply to JOSEPH HILLBORN, merchant in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber on the premises.

AMOS GREGG.

April 4th, 1780.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April* 8, 1780.

TO BE SOLD *at Private Sale,*

Or exchanged for a House in this city.

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Greenwich township, Gloucester county, West New Jersey, containing 111 acres of excellent land, on which is a good dwelling-house, and a young bearing orchard, about four acres of cleared meadow and a considerable quantity more may be made, about 20 acres of the upland cleared and under good fence, the land is well timbered with Oak and Pine fit for sawing some Cedar swamp, and an excellent stream of water running near the house: This

place will probably become very valuable, a Glass-house having lately been erected within a mile of it, it is convenient to several saw and gristmills, and within about 6 miles of a good and public landing on Mantua creek. The place is about 20 Miles from this city, and 16 from the town of Gloucester. Inquire of the Printer.
—*The Pennsylvania Packet, April* 8, 1780.

Congress resolved, on the 18th ult. That no allowance of pay or rations, or subsistence, ought to be made to any person after he ceases to be in office.

That if any issuer deliver out public stores to persons, without being authorized by resolution of Congress, the same ought to be charged to his account.

CHATHAM, April 12.

Last Thursday evening was married at Parsippeny, Major Watkins to Miss Judah Livingston, youngest daughter of his Excellency Governor Livingston.[1]

THIS is the last time of notice to all those that have demands against me as Quarter Master or Forager, to bring their accounts, with their vouchers, and have them settled.—I shall attend at Quibble Town on Thursday next; and the remainder of this, and the whole of next week, at my own house, at the expiration of which the books will be closed, and returned in to the Quarter Master General's office.

DANIEL MARSH, Q. M.

N. B. All accounts against Major Matthias Williamson, in said departments, with proper vouchers, will be taken in. April 11, 1780.

[1] Judith Livingston was b. Dec. 30 1758; m. Maj. John W. Watkins, of New York.

To be Sold by way of VENDUE,

At the Printing-Office in Chatham, on Friday the 14th instant, beginning precisely at 2 o'clock in the afternoon;

ABOUT 20 yards of brown linen, of an exceeding good quality; a beautiful hempen coloured breeches pattern, pocket handkerchiefs, 10 or 12 bushels of oats, a new cutting box, cider barrels, a case with a complete set of bottles, quart bottles, jugs, a small quantity of coffee, sugar, hyson tea, black pepper, chalk, glue, candles, ink, states, a good sword, and several other articles.

April 11, 1780.

To be Sold by way of VENDUE.

A LOT of land, containing about 40 acres, belonging to the estate of Silas Moore, deceased. There are on said lot 8 acres of good meadow, and more may be made, and about 10 acres of wood-land, the remainder good plough land, cleared and in good fence; also some bearing apple and peach trees, and is well watered with a pleasant stream through the whole; situated in the township of Hanover, about 6 miles from Morris Town.—The vendue will be held on the premises, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and due attendance given by

CLISBY COBB, and
JAMES LUM, } Executors.

April 11, 1780.

To be Sold at public VENDUE,

The 20th instant, at the house of the subscriber, in Middle-Brook;

A QUANTITY of household furniture, such as beds and bedding, a quantity of pewter, 3 dining and tea tables, some china, glass, and earthen ware, a dozen of chairs; also frying pans, brass nob andirons, a large wash kettle, one milch cow, two pair of smoothing irons, 6 looking glasses, and iron pots of different sizes, and many articles too tedious to mention. Vendue to begin at 10 o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by

GERARDUS BURGER.

April 11, 1780.

To be Sold at VENDUE,

At the house of the subscriber in Springfield, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon;

A Riding chair, a horse cart, three new saddles, one of which is a woman's, a blacksmith's vice, a very neat desk and book-case, some young cattle, a number of cider barrels and flour casks, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale by

DANIEL TURNER.

April 11, 1780.

To be Sold at public VENDUE,

On Friday the 21st instant;

TWO horses, one hog, a pleasure sleigh, a very neat pair of holsters and pistols, swords, 2 good muskets, a saddle, a large quantity of empty rum barrels and hogsheads, a number of carpenters tools, one mahogany table and tea table, one bed and bedstead, a cot, some empty cases and bottles, earthen ware, shop goods, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock of said day, when the conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by CORTLAND VANAUSDAL.

Springfield, April 11, 1780.

To be Sold at public VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 18th of April, inst. on the premises, and possession given the first of May;

A Farm in the township of Bedminster, in the county of Somerset, containing 122 acres and three-tenths. There is on said farm a good stone house, with three good rooms on a floor, a good cellar kitchen and milk-room, all in good repair; a stone kitchen near the house, a well of water between the kitchen and the house, a large Dutch barn of good substantial timber, a good bearing orchard of the very best apples, two pieces of excellent meadow, on which forty load of the best clover and timothy has been cut in a season, fourteen acres of wood-land, the rest excellent land for wheat, very suitable for a gentleman's seat. It is situated on the main road from Morris-Town to Trenton, half a mile from Lamington meeting house, 4 from the white house, 5 from Pluck'emin, 18 from Morris-Town, and 22 from

Brunswick. Any person desirous of viewing the same before the day of sale, will be waited on, and the conditions of sale made known, by the subscriber, living on the premises.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

April 10, 1780.

To be SOLD,

By EDWARD THOMAS,

In Elizabeth Town,

A neat riding sulkey, with good harness; Madeira wine by the gallon or smaller quantity, an assortment of earthen ware, well glazed and burnt, such as milk pans of different sizes, quart mugs, large and small butter pots, quart and pint bowls, porringers, tea pots, tea cups and saucers, &c. &c. Also a few articles remaining of his old shop, viz. Small shovels and tongs, small scale beams, hard soap, basket, mohair, and horn buttons, a groce or two of corks, shore salt, slate pencils, black-beads, a large blank book ruled for a ledger, and a number of other small articles too tedious to mention.

April 10, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Franklin Parker, of Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, on bond, bill or book-debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring their accounts, properly attested, to have them settled.

ELIAS WINANS, Executor.

April 10, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST in the Maryland camp, or taken out of a hut in the first brigade, about the 10th ult. a HANGER with a green ivory hilt, and plain silver mounting. Any person who will deliver the same to Henry Lattimer, Esq.; Senior Surgeon in the flying hospital, or the subscriber, shall have the above reward.

RICHARD BIRD, Capt. 5th M. R.

Camp, April 11, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living near Lyon's Farms, the 30th ult a small bay horse, about 13½ hands high, 4 or 5 years old, shod before, trots and paces, neither brand nor mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. DAVID LYON, Junr.

April 11, 1780.

A General court-martial of the State, of which Col. Neilson is appointed President, is ordered to sit at Chatham, on the 27th instant. Colonels Freelinghuysen and Van Dyck, Lieut. Colonels Jacob Crane and Benoni Hathaway, Majors William Davison and Joseph Lindley, and Captains Peter Latham, Daniel Cook, Garven M'Koy, Stephen Monson, Joseph Beech, and James Kean, are appointed members. Mr. Wilcocks is appointed to act as Judge Advocate of this court.

By order of his Excellency Governor Livingston, April 10, 1780.

To COVER,

At EIGHT HARD DOLLARS the season, or the value thereof in Continental money or country produce, the money to be paid, or conditions agreed on, before the mares are taken away, at the house of the subscriber, at the Scotch Plains, seven miles from Springfield, on the road leading from thence to Princeton,

The beautiful bay, full-blooded, and high-bred horse,

PASTIME;

HAS two white feet, a star, and a snip; is seven years old this grass, fifteen hands high, and well set for his height; is allowed by good judges to be the best moving, gayest, and handsomest horse in the State. This colt was bred by Col. Horatio Sharpe, at Annapolis, and was got by Othello, his dam by Figure, that was imported by Doctor Hamilton, his grand-dam was Col. Tasker's noted mare Selima. Certified by me, J. Ridout.

It is needless to enlarge with a long pedigree, a number of gentlemen knowing his blood to be from the best stock in America; his colts in the adjacent parts of this state, added to his own beauty, will recommend him to be one of the first covering horses. All persons that choose to have their mares covered by said horse, shall have a good pasture provided, and attendance given, by a good groom.

AMOS SWAN.

April 10, 1780.

TRENTON, April 5.

Last week a party of the enemy landed at Trenton[1] Falls, in Monmouth county, and carried off 6 or 7 of the inhabitants prisoners. Another small party which landed at

[1] Tinton.

Middletown carried off a Mr. Brown who had but three days before been exchanged and just returned home.
—*The Pennsylvania Journal, April* 12, 1780.

TRENTON, April 12.

On the 30th ult. a party of Negroes and Refugees, from the Hook, landed at Shrewsbury in order to plunder. During their excursion, a Mr. Russel, who attempted to make some resistance to their depredations, was killed, and his grandchild had five balls shot through him, but is yet living. Mr. Russel, however, previous to his death, shot one of the ring-leaders.—Capt. Warner of the privateer brig Elizabeth, was made prisoner by these rufflans, but got released by giving them two half-joes. This banditti also took off several persons, among whom were Capt. James Green and Ensign John Morris, of the militia.

Yesterday sennight a seizure of a large quantity of dry goods from New-York, was made near Mr. Stephen Jones's, in Maidenhead, which we hear are condemned, amounting to sixty thousand pounds currency. It is said they were concealed in a waggon with a false bottom.

Some time since a person answering the description of Daniel Callaghan, advertised for several weeks in this Gazette, for carrying off a large sum of money entrusted to his care by John Whitzell, *Assist. Com. Pur. in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, was taken up in Monmouth, and lodged in the county gaol.*

We hear that a sloop, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, from New-York, ran ashore at Squan beach a few days ago: and that the goods are now on their way to Philadelphia, guarded by a detachment of the Jersey *troops.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAWS of the last Sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of New Jersey are printed, and ready to be delivered.

Trenton, *April* 8, 1780. ISAAC COLLINS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *Trenton, April* 8, 1780.

THE subscriber having removed his family to this place, the publick may depend upon constant attendance being given at the office in future;—where all persons who have been entrusted with publick money by this state, or who are otherwise interested in any publick accounts unsettled, are required to attend with their accounts and vouchers as speedily as possible, and where all county collectors who have, since the present constitution, in virtue of any law of this state, paid out any monies either to the commissioners for purchasing clothing, or for purchasing arms and amunition; or for guns and accoutrements, lost or damaged in the publick service, are requested to transmit accounts of the same, together with the vouchers, that proper charges thereof may be made.

JAMES EWING,
Auditor of Accounts.

RAN away, in Trenton, from the subscriber, a Bay Mare, about eleven years old, 3-4ths blooded, with saddle and bridle on, neither crupper nor girt to the saddle; no marks known about her only a white spot on the right side of her neck. Any person apprehending and securing her shall receive Seventy Dollars reward, and giving information thereof, with reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN VAN KIRK.

Cranberry, March 27, 1780.

TO BE SOLD

A Plantation within about two miles and a half of Sherard's ferry, in Nicomixon township, state of Pennsylvania, containing 23 acres and 55 perches, with allowance for roads, and on which is erected a log-house and stable; twelve acres of said land is under fence, with several fruit trees on it, such as peach, apple and cherry, in a good neighbourhood, and may be entered on immediately. For terms apply to Alexander Douglass at Trenton,—who has for sale gin by the case, muscovado sugar and port wine.

April 10th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

At Publick Vendue on the premises, on Tuesday the 18th inst. and possession given the 1st day of May.

A FARM, at Lamington, Bridgewater township, county of Somerset, containing 122 acres 3-10, on the main road from Morristown to Trenton, four miles from the White-House, five from Pluck'emin, and twenty-two from Brunswick. There is on said farm a good stone house with three rooms on a floor, a good cellar, kitchen and milk room, all in good repair, a stone kitchen near the house, a well of water between the house and kitchen, a large Dutch barn of good substantial timbers, two excellent pieces of meadow on which forty load of hay has been cut in a season of the very best timothy and clover, an excellent bearing orchard of the very best apples, about fourteen acres wood-land, the rest excellent wheat-land. Any person desirous of viewing the same before the day of sale, will be waited upon; and the conditions of sale made known by the subscriber, living on the premises.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

April 8, 1780.

FOR SALE,

A NEW commodious well-finished HOUSE, a good barn, stabling, chaise house, with every other necessary out-building all in good repair, late the property of Thomas Lowrey, situate in Flemingtown, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a pleasant part of the country and a very agreeable neighbourhood; a well of water by the kitchen door, together with about 50 acres of excellent land, 15 or 16 acres of which is good meadow, an orchard of near 200 apple-trees on the same. The conveniency of the place for either publick or private business is so well known that it is not necessary to say anything in favour of it.—With the above will be disposed of if desired, 20 acres of wood-land well timbered. A clear and indisputable title for the whole will be given.—For further particulars and terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

AMOS GREGG.

N. B. Immediate possession will be given.

April, 4th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, on Monday the 17th instant, at Bordentown, in the state of New-Jersey.

A Large quantity of Standing and Running Rigging, most part of which is as good as new; three large anchors; two very good cables; two sets colours; one large ship's bell; a great number of blocks and dead-eyes, chain-plates, and many other things. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock.

April 10th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the 8th day of May next at the house of Col. Samuel Crow, in Woodbridge, where Ebenezer Ford, Esq. lately lived, by the subscribers, Commissioners of forfeited estates in the county of Middlesex, the following houses and lots of land;

A House and lot of land in Amboy, late of John Smith: A house and lot, late of Thomas Skinner:—A house and lot, late of Philip Kearny, junior: The third part of a large house and lot, of Stephen Skinner: One lot of salt meadow, late of Stephen Skinner, lying in Woodbridge: One lot of salt meadow, late of Alexander Watson, in Woodbridge: One house and lot of land, late of David Gosling, in Amboy: A house and two lots of land, late of Isaac Bonnel, in Amboy: A house and lot of land, late of Michael Kearny, in Amboy: A farm, late of Francis Kearny, near Amboy: A house and lot of land, late of John Thompson, boatman, in Amboy: A lot of land, late of William Wright, in Woodbridge: A lot of land adjoining said Wright's, late of Stephen Skinner: A house and lot of land in Woodbridge, late of Freeman Smith: A house and lot of land of Benjamin Marsh: A lot of land on the Sand Hills, late Nathaniel Harned's, in Woodbridge; and the house and lands late of Peter, Andrew and Oliver Barberie, in Amboy and elsewhere. The vendue will be continued by adjournments from day to day till all are sold. Attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

EBENEZER FORD, } Commis-
WM. MANNING, } sioners.

Middlesex county, April 6, 1780.

To the PUBLICK.

WHEREAS I understand that Francis Lock hath proposed to lease or sell a certain plantation in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county; therefore I the under-written subscriber take this method to inform the publick that the said plantation was leased in the year 1774 by the aforesaid Francis Lock to his son Francis Lock, jun. for and during the life of him the said Francis Lock, sen. and also at the same time the said Francis Lock, sen. made and delivered unto his son Francis Lock, jun. a deed, whereby the aforesaid plantation, at the death of the said Francis Lock, sen. was to be solely the property of the aforesaid Francis Lock, jun. his heirs and assigns forever; and as the said Francis Lock, jun. being since dead, and his widow having administered on said estate, and I the subscriber being married to the said widow, am determined to defend the claim of the heirs of the said Francis Lock, jun. to said land, and do forewarn all manner of persons from leasing or purchasing the same from the said Francis Lock, sen. or from any other person or persons pretending to dispose of said plantation by any authority from the said Francis Lock, senior.

March 25, 1780. GEORGE NEWTON.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III. No.* 120, *Apr.* 12, 1780.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

There is a List come in of the Inhabitants of Harrington Township, in Bergen County, with their various MONTHLY Assessments, under the Tyranny of New-Jersey Usurpers. Harrington is on this side of Tapaan, or Orange-Town.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, April* 17, 1780. *No.* 1487.

Whereas Isaiah Yard, of Trenton, has maliciously inserted in the Pennsylvania Packet of March 28, a caution to the public, with a view (no doubt) to prevent the sale of a Plantation advertised by me in the said Packet. I do hereby inform the public that I can prove, by the very best authority, that neither the aforesaid Isaiah Yard, his father, nor grandfather, nor either of them, have or ever had right or title in said tract of land; and also that my right has been regularly derived from an indisputable title made by the then Sheriff on a legal sale, as appears by the record.—"But it seems his father's administrators were told that they must wait till he, the heir, should become of age before a deed could be obtained; and, now, being of full age is determined to defend his title." I readily agree with my friend Isaiah that he is not only "now of full age," but was twenty-one, six or seven years ago; and further that his father's administrators and himself have been resident in and about this place before and ever since he became of full age, and yet without being able to obtain any kind of title notwithstanding his perseverance in a pretended claim. I would further add, that my predecessors and myself have been in full and quiet possession of said tract of land for more than twenty years past, occupying and disposing of the same at pleasure, in the most uninterrupted manner.—Whoever will choose to become the purchaser may depend on receiving from me a sufficient title, and I will warrant and defend the same against any pretended claim or claimants.

BERNARD HANLON.

Trenton, March, 1780.

To be SOLD at Vendue.

On Saturday the 22d day of April, at William Cooper's Ferry, in the State of New Jersey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Will consist of a large and general assortment of ladies and gentlemans best quilted saddles, a neat assortment of chair harnessing, waggon and cart gears, collars, blind-halters, an assortment of all kinds of bridles, an assortment of chair harness compleat: A neat phaeton and harness and sulkey, and a variety of other goods too tedious to mention. N. B. Those who please to favour him with their commands, will oblige their humble servant

JOHN ROSS.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet April* 18, 1780.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

The following is published from good Authority.

Upon Saturday last the 15th inst. a cavalry detachment of about 120 men, composed of the 17th dragoons, Queen's Ranger Hussars, Diemar's Hussars, and Lieut. Stuart's volunteers, drawn from Staten Island, with a body of 312 infantry, composed of 12 Jagers, 150 men of the regiment of Bose, 100 men of the regiment Mirbach, and 50 men of the Loyal American Regiment, drawn from York Island; the whole under the command of Major Du Buy of the regiment of Bose, were landed in the Jersies, the cavalry near the extremity of Bergen Neck, the infantry near Fort Lee, forming a junction in the English Neighbourhood, the whole detachment proceeded to the New Bridge upon Hackinsac, which they reached between 2 and three o'clock in the morning of the 16th, having fallen in with a rebel patrole at that place, under the command of an officer who was taken prisoner with three of his men, the others making their escape; continuing their march to Paramus, Major Du Buy came in sight of the church a little after day-break, and finding the rebels had fallen back to Hopper's-town; he kept on his march 'till discovered by a picket posted at the bridge upon Saddle Creek, who giving their fire, were instantly charged by the ad-

vanced guard of cavalry, and the greatest part of them either killed or taken prisoners.

The cavalry were immediately directed to push forwards to Hopper's, which they soon reached and spiritedly attacking a superior body of infantry in connected cantonments, carried several houses, before the infantry, who made every possible exertion, could reach the place of action, at which however they arrived in time to complete the object of the incursion.

In retiring, small parties of militia, with a few of their troops, who had been upon out duties, kept hovering round the detachment in different directions, and altho' unable to make any impression, they incommoded the march of the troops by a constant scattered fire from different quarters, but with little effect, altho' they continued their attempts to the place of embarkation viz Fort Lee, at which the infantry arrived between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the cavalry taking the same route by which they advanced; eight deserters with their arms joined the detachment early in the morning.

Encomiums upon the behaviour of the troops are not necessary, altho' merited; it is sufficient to observe, that the incursion was well conducted, and executed as may ever be expected from good troops, led by officers of knowledge and experience.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing of the troops at the affair at Hopper's-town the 16th inst. 17th light-dragoons,

1 horse killed, 3 rank and file wounded, 1 horse wounded.

Queen's Ranger Hussars, 3 rank and file killed, 3 horses killed, one rank and file wounded, two horses wounded.

Diemar's hussars, 2 rank and file wounded, one horse wounded.

Staten Island volunteers, 2 rank and file wounded Jagers, 1 wounded. Mirbach 1 killed, 11 rank and file wounded.—Bose, 2 killed, 1 serjeant wounded 5 rank and file wounded.

Loyal Americans, 1 killed, 5 wounded.

Total 7 rank and file killed, 4 horses killed, two serjeants wounded 29 rank and file wounded, four horses wounded.

Two wounded men left behind are included in the above return, many of the wounded are doing their duty.

Return of the killed, wounded and prisoners of the rebel detachment at Hopper's town upon the 16th Instant.

Killed 40, wounded, left behind, believed about 10, taken prisoners, of whom many are wounded 51. Exclusive of the officers, of whom one was killed upon the spot; the major who commanded and another officer left badly wounded; two captains, two lieutenants and two ensigns taken prisoners.

Last Saturday a Rebel Brig Privateer of 8 guns and 52 men, was driven on shore about half a mile from the Light-House at Sandy Hook, by his Majesty's Ship Galatea, Capt. Reed, the crew are prisoners, and the vessel will probably be saved—the same day was driven on shore at Deal Beach, 12 miles off the Hook, another rebel privateer brig, by his Majesty's ship Vulture, Capt. Sutherland; the above are from Rhode Island, one called the Rattle Snake, and the other the Black Snake, they sailed in company with two privateer sloops.

Last Saturday morning the 15th instant, a Rebel Privateer Brig was driven on shore near Sandy-Hook, by the *Galatea*. The crew consisting of six officers and forty-five seamen, quitted their vessel and attempted to escape into the country; but being observed by the Officer commanding at the Light-House, a detachment was immediately sent in pursuit of them under the command of Lieut. Leonard, by whose address and gallant behaviour, the whole were made prisoners: They arrived in this city upon Sunday evening.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 371, *April* 19, 1780.

Mr. Collins.

Mr. Honestus proceeds, and shews himself as lavish of censure without reason, as of proof without foundation. He says, "Indeed could we suppose Congress wicked enough to make the experiment, &c." Who does not now see that all the arguments I have offered in support of the *equity* and *justice* of that plan, are effectually confuted by the bare, though bold, assertion of this master of algebraical reasoning? Who perhaps may suppose *justice* and *equity* wickedness et vice versa. Why has he not proved the charge in three words?—Can it be possible that he charges wickedness upon giving the full value to a person for his money, and to secure him from future loss in it? If so, then I suppose robbing twenty to pay one twenty-fold the value of his money, must be *his justice*.—Or is it, exempting, as much as possible, the inoffensive and defenceless orphans, widows, and superannuated, in such a tax, and thereby restoring the money they may have preserved to its original value? If so, then I suppose the hastening progress of what will soon bring all such to lamentable beggary, must be *his virtue*.—Or is he harping upon the old cord, *a breach of national* faith? If so, why may a gentleman, who can prove *the futility of regulation* in *three words*, not have indulged me with the proofs I have repeatedly requested of such assertors? But let me be permitted to prosecute this favourite topick of some, a little farther. I humbly conceive Congress, the august representative body of the empire, to lay under the obligation of more than one kind of faith respecting the nation they represent. This nation has entrusted them with their *purses* for its *defence*. Do not the most solemn obligations demand their *faith* in the application of this money; and their most vigorous exertions in this defence? If then any future Congress should manage matters so, that the greater moiety of their constituents should become obliged, by the appreciation of this money, to launch out millions not for the *government* or *defence* of the nation, but to fill the purses of a herd of depreciating speculators, who have *preyed upon our vitals* in an hour of distress: Would this be consistent with the faith they owe their constituents?—Or suppose they should be so intent and attached to this appreciation, that, for the sake of it, they should neglect the military operations for the defence of the nation, and destruction, in part or whole, should thence ensue; or they be constrained to consent to a disadvantageous and dishonourable peace: Would *this* be their *faith* to the nation?—Would not all the *distress*, all the *bloodshed*, all the *destruction*, all the *disadvantage* and *dishonour* all *consequent* on such *neglect*, be laid to their charge?

From the foregoing observations is appears how exceeding careful such bodies ought to be *in pledging the national faith*, lest the nation should be led into the dreadful dilemma of breaking its faith, or ruining the greater part of the community. But let assertors of the pledged faith for the appreciation of this money shew whether it is pledged for the *whole* or *part*. If the *whole*, then Congress has been guilty of the most unparalleled profusion of the publick's money that

any government ever has been; to spend, in the course of three years, for the support of a war no more extensive than ours, so many hundred millions of Spanish milled dollars: Then would the nation be under an absolute necessity of breaking *this pledged faith*, because there is a *moral impossibility* to fulfil it. If only in part, let them point out *which part*. The faces of the bills are all of the same import. I repeat the question; for which of these bills is this faith pledged?—Perhaps some may alledge the resolves of Congress for the redemption of these bills, and thence infer, if the quantity is reduced the value must increase until it arrives to its original value. I frankly acknowledge, this faith is pledged for the redemption of the bills. And so it ought to be. But is there the least shadow of reason that it is therefore pledged for the consequence*?

They have resolved that the whole shall be sunk in eighteen years; is it a breach of faith if it is done in one? The different Legislatures are to sink it by tax; has Congress pledged this faith that money shall not be taxed for sinking it? If then a tax on money its self is found *just*, and the *least burdensome and ruinous* to the community at large, how can the redemption of the depreciated part, by such a tax, infringe this National faith? Yea, if the remaining value was established and secured the same as it originally was, would not this coincide with the spirit of the foregoing inference? Has not this money sunk and lost the half or two-thirds of its value since the time this plan was recommended? which, I am confident, would have been preserved, if such plan had been then adopted. And who knows where the sinking of its value will stop?

On a candid review of the foregoing observations, I am truly at a loss to find on what that gentleman founds his bold charge of wickedness.

But if this gentleman could suppose Congress wicked enough to make the experiment, he dubiously infers, "happily they would find it

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* *The argument, that* as the quantity decreases, the value must increase, *I humbly conceive not to be conclusive in this case; because this deficiency may be supplied by specie or barter. It is manifest that the* whole *now is about equal in value to what four millions was three years ago: Then if thirty millions is a necessary medium, this falls short twenty-six millions. Why then does not this deficiency appreciate the money? Why does it continue depreciating? It appears to me, that the nature of trade will operate as powerfully against the appreciation as speculation does now in favour of the depreciation: For, in that case, the trader must sell for less than he gave, in hopes of gaining in value what he lost in quantity. But are the generality of traders inclined to such hazards? Will such hazard serve their present purposes? It is also evident that such money will afford the greatest profits by being laid up, which will unavoidably destroy commerce, or force another medium. In the latter this money will become useless; and the different Legislatures fall under an absolute necessity to collect taxes for sinking this money, in the medium which shall circulate at a certain value, and then fix the course of exchange; which cannot be high for a thing that had become useless. If then from such natural causes the money shall never appreciate, will this violate the pledged faith of the nation?*

impracticable."—Towards the conclusion of my sixth number I have said, "should the plan I have recommended, or any similar one, appear to our Legislature or our representatives in Congress, proper to be pursued, prudence will dictate to them not to undertake so uncommon and bold a step, without being previously assured that you (my fellow-citizens) will cordially support them in the execution, when resolved upon." I feel confident there would not have been a thousandth part of the hazard to make the experiment in this manner, there will be in attempting to appreciate this money by law or taxes on real property, nor of danger there is to the whole empire in pursuing the same line of conduct, hitherto done with respect to this money.

But says Honestus, "indeed it is not easy to conceive how the mere alteration of certain characters, &c. could relieve us of any part of the burden which the support of the war necessarily brings upon us." I say, an alteration of mere characters in new emissions on some such foundation as I have before mentioned, *would greatly alleviate our burdens.* This I attempt to prove by the following arguments:

1. Multitudes of the yeomanry of America, the bulwark of our safety, look on our enormous *nominal* debt for which, as Congress tells them, *their* estates stand mortgaged, with concern and dread. This is a consideration which evidently tends;—To discourage them;—To cause them to fret at their rulers;—To suspect government;—To pay taxes with reluctance; for say they, what does it avail to pay taxes? The debt still increases manifold upon us. Now, such change of figures would at once relieve us from this burden. Though our *true national debt* amounts in fact to a trifle, yet the nominal obligation is rose to an enormous sum.—Just like a man's having obtained and obligation from me by mere dint of *extortion* and *fraud*, conditioned for the payment of four or five thousand pounds for what was worth no more than an hundred. The just debt I could easily pay; the other would reduce me to beggary. And I was *in justice bound* to pay only the hundred pounds, I ask whether the mere alteration of these characters from four or five thousand to one hundred in that obligation, would probably relieve me of any part of my burden? And whether I would not pay the hundred pounds with a thousand times the cherfulness I could give ten pounds in part payment of the other sum?

2. The changable value of the present money, makes the burden of the war fall exceeding unequal. The man who must pay his tax this year with money he has procured twelve or eighteen months ago, must evidently pay three, four, or five times as much in value to him, as one who has procured his within the two or three months last past, though they both pay an equal *nominal* sum.—This part of our burden would manifestly be removed if money was brought to the fixed value I have before mentioned.

3. As the standard value of our present money is destroyed by the depreciation, I presume it will be found exceeding difficult to fix any other contrary to what is read in the face of the bill. But new emissions, on the foundation before proposed, would not, and be attended with this additional advantage, that the National debt would not be its

only fund, as the present, but also real property. For the elucidation of which, let me suppose I took a bond three years ago for a thousand Spanish milled dollars, which now is paid me in continental; I may tell my debtor, this sum amounts only to a fortieth or fiftieth of what I gave you; and he reply, *see the face of the bills.* To whom am I to apply for those Spanish milled dollars which the bills were intended to represent, and received for value to that amount? Evidently to no one. In the other, the debtor's real property would be the fund to me, as much as a bank for its notes; for I then would be entitled to apply to him for the real value, which the Spanish milled dollars were made to represent in the contract. Is it not manifest that such alteration of characters would prevent thousands from being loaded with burdens under which many, according to the present course of money, will probably groan, as in the pangs of death?

4. It is incontestible, that a sufficiency of the circulating medium is of the last importance for the support of war. Let us suppose that our present military operations require an annual supply of eight millions, and but four millions in circulation; then, if we consider how unequally this money is always divided, and how much of it is required to carry on the necessary trade, the impossibility of raising the requisite supplies from this money is evident to a demonstration.—It is also evident, that the depreciation of the present money has all along vastly exceeded the quantity; let then ever so much be emitted, at such a rate, the quantity of the medium must inevitably remain vastly deficient. But the fixed value of the other would afford government an opportunity of emitting a sufficiency, and thereby enable the nation to raise the annual supplies by taxes and loans.

If the foregoing reasons be duly and candidly considered, what *in the name of common sense* can be the cause that Mr. Honestus cannot conceive how such an alteration of characters can relieve us of great part of our burden, which the support of the war necessarily brings upon us?

He proceeds, "but," says the true Patriot, "we shall get rid of an immense load of debt by it:"—He said *nominal* debt. Why was this important *adjective*, in that connection, omitted? "This" says he, "Certainly would not be the most honourable way of discharging it."—I say, the *most honourable* way of discharging a NOMINAL debt; and leave the arguments I have offered for the support of it, in the course of my numbers, to confront his *bold*, though *bare*, assertion.*

This gentleman is perfectly at a loss to divine in what this great debt consists: And I am as much, to divine what he means by his *ambiguous* and sophistical reasoning on this subject. He insinuates, that there is no national debt but what one nation owes to another.—

** I have there proved, that as much as our bills of credit were depreciated, exactly so much of the national debt was thereby paid with the general consent of the nation. Consequently pursuing the plan I had recommended would only be (what common prudence dictates) taking a receipt for being discharged from so much of the National debt, to prevent a demand for what is already paid.*

What a perverting the sense of a known term is this! What well-founded buz is made about England's immense *national debt!* Do such authors only mean their foreign loans? A mere trifle to so wealthy a nation. The import of the term *national debt* evidently is, *any debt which the nation collectively considered is bound to discharge*—either to individuals among themselves, or to any foreign nation. What can Mr. Honestus have in view, to attempt this strange *experiment?* Suppose our foreign debt is and remains a trifle, what would that be to me if I should be reduced to beggary by taxes to appreciate millions in the hands of base speculators?

I cordially join Mr. Honestus in his opinion, that restitution should be made to those who have borne more than their equal proportion, in the support of this war, by reason of the depreciation. But let that gentleman give us a scale of *equal taxation*, whereby it may be ascertained what sums each of such individuals ought to be reimbursed; and also the proportionate sums of those who ought to make up this reimbursement. Can he possibly believe that the sole view of Congress, in the resolves he cites, was such reimbursement? While he asserts it, he seems to impeach their judgement. Who can believe such a wonderful *fatum*, that an eighteen years fluctuation of a trading medium will finally prove such a scale of reimbursement?

I consider this elaborate performance of Mr. Honestus rather as an attempt to draw from me farther explanations and proofs of what I have before submitted to the consideration of the candid publick than any confutation of my arguments. I have endeavoured to oblige him in this, without any cause of vindicating my former arguments. And thus, Sir,

I remain, &c.

A True Patriot.

March 17, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-Town, dated April 6.

"I have just received intelligence of the sailing of the British fleet out at Sandy-Hook yesterday morning. They consisted of ten ships and seven brigs.—The troops on board are the 42d regiment, one battalion of the guards, the Anspach regiment, Lord Rawdon's brigade and Sincoe's foot, amounting in the whole to about 2000. There is not one horse gone on board. They are convoyed by the Rainbow, the Delight and the Swift brig, and it is said they expect to be met with at sea by the Galatea and Thames frigates, which left New-York last week with the packet. It is reported that Sir H. Clinton's heavy baggage is gone in the fleet."

TRENTON, April 19.

Yesterday His Excellency the Chevalier De La Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Versailles, Mr. Marbois, and Mr. Merailles, a Spanish Gentleman of distinction, some time past resident in Philadelphia, passed through this place on their way to Head-Quarters at Morris-Town, escorted by a troop of light dragoons.

Extract of a letter from Jersey Camp, near Morris-Town, dated April 13, 1780.

"Yesterday the fleet had not sailed from the Hook; where it is supposed the enemy are waiting for more vessels to take troops on board. All accounts from New-York (which are many) agree that something is the matter, which causes long faces."

Extract of another letter from the same place, April 15.

"We have not any certainty of the sailing of the last New-York embarkation, nor anything of their designs. Twenty sail of transports are now taking in water at the Watering Place."

Since the arrival of the rich prize mentioned under the Philadelphia head, two others are sent in the Delaware; one laden with 300 hogsheads of sugar, 400 hogsheads of rum, besides a quantity of cocoa, coffee and cotton; the other also with rum and coffee. We hear that a few days ago the privateer brig Rattlesnake, from Boston, on a cruize, was drove ashore at Squan beach by a British frigate from New-York. As soon as she struck, and the guns were thrown overboard, 33 of the hands determined to

make their escape by swimming, but unfortunately three were drowned. In the interim the brig, by the swelling of the tide, and the wind setting on shore, drifted inside the bar, by which means the remainder of the crew, except one, got on shore before the enemy reached the vessel. On taking possession, they plundered and set her on fire.

*** *Next Wednesday being appointed Fast-Day, this Gazette will be published on Thursday following.*

A Correspondent has sent us the following:

"To The Publick.

"Rouse, my countrymen, the tories are getting the better at court by their emissaries the lawyers. They are like to carry on a correspondence with the enemy in spite of law and justice. Their first plan was when captures were made, to harrass the captor by commencing suits in law against him, and cause him to spend the prize in his defence, after condemnation and sale of the captured goods: But practice hath made them more perfect—They now have found a way to take goods captured even after a legal condemnation, and return them to the diabolical party from whom they were taken. Therefore I say again, rouse, my countrymen, and let us remove the causes of such iniquitous proceedings.

A Good Whig."

THIS day's paper, No. 121, concludes the third quarter of the current year, which commenced with No. 83, the 28th of July 1779. The price of the Gazette, the ensuing quarter, is fixed at Fifteen Dollars, to be paid by such of the subscribers whose situation may render it inconvenient to oblige him with produce.

The Publisher.

Parchment and Bonnet Pasteboard, to be sold at the Printing-Office

A List of LETTERS in the Post-Office at TRENTON.

BOOLEN, John, Pennington.
C. Curtis, Thomas, Curtis, Jonathan, Kingwood; Culhoon, Alexander, Trenton; Covenhoven, Peter, Middletown, Clunn, Jos. Capt. Trenton.
E. Ellis, Amy, near Haddonfield.
H. Howry, James, Sussex.
M. M'Ary, George, Cranberry; Marshall, Thomas, Doctor, Trenton.
P. Parker, James, Esq. near Pitts-Town, two; Platt, Ebenezer, Pennington.

B. Smith, Postmaster.

April 5, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber in TRENTON,

AN excellent Breeding Mare, with a foal by her side, got by Young Granby. She is a beautiful bay, full fifteen hands and a half high. Also two elegant seven-eighths blooded Colts, one got by Bajazet, the other by Figure; both bay.

Nathan Beakes.

N. B. A quantity of best German and country STEEL to be sold at Joseph Milnor's store.

To Cover
The ensuing season, the well bred Horse
YOUNG FIGURE,
At Mr. James Stout's, in Amwell, three miles from Corryel's Ferry, at a Half-Johannes the season, or continental money at the exchange.

Figure is a beautiful bay, 15 hands high, 9 years old this season, and was bred by Nathaniel Heard, Esq. his sire was the noted horse Old Figure, who had won several races, and was afterwards imported from England by Doctor Hamilton, and upon his arrival in America he beat several capital racers, among the number was the noted running horse Selim, belonging to Samuel Galloway, Esq. Young Figure's dam was Britannia, own sister to that well known horse True Briton. Any one who is desirous of having a more accurate pedigree of said horse, may apply to Mr. Stout, who has the pedigree at large certified from under the hand of the breeder.

N. B. Good pasture is provided at two shillings and six-pence per week, and the best attendance given.

To Cover
The ensuing season, at the subscriber's in Trenton township, Hunterdon county, The elegant and high bred Horse.
YOUNG DOVE,
Rising eight years old this grass, will cover at the moderate rate of Fifty Shillings the season, in hard cash.

Young Dove is 3-4ths blooded, 15 hands 3 inches high; very active, and is a remarkable fine bay. Was bred by Capt. Van Marter, at Colts-Neck, is out of a full half blood Briton mare, his sire the Old Dove —Dove was bred by Mr. Thomas Jackson, sen. in the North of England, was got by Young Cade, his dam by

Teaser, his grandam by Scawing's Arabian and out of the Gardner mare that won six royal plates of one hundred guineas each; he run at New-Castle upon Thyne at 4 years old, on the 21st of October, 1760, and distanced the Duke of Cleveland's roan filly Roxana. No more need be said of his pedigree, as it's noted Young Dove is a sure foal getter, and is remarkable not only for size, strength and gaiety, but for spirit and ease under the saddle. Good pasture will be provided for mares.

JOHN REEDER

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Plantations well improved, in that very healthy part of the country in and near Flemington, in the state of New-Jersey, viz.

No. 1, Containing 146 acres, whereon is a large stone dwelling house, a large store house, (where the subscriber has kept store upwards of 20 years) a large barn and stables, a good bearing orchard, about 20 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres of wood-land. The whole farm is in good fence, and well watered by never-failing streams in every field; there is also an excellent spring very convenient to the house.

No. 2. Adjoining the above, containing 220 acres, whereon is an exceeding good farm-house, having 4 rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the whole; good barn, stables, cow-houses, chair and waggon-houses; the whole almost new and in very good repair; a large garden, an exceeding good orchard of the best fruit; about 25 acres of excellent meadow, and near 90 acres of wood-land. The whole in good fence.

No. 3, Adjoining the above, (on which the subscriber now dwells) containing 342 acres, whereon is a large convenient new stone dwelling-house and a new frame house adjoining, barns, stables, barracks, and sundry other out-

buildings, all in good repair; there is also an exceeding good stone spring-house within 20 yards of the dwelling-house. There are on this farm two good orchards, about 40 acres of excellent watered meadow and more may be made at a small expence, and about 100 acres of woodland; the whole in good fence.

No. 4, A lot of exceeding good timber-land, containing about 66 acres, not more than three miles from the above plantations.

Also several small lots in Flemington, some of which have buildings thereon.

The whole being about 44 miles from Philadelphia, 10 miles from a publick landing on the river Delaware, one mile from Raritan river, 24 miles from Trenton landing, and 25 miles from Brunswick.—

The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. A good title will be given, and the purchaser of No. 1, may have immediate possession. Enquire of THOMAS LOWREY.

Flemington, *April* 12, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscribers, near Flemington, township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey,

TWO valuable Negro Men, well acquainted with the farming business, remarkably industrious & good tempered, and will be sold for no fault, but want of employ. Enquire of

PETER & PHILIP CASE.

April 10, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber near Flemington, township of Amwell, Hunterdon county, and state of New-Jersey,

A Likely healthy Negro Wench, about 24 years of age; she has had the measles and small-pox, and can do all kinds of house work, at which she is very handy, and will be sold for no fault. Enquire of

RACHEL WHITE.

April 10, 1780.

To be LET on Shares,

A Plantation containing 227 acres, with a proportionable quantity of woodland and meadow, situate at Matcheponix, in Middlesex county. No person need apply unless they can farm it properly. Also to be sold or let for the season, a Shad Net, about 20 fathom long and 24 feet deep, the meshes one inch, with good lines, &c. For terms apply to the subscriber at the Black-horse in Mansfield, county of Burlington.

EDWARD THOMAS.

April 7, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Taken away on Thursday night the 13th inst. from the house of Gerardus Duyckinck, near Morristown,

A Large black HORSE, 15 hands high, with his mane hanging on the near side, shod all round, about 6 or 7 years old, trots and canters, has a film on his right eye, and his hind feet are worn very square. He is supposed to be taken by a certain Charles Bryant, who called himself a Lieutenant, and lately belonged to the Maryland line. Whoever secures the said Horse, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

GERARDUS DUYCKINCK.

THE ELEGANT HORSE
MAJOR-GENERAL,

Will cover the ensuing season at Pitts-Town, in Hunterdon county, at the rate of Three Pounds in specie, or the common exchange in continental money, for each mare.

MAJOR-GENERAL is full 7-8ths blooded, was bred by Col. Thomas Lowrey, of Amwell, and was got by the celebrated horse Granby, out of a 3-4ths blooded Bullyrock mare. He is a beautiful dark bay, full 15 1-2 hands high, rising 7 years old, and is esteemed by competent judges to be equal, if not superior, (either for the saddle or harness) to any horse ever bred on the continent. JOHN DERRICK.

N. B. Good pasture will be provided, and particular care taken of mares left to my charge. The money to be paid before the mares are taken away.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 121, *Apr.* 19, 1780.

FISH-KILL, April 20.

We learn that the enemy last week, sent a party on another excursion to Paramus, where they burnt Mr. G. Hopper's houses and mills, and carried off some people: What further damage they have done we have not been able to learn:—'Tis said the militia as usual, attacked them with great spirit; drove them off, and killed a considerable number.

—*The New York Packet, and the American Advertiser, April* 20, 1780. *No.* 169.

Mr. Gaine,

OF the little Army of Rebels at Morris Town, None are so impatient under the Abuse of being forcibly detained after the Expiration of the Terms of their Inlist-

ment, as the Sons of St. Patrick, who have been seduced into the Service of the Congress. Lately they had resolved to do themselves Justice, and go off in a Body, and publicly announced that Nothing should prevent it, on the then ensuing Anniversary of the 17th of March. It was a Day of Apprehension to some, who looked for Bloodshed and Murder, but American Policy outwitted Irish good Humour.

Washington on the Day before the Feast gave out an Order for honouring the Saint, and for the Gratification of his Votaries, with a Dispensation from Labour, and the next Morning was ushered in with Music and the hoisting of Colours, exhibiting the 13 Stripes, the favourite Harp, and an Inscription, declaring, in Capitals,

THE INDEPENDENCE OF IRELAND.

To explain the whole, amuse the discontented, and while away the Day, Governor Livingston's Mercuries, purporting that 70,000 Men were in Arms, under the Duke of Leinster, and Lord Shannon, were scattered thro' the Camp. The simple hearted Teagues, charmed with the Sight of the Harp, forgot their Sufferings, and dropped their Complaints, and seemed perfectly happy for the Moment, tho' not a Drop of Whisky or Taffie was to be seen in the Camp, unless in the Tents of the Contrivers of this dry and unusual Way of celebrating, the tutelar Divinity of England's fair and jolly Sister, the Kingdom of Ireland.

This is the Account of the Deserters: And it is in some Measure confirmed, by the following genuine Composition, taken from a Philadelphia Paper of the 30th of March—Surely, no Man will refuse Mr. Washington the Credit due to his Piety, Ingenuity, and Valour. It may however, not be advisable for him in future, ever to be present, without all *his Yankey Life-Guards, at an* Irish Wedding.

The following General Orders lately issued by our illustrious General the Commander in Chief of the American Army, we hope will be acceptable to all our readers, and in particular to the patriotic and joyous Sons of ST. PATRICK.

Head Quarters, Morris-Town, March 16, 1780.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE General congratulates the army on the very interesting proceedings of the Parliament of Ireland, and of the inhabitants of that country, which have been lately communicated, not only as they appear calculated to remove those heavy and tyrannical oppressions on their trade, but to restore to a *brave and generous people,* their ancient rights and freedom, and by their operation, promote the cause of America: Desirous of Impressing on the minds of the army transactions so important in their nature, the General directs, that all fatigue and working parties cease for to-morrow the 17th inst. a day held in particular regard by the people of that nation. At the same time that he orders this as a mark of the pleasure he feels on the occasion, he persuades himself that the celebration of the day will not be attended with the least rioting or disorder.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, April* 24, 1780. *No.* 1488.

CHATHAM, April 19.

Last Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, a party of the enemy, consisting of near 200 horse and 300 foot, made a descent upon Paramus where they surprised Major Boyls of the Pennsylvania line, and took several of his command prisoners. Their route was so secret, and retired, that the Major was never apprised of their being out until they were nearly round the house, which, with a Lieutenant and

corporal guard, he determined to defend to the last extremity, which he heroicly did for a considerable time, and from every account, killed and wounded many of the enemy; but being mortally wounded, his Lieutenant killed, and over powered by numbers, he was obliged to surrender. The enemy burnt the house, which belonged to one of the Hopper's, who bravely seconded the endeavors of the party to defend it, and was badly wounded in the fray. They also burnt his mill, his brother's house, and one more, the proprietor's name we have not learned. Our people, on their retreat, hung upon their rear, and killed and wounded several of them. *Major Boyls is since dead.*

On Monday morning arrived at Sandy Hook, a fleet of near fifty sail of vessels from Georgia, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Delaware and Iris, consisting of Cork victuallers, and the following ships from England (all by the way of the West Indies) viz the Trelawney, Moore; the Resolution, Welch; the Hope, Smith; the Peggy, Arnot; and the Smaragda, Byrne.

Upon the night of the 21st inst. a detachment of provincial troops, under the command of Lieut. Col. Laurence, embarked at Sandy Hook upon an expedition against a rebel post at Squan; after being detained a week at the Light-house by contrary winds, having a favourable passage, Col. Laurence landed at midnight and marched immediately for the cantonement of the enemy, which he soon reached, but was much mortified in finding the post had been withdrawn the morning of the 20th, a Lieutenant, serjeant and four or five private men excepted, who were made prisoners; nothing further remaining to be done, the detachment reimbarked and returned to Sandy Hook the 22d inst.

—*The Royal Gazette, April* 26, 1780. *No.* 373.

To be Sold at private Sale,

Any time between this and the 1st of May,

ELEVEN acres of land, six of which are wood, pleasantly situated at Whatnung-Plains, two miles from Morris Town, and is a good stand for any kind of trade. There is on said place, a house, a blacksmith's shop, and a bearing orchard. Also, a set of blacksmith's tools to be sold with the place. Enquire of Jonas Phillip's, living near the premises.

April 18, 1780.

STRAYED away from the subscriber the 9th instant, two colts, one a sorrel three years old this spring: The other a brown, two years old this grass, with a star in her face. They are both mares, small of their age, thin in flesh, long tails, and neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes up said colts, and returns them to the owner, or gives information so that the owner may have them again, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by JOSEPH BEERS,

Living about 3 miles from Morris-Town, on the road to Succasunny.

April 18, 1780.

THIS is the last time of notice to all those that have any demands against me as Quarter Master, either for hay, grain, wood, waggoning, &c. are requested to bring in their accounts, with proper vouchers, by the 29th instant, in order for settlement, at the expiration of which the books will be closed and returned to the Quarter Master General's office. Constant attendance will be given at my own house for that purpose.

DAVID BANKS, Q. M.

Newark, April 18, 1780.

To be Sold at private Sale,

By the Subscriber hereof,

A VERY valuable plantation, lying in the township of Roxbury, in Morris county, about four miles from Joshua Douglas's tavern, at Black-River, at a place called Fox-Hill, containing 250 acres of good land, with a good log house and barn, and a good bearing orchard; also about 12 acres of good meadow, and 40 or 50 more can be easily made. Said place is well watered and timbered. Any person inclining to purchase said place, may apply to the subscriber, living at Nicholas Tremer's, near said farm, or to Nathaniel Terry at Black-River, where the conditions will be made known, and a good title given by me,

JOEL COE.

Roxbury township, Morris county, April 6, 1780.

To be Sold, or exchanged for one older,

A Likely negro boy, about 14 years of age, has had the small pox and measles, very suitable for a farmer, as he promises to be very strong and active, and was born in a Dutch family, on a large farm. For particulars enquire at the widow Morris's, Hanover, two miles from Morris Town.

April 8, 1780.

We hear the enemy made another descent upon Paramus on Sunday night last. The particulars of which we have not learned.

At the general review at Morris Town, on Monday last, the troops went through their various firings and evolutions with the greatest exactness, which gave infinite satisfaction to several Foreign Gentlemen of distinction that were present.

A SMART active boy, about 14 or 15 years old, who can read and write, is wanted as an apprentice to the printing business. Enquire of the Printer.

THIS is to inform the public that the subscriber has removed to Williams's Farms, two miles from Elizabeth Town, on the road that leads to Westfield, where he continues to carry on the silver smith's business, and will endeavour to give all that satisfaction to those gentlemen and ladies who are pleased to favour him with their custom, that lays in his power.

AARON LANE.

April 25, 1780.

A NEAT EDITION OF THE

New Testament,

In good binding,

IS JUST PUBLISHED AND TO BE SOLD BY

FRANCIS BAILEY,

Printer, in Market-street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

RANGER,

A FINE bay horse, rising four years old, fifteen hands and one inch high, will cover mares the ensuing season at the plantation of Thomas Eckley, at Hanover, Morris county, one mile from Mr. Green's meeting-house, and three from Bottle-Hill, at five dollars hard money, or two hundred and fifty continental dollars, to be

paid when the mares are taken away, or as agreed on by the parties.—Ranger was got by Bold Forester, his dam by General Heard's Briton, and his grand dam by Hero; he is strong and well set, and promises to get a good stock of horses either for the saddle or carriage. Good Pasture for mares at a reasonable rate, and good care taken of them.

THE WELL BRED HORSE

FRANCE,

WILL cover the ensuing season at the house of Doctor Melanthen Freeman, in Piscataway, at four hard dollars the season, or the exchange at forty for one; or three dollars in the old way.—France was got by the noted horse Wilkes, the property of General Heard; his dam was ¾ths blooded, got by Old Hero, the property of Mr. Smith in Elizabeth Town; which makes him 7-8ths blooded. His colts, added to his own beauty, will recommend him as a covering horse equal to any in the state.

N. B. The money to be paid at the stable door, where attendance will be given by

RALPH MARSH.

April 25, 1780.

To be sold at public Vendue,

On the premises, and immediate possession given, on Saturday the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon;

A Small plantation in the township of Bedminster, and county of Somerset, containing 30 acres, a quarter of a mile from Lamington meeting-house, four from the White-house, and five from Pluck'emin. There is on said farm a good framed house, with four fire places, a cellar under it, and a well of water before the

door; also a framed barn, a small orchard of apple, peach, cherry, and pear trees, some meadow, the rest good plough land. Any person desirous of viewing the same before the day of sale, may apply to the subscriber on the premises, who will inform them of the conditions of sale.

SUSANNAH LEAKE.

Lamington, April 25, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Franklin Parker, of Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex, deceased, on bond, bill or book-debt, are requested to make immediate payment; and all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring their accounts, properly attested, to have them settled.

ELIAS WINNS, Executor.

To be sold, on Monday the 8th day of May next, at the house of Col. Samuel Crow, in Woodbridge, where Ebenezer Ford lately lived, by the subscribers, Commissioners of forfeited estates, in the county of Middlesex, the following houses and lots of land;

A House and lot of land in Amboy, late of John Smith; a house and lot, late of Thomas Skinner; a house and lot, late of Philip Kearney, jun. the third part of a large house and lot, late of Stephen Skinner; one lot of salt meadow, late of Stephen Skinner, lying in Woodbridge; one lot of salt meadow, late of Alexander Watson, in Woodbridge; one house and lot of land, late of David Gosling, in Amboy; a house and two lots of land, late of Isaac Bonnel, in Amboy; a house and lot of land, late of Michael Kearney, in Amboy; a farm, late of Francis Kearney, near Amboy; a house and lot of land, late of John Thomson, boatman, in Amboy; a lot of land, late of William Wright, in Woodbridge; a lot of land adjoining said Wright's, late of Stephen Skinner; a

house and lot of land in Woodbridge, late of Freeman Smith; a house and lot of land, late of Benjamin Marsh; a lot of land on the Sandhills, late of Nathaniel Harned, in Woodbridge; and the house and lands late of Peter, Andrew, and Oliver Barberie, in Amboy and elsewhere. The vendue will be continued by adjournments from day to day 'till all are sold. Attendance will be given, and conditions be made known by

WILLIAM MANNING,
EBENEZER FORD, } Commissioners.

N. B. The vendue to begin at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Middlesex, April 25, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the continental yard, on Saturday the 15th inst. a likely bay roan horse, about 14 hands high, black mane and tail, about seven years old, middling gay when first mounted, a small star in his forehead, some part of his mane grows on the left side, he paces, trots, and gallops; his travelling gait is generally a trot. I dont recollect he had any perceivable brand. Whoever secures the horse, shall have one hundred and fifty dollars reward, and fifty dollars for the thief, and reasonable charges. The person who takes them up must apply at Col. Biddle's forage office, in the main army, for

WM. LAWRENCE.

Morris Town, April 25, 1780.

TO be sold at public vendue, on Saturday the 29th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a good set of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, for cash, by

FREDERICK KING.

Morris Town, April 18, 1780.

YOUNG GRANBY,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Col. Dunham's, Morris Town, for three hundred continental dollars, or six hard dollars, the season, the money to be paid when the mares are taken away.

YOUNG GRANDBY was got by the noted full blooded imported horse Old Grandby, and out of a Bully Rock mare, equal to any in the state. He is full fifteen hands and an inch high, seven-eighths blooded, a beautiful brown bay, with a star and snip, six years old this grass. Any gentleman who choose to send their mares to Young Granby may depend on the utmost care being taken of them.

PARTNER,

A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE,

RISING six years old, fifteen hands and one inch high, the property of JOHN BLANCHARD, will cover mares the ensuing season at said Blanchard's farm in Morris county, Hanover Township, in the State of New-Jersey, about two miles from Chatham, at FORTY SHILLINGS the season, to be paid in any kind of produce in the old way, or price it was at in 1775, or EIGHT HARD DOLLARS in money, or the exchange in Continental money when paid.—PARTNER was got by Old Figure, and his dam General Heard's Britannia, a full sister to True Briton, whose pedigrees and performances are so well known that it is needless to give any further pedigree of Partner; whose size, shapes, beauty, courage, and activity is allowed by the best judges equal, if not superior, to any horse in the State. Good pasture for mares and care taken of them.

THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE
BOLD FORESTER,

IS now in fine order, and will cover the ensuing season at the plantation of Joseph Halsey, about two miles from Springfield, on the road to Westfield, at TWENTY FIVE SHILLINGS in any kind of grain, at the old price; FIVE HARD DOLLARS, or the exchange in Continental money, to be paid by the 1st of July next.—BOLD FORESTER is five years old this grass, sixteen hands high, well set for his height, and is allowed, by good judges, to be as good moving, gay, and handsome a horse as any in the State. This colt is a beautiful sorrel, his hind feet both white, has a star and a snip, was got by Bold Ferester, esteemed the best full blooded horse ever imported to America, out of a thoroughly bred mare; his colts are remarkable for size, beauty, and high courage. All persons that choose to have their mares covered by said horse, shall have a good pasture provided at a reasonable rate, and attendance given by Daniel Halsey, Junr.

A Boarding School

WILL be opened on Monday the 24th instant. Gentlemen and ladies choosing to send their children, may have them taught reading and needle-work by

FANNY BRYANT, Late from New-York.

For particulars enquire at her house where Col. Dayton formerly lived in Elizabeth Town.

April 18, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, April* 26, 1780, *Vol. II., Numb. LXIII.*

TO BE SOLD,

About one hundred and fifty acres of GOOD WOOD LAND, in Burlington county, New-Jersey, on Mount-Holly Creek, and very near the town. Enquire of the Printers.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, April* 27, 1780.

For the New-Jersey Gazette.

———"*Nos in mare proximum, Gemmas et lapides aurum, et inutile*
"*Summi materiam mali, Mittamus.* Hor.

In all countries where war has been carried on by a subordinate state against the supreme and superintending power in a contest for liberty, the evils and misfortunes which such inferior states have suffered before they attained their point, have been innumerable and almost inexpressibly great. In the long war between the seven United Provinces and Spain, the Dutch were often worsted in battle, and the Prince of Orange obliged to leave the country; which was overrun by an army inured to plunder, and the most cruel and inhuman devastations. The Prince, however, collected his broken troops, recruited them, and, after repeated attempts, at length forced his way again into the provinces, which had been ravaged by the enemy; the cities were plundered, the fields laid waste, and the inhabitants murdered and destroyed by that inhuman monster the Duke of Alva, who boasted that he had put 18,000 persons to death during his administration.

The Swiss Cantons also obtained their liberty by their courage and conduct in the wars they had with the House of Austria, with whom they fought sixty battles. When I consider these facts, and compare the happy situation of America with the miserable state of those countries in their contentions for liberty, I am sincerely grateful to the all wise disposer of human events for the manifold instances of his protection extended to us.

In the course of the present just and necessary war, the situation of our affairs forced us upon many expedients, in order to our defence, one of which was, as we had no treasure in silver or gold, to strike paper money to defray the expences of the military arrangements.

At that time it would have been imprudent and impolitick to have taxed in order to raise funds for this purpose. I look upon it that it was a master-stroke of policy not to have attempted it; for as the sources of trade were almost dried up, and our commerce greatly interrupted at sea by the enemy's cruizers, the money which lay in

the pockets of the people was thought necessary to their affairs; and as the event of the experiment we were about to try was then very uncertain, it was thought best rather to carry on the war by emissions of paper than by taxes.

The recommendation of Congress to the several states to make this money legal tender, was just and proper at the time of passing it, because the continental money was at par with silver and gold; but the moment it began to depreciate the resolve should have been qualified so far that it should not have affected the honor and mutual faith of parties, pledged to each other in their private contracts, to which the old laws were guarantees: It should have said that every contract of a private nature made heretofore, at, and after this time, shall stand on its own nature and principles, and the performance be enforced accordingly. For there is nothing more dangerous to a state than to sanctify by formal acts the breach of the faith of private agreements and contracts. Besides the injustice and cruelty attending such practices, it has a most pernicious effect in destroying the principles and morals of the people, the maintenance of which is the chief design and end of all good gouvernment; by degrees rooting out every just principle from the minds of men, and of course all liberal and noble thoughts; it aims a deadly blow at liberty itself.

Even those laws, deriving their force from the law of nature, ought ever to cease to be as soon as they cease to be necessary; and it is as contrary to the law of nature to enforce laws when the reasons of making them cease, as it is to enact laws for which there is no cause at all, or an ill cause. And to do this, as an eminent writer says, "would be to subject reason to force, and to *apply a penalty where "there is no crime.*"

From this principal then I assert that the tender law ought to be repealed, instantly repealed, that justice may be enforced by the laws, and that wicked and designing men may be prevented in future from drawing advantage to themselves from so iniquitous and unjust a power with which this law invests them.

Before the war, when money was lent on bond or mortgage, it had some kind of standard value when compared with the value of lands, and the necessaries of life; and the honor of the obligor or mortgagor was tacitly pledged to make this value good: For, "the essence "of right and wrong does not depend upon the words and clauses in- "serted in a code or statute-book, much less upon the conclusions and "explications of lawyers and statesmen, but upon reason and the "nature of things."

The *tender law*, so inadequate to the purpose of keeping up the credit of the money, so full of injustice and destruction of moral honesty, is nevertheless continued in force, to the terror of many well affected families whose sole dependence, nay existence, is upon the *mercy of the debtor.* And what is still more insupportable, there are yet many creditors, who if paid in the present money, will be ruined; or, if not paid, will become bankrupts, from an incapacity to fulfil their contracts and discharge their debts. What is this but putting,

as it were, a two edged sword in the hands of the debtor against the naked and defenceless creditor. In truth the tender law is, at this time the most iniquitous of all laws. I am informed by a gentleman of the bar it amounts to an annihilation of all debts under an hundred pounds, where the debtor refuses payment; for the fees and charges and expences of attendance at court, arising in the course of a suit at law for such sum, (no inconsiderable one, if an old debt) actually swallow up the greater part of it: So that the dreadful havock made of fortune, acquired in a course of honest industry, by the wicked and unjust part of the community is truly deplorable, and demands a speedy and effectual remedy from the legislatures of the several states.

I have heard I confess with horror the language of some interested men, in opposition to the repeal of this law. They alledge that the *mischief* is *nearly* at an end, and for this reason 'tis unnecessary.—This mode of reasoning may suit some sort of people, but does not comport with the character of honesty or feeling, which if those persons have not, they ought for the honour of humanity to affect.—If there is one man in this state (and there are thousands) who is so unhappy as to be in this dreadful predicament, he has a right to effectual justice in his case.

I have heard of another reason against the repeal of the tender law in a neighbouring state, which if there be any foundation for it, is an indelible blot upon the reputations of some of the members of that legislature: It is, that they will not repeal the act because they have not yet discharged their private debts. I wish and hope this may be ill founded, and that it may be fully shewn by their conduct at the next sitting. This law has been long since repealed in the minds of all honest men, who will not, who cannot, take advantage of it, and lies open to rogues and knaves only; which is giving a license to the worst men in the community to destroy the best.

I will now bestow a few words on the new plan of finance lately adopted by Congress.

Two hundred millions of dollars at one for forty falls to the inconsiderable sum of five millions of dollars; I call it inconsiderable, because it is of no consequence when regarded as a national debt upon the thirteen states.

After the taxes for the next twelve-month have been collected, little or none of the present money will remain in circulation, and the new money to be issued upon the credit of the respective states must of necessity preserve its value; because considerable sums will be annually sunk by taxes, which will ever keep down the quantity.

At this time, when the continental money is sixty for one, Congress resolve to receive it in taxes at forty for one, which is giving an advantage of one-third or half a crown in each dollar. And by a table just framed by Congress, it appears that the strictest general justice is done the holders of certificates for loans of money to the public, nay, an advantage is given them which few private men would allow.

I shall only mention here one instance of the truth of what I have said; which is, that it appears from this table that money lent to the public in January last, when the exchange with respect to gold and silver was fifty for one; is valued at 35 $^{80}/_{100}$ continental for one, hard money, which yields a profit to the lender (not reckoning the fraction) of eight shillings and six-pence in the pound, or forty-two pounds ten shillings in the value of every hundred pounds hard money placed in the funds at that period; so that the monied man who invested five thousand pounds continental money in gold and silver, could purchase no more with it than one hundred, whilst he who lent it to the public will have the same sum of five thousand pounds continental estimated at one hundred and forty-two pounds ten shillings hard money, and no doubt receive the usual interest for it.

It's true Congress have promised the lenders of money to make the sum good in the terms of the bills; and had a peace taken place about that time, I do not entertain a doubt it would have been done: But the continuance of the war, the *arts of the disaffected and interested, added to the inexperience and incapacity of public bodies, and particularly the wretched arrangements of the staff of the army*, many of the subordinate parts of which have been filled with the needy, and persons reduced in their fortunes, who have been employed to purchase the public supplies upon commission; those have been the efficient causes of the depreciation of the money below what the quantity in circulation would naturally have produced. And I have heard some unthinking persons lay the whole blame upon Congress, but tho' no doubt a part of it ought to fall to their share, yet the other causes I have mentioned have been strongly combined with those that have taken their rise from that body.

Let any man of sober reason and candour only take a comparative view of the morals and conduct of the people at this time, and at the commencement of the war—Not only a steady and firm attachment to the glorious cause of freedom, but the most generous and heroick resolution to risque all, prevailed generally throughout the states—Property, and even life itself, were nothing, when opposed to the value of the blessings we were contending for.—But alas! the case is now greatly altered. The allurements of pleasure, and the universal rage for money, have almost bereaved us of our senses; and nothing but the appearance of the enemy on our borders will quench these passions, and call forth that patriot spirit for which the people of this country have been so remarkably distinguished. It has been a most salutary remedy for evils of this nature in most of the commonwealths of the ancient and modern world, when torn by civil dissentions, emasculated by luxury and ease, and running into a general corruption of manners. Liberty is a most invaluable blessing, without which property is of little estimation—for "what right," as a great man asks, "can we have in that which another may take from "us at will, and without our consent?"—It is possible we may again, before the conclusion of the war, be put to the proof: It is therefore

the interest of every man on this extensive continent within the United States, and who wishes well to his country, to join in every public measure calculated for its safety, as is this plan of Congress.

It may be alledged that these sentiments have taken rise from interested motives; I never delivered a public sentiment with a view to my private emolument, and it is certain I have had my full share of the hopes and misfortunes incident to the times.

CREON.

TRENTON, APRIL 27.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, April 19, 1780.

"Exchange lowers here;—money appreciates;—goods fall. I have the fullest conviction that the resolutions of Congress on the 18th of March ult.[1] are right. They will do more good than all that has been attempted hitherto. I am sure if the legislatures do but apprehend them rightly, they will come into the plan. Everything upon the subject will meet with opposers, and I do not say this is unobjectionable; but I must beg leave to go so far as to observe I have seen nothing yet which is less liable to exception. It will be greatly beneficial if we give it fair play. It is said to be favourable to the landholders, and unfavourable to the monied interest. For my part I see very little footing for this distinction in America; if there is any, the latter is so very inconsiderable when compared with the former, that I am very positive the former ought, while we deal in generals, to be looked upon as the community. Money also is so very equally distributed, that I believe the landed men have as much as the traders."

Since our last the Maryland Line, under the command of Brigadier-General GIST,[2] marched through this town, on their way to the Southward. The troops made a very martial appearance.

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[1] See Sparks. 3: 490, 492; Bancroft, 10: 401; Fiske's American Revolution, illustrated ed., 2: 200 *et seqq.*

[2] Mordecai Gist, Captain Baltimore Independent Company, July, 1775, by various promotions rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Continental Army, January 9th, 1779. He served to the close of the war, and died July 9th, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber, in Somerset county,

A LOT of woodland, containing 24 acres and 9-10ths, laying within one mile of John Sentney's mill, known by the name of the Rock-mill.—Any person may view the lot, and know the terms, by applying to,

DAVID COVENHOVEN.

Blaumburgh,[1] April 24, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Maidenhead, on the 14th of this instant, a sorrel MARE with a white face, long tail, three years old this grass; she hath not yet been broke, and is supposed to be somewhere in the neighbourhood.—Whoever will bring the said mare to her owner, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS TOBIN.

Maidenhead, *April* 25th, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, *April* 22, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

At publick vendue, at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour river, on Thursday the 4th of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, the SLOOP Dispatch or Speedwell; together with her tackle, apparel, and furniture. Also sundry merchandize taken in the said sloop, captured by Capt. William Treen, in the schooner Rattlesnake.

By order of his Honor the Judge of the Admiralty.

ZA. ROSSELL, Marshall.

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[1] Blawenburgh.

JOSEPH MILNOR,

Has for SALE, *at his Store in* TRENTON,

BOHEA and Congo tea; coffee, chocolate, sugar, pepper, indigo; linens, gauzes, chintzes; silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; pins; German and country steel; bar iron and nails; coarse and fine salt; inch and 3-4ths pine and cedar boards; wool cards and white lead.

THE TRUSTEES of *Queens College* in New-Jersey, are requested to meet at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 10th day of May next, on business of importance.

April 17, 1780. By order

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, *Clk.*

Was taken up and delivered into my custody in the common gaol at Trenton, the 28th day of March last, a new Negro Man that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, says (by an interpreter) that he is a free man, and was on his way to Guinea, calls his name Peter, supposed to be about 22 years old, and making his way to the enemy. His master is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold on Thursday the 18th day of May next, for the charges, by

JOSH. CORSHON, Sheriff.

Trenton, *April* 5th, 1780.

THE NOTED HORSE

OLD SCIPIO,

WILL cover the ensuing season at the Subscriber's farm in Amwell, Hunterdon county, at the South Branch of Raritan, about two miles and a half from Flemington, at *Two Pounds Five Shillings,* in gold or silver, continental at the exchange, ready cash; wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat or oats will be taken in proportion. Scipio is so well known in this and the adjacent states, as needs no recommendation. Good pasture will be provided for mares, and proper care taken, by me.

JOHN READING.[1]

April, 13, 1780.

BAY RICHMOND,

WILL cover at the farm of Mr. Noah Hunt in Hopewell, near Maidenhead, for *Four Pounds* the season, in gold or silver, to be paid at the stable-door, or in any kind of produce the old way, to be delivered as soon as the season will permit, or the value thereof in continental

[1] Captain John Reading (son of John, son of Governor John, son of Colonel John Reading) was born in Hunterdon county, in 1751, and died there November 30th, 1820. In 1776 he was ensign in Captain Thomas Reading's Company; was promoted second lieutenant in Captain Doughty's Company, third battalion, Second Establishment; was commissioned January 1st, 1777, first lieutenant Captain Cox's Company, same battalion. He retired from the army September 26th, 1780.—*Stryker's Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution.* In a law suit, in 1788, he is styled "Captain." His will, dated October 20th, 1815, was proved December 18th, 1820. He married, April 7th, 1772, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Hankinson, of Readington; she was born November 27th, 1748; died June 19th, 1817. Captain Reading and his wife are buried in the graveyard of the Amwell Presbyterian Church. They had five children, only one of whom married—Joseph Reading, born August 12th, 1778; married Eleanor Grandin, and died October 2d, 1853, having had seven children, six of whom married.—*Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading* [and other] *Families, by J. Granville Leach.* Philadelphia, 1897.

currency at the rate of exchange the time the money is paid.

This horse was imported from England by Lewis Morris in 1775, then rising four years old. It would be unnecessary to puff him off in the news-papers; he is sufficiently known to recommend himself. Any person who is curious to see his pedigree, will find it at Mr. Hunt's.

FLEETWOOD.

A beautiful full blooded dark chestnut horse, four years old this grass, fifteen hands one inch high,

Will cover mares the ensuing season, at the stable of Daniel Hunt, in Maidenhead, Hunterdon county, at *Four Pounds,* in gold or silver,—continental at the exchange, ready cash, or eight bushels of wheat, or other grain in proportion; and as appears by the undermentioned pedigree and certificate, is as high a bred horse as any in America.

Fleetwood was got by Janus, his dam by Janus, his grandam the noted running mare Pol Flaxon, she was got by Jolly Rodger, out of the high blooded imported mare Mary Gray, Mary Gray was own sister to Young Stirling in England, and was bred by Mr. Croft, in Yorkshire, and got by Old Stirling, his dam by Mr. Croft's Partner out of the grandam of Lampton's grey mare Miss Doe, which was got by Mr. Croft's bay Barb, her dam by Makeless, her grandam by Brimmer, her great grandam by a son of Old Dodsworth out of a Barton Barb mare.—Given under my hand.

Thomas Turpin.

Virginia, October 1, 1778.

I Do hereby certify the above pedigree to be genuine.

John Harris.

N. B.—He is to cover but 40 mares, and a number of them are already engaged. Those who are inclined to send their mares to Fleetwood, by a letter to Daniel Hunt, and as such will claim a preference until the number is made up. Good pasture will be procured for mares.

To Cover,

The ensuing season, at Colt's-Neck, county of Monmouth, at the farm of Capt. John Vanmarter, the beautiful full blooded Horse

LIBERTY,

At *Four Pounds* in gold or silver, continental at the exchange; ready cash will be expected; good pasture will be procured for mares. It would be needless to say any thing of his pedigree or performances, as it hath been so often ascertained heretofore, and established through this state.

To Cover

The ensuing season, at the subscriber's in Middletown, in the county of Monmouth,

The Elegant Horse

SPORTSMAN,

Rising four years this grass, will cover at the moderate price of *Forty Shillings* hard cash, or the exchange in continental currency.

Sportsman is three-quarters blooded, he was got by the noted horse King Herod, and from a Raven mare. The money to be paid at the first of August.

Daniel Hendrickson.

April 25th, 1780.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 122, *Apr.* 27, 1780.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

The following Prizes were brought in by his Majesty's Ships the Iris and Delaware, taken last Week within a few Leagues of Sandy-Hook, having mixed with the Fleet from Savannah, viz.

The Privateer Ship Hetty, Capt. Price, of 18 Guns, and 116 Men.

Privateering Brig General Reed, Captain Davidson, of 16 Guns, and 116 Men.

Privateer Brig General Wayne, Captain Price, of 12 Guns, and 45 Men.

Privateer Brig Neptune, Capt. Young, of 16 Guns, and 100 Men.

A Sloop from Philadelphia for Holland, Capt. M'Pherson.

Privateer Brig Amazon, of 8 Guns, and 30 Men, Capt. Stoddard.

The Sloop Abigail, Capt. Pope, from Dartmouth, in Massachusetts Bay, for the Vineyard, by a Whale-Boat.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, May* 1, 1780. *No.* 1489.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

The House that Judge Imley formerly lived in at Bordenton, it is a genteel finished house, with two large parlours on the lower floor, and three chambers on the second floor, and two ditto on the upper floor. There is also convenient rooms over the kitchen for servants to lodge in, a fine garden, two grass-lots, and a compleat stable, with a pump opposite the kitchen door; it stands on high ground and a healthy situation. For terms apply to JOSEPH CARSON in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH POTTS, Esq; in Bordenton.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, May* 3, 1780.

Mr. Kollock.

If you will give a place in the New-Jersey Journal to two letters on Liberty, you will oblige your old friend

E.

LETTER I.

WE are now engaged in a cruel war; several years have passed since we have been lead, time after time, to view the awful scene of towns burning, numbers slaughtered in battle, neighbours and friends starving and dying in prisons, with other hardships too many to recount. Is it not proper to consider what all this is for? Why have we engaged in such a scene? Why do we continue still to struggle with so many difficulties? This we ought to consider and keep in mand, that it is for Liberty; the glorious cause of *Liberty*, that we may be a free people; that we may enjoy the natural rights of mankind; that we may not be reduced to a state of mean and abject slavery. When we suffer so much to secure liberty, will any say that the means of obtaining it are a greater evil than the thing obtained will be a good? No, by no means. If we properly view the importance of Liberty, we shall not think that we risk too much for it; we will still go on; nothing is too much to sacrifice for it; be our motto still, what it was at first, *Liberty or Death.* What a privilege is freedom! Liberty is given us by God. Such a gift of our maker is not to be undervalued. The Congress well observe, in the declaration of independency, it is by the *Creator given to all men*, and is one of the *unalterable rights of human nature.* The difference between a man and a beast is this world, is, that the human creature possesses reason and liberty, the brute not. The difference between people that are free, and those that are not, is like the difference between those that are shut up in prison and those that are out, and can go where they please. The importance of Liberty will appear, if we consider the ancient Greeks and Romans; the noble spirit, learning, and philosophy, that shone out amongst them; and compare their condition with that of the Turks, Negroes, or some other abject, barbarous nations. Liberty is such a blessing, such an amiable object, that there is a natural thirst and desire for it in all the human race. This cannot be eradicated, but is as fixed and inseparable from nature as self-love is. To take away freedom, is justly esteemed a violence done to nature; it is so thought by all that are deprived of this glorious natural gift. Justly have we endeavoured to secure it by our present struggle: Well may we go on to contend for it, though it should be at the expence of more blood and treasure. None of the human race care to be deprived of Liberty, and yet almost all mankind have, and always have had, a strong and strange disposition to deprive others of it. It is strange what an invariable propensity there is in fallen man to deprive others of this natural depositum. I have ever thought it strange that mankind

should be so ready as they are to kill one another; and equally strange, that they should have the same, or a greater disposition to deprive of liberty while living. Numerous as wars and slaughters are, there is a much greater disposition to take away liberty than life. Would particular persons, large bodies of people, and even nations, permit others to deprive them of Liberty, as the usurpers pleased, there would be few or no wars in the world. Most, if not all, the wars that have been since Adam's time, have been by some assuming tyrannical persons, attempting to take the freedom of others. Near four thousand years ago, Chedorlaomer assumed the rights or liberties of five other kings, and their people. Gen. 14. While they submitted we hear of no war; but what follows, v. 4, 5. *Twelve years they served Chedorlaomer, and in the thirteenth year they rebelled; and in the fourteenth year came Chedorlaomer, and smote, &c.* The tyrannical Pharaoh enslaved the Israelites; and while they serve him, there is peace; but when Israel claim their natural rights, the tyrant raises war against them, though to his own destruction. The ancient book of Judges, furnishes us with several instances of wars commenced and pursued because people would not continue in bondage. And we learn from the Greek and Roman histories, that the wars were chiefly occasioned by one nation or kingdom refusing to yield their natur[a]l rights to those that were pleased to require them. Why have the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus been persecuted, and such rivers of Christian blood been shed? It was because they claimed liberty of conscience; liberty to think and choose religion for themselves; and would not, could not submit to the impositions of spiritual tyranny. How wonderful is it, that when one man claims that which he has as good a right to, as another has to breathe, that the other will, with violence, rise up and kill him, unless the first will part with his natural right! It shews the awful depravity of human nature. And what has been said, and even the whole history of mankind shews, that in all ages of the world, people in general have preferred wars, and even death, to a state of bondage or slavery. And it may serve to vindicate our conduct in the present war; while we are fighting for liberty we are but doing what all nations have done.—The disposition to deprive others of liberty is very general, but it is not universal; there are some exceptions in the human race. There are some in whom the god-like principle of love and benevolence prevails; there are some who delight in doing good. Where this principle prevails, there is a desire that others should be as happy, and partake of the same privileges that we ourselves do. This divine principle has appeared not only in particular persons, but in some governments. It has appeared in some who have civil power, and are in high stations. How eminent and remarkable is this in our illustrious ally! Who, in a most disinterested manner, has generously done, and is doing, so much to free us from the tyranny we were threatened with. Where shall we find an equal instance in the history of mankind. By such an example we may well be stimulated to contend for our freedom. We shall cheerfully proceed, when we have

so good a cause; when we have the example of such multitudes who, in all ages, have, to their death contended for freedom; when we have such an ally to assist us; when we have such a fair prospect of success; especially when we have such a good and righteous God to look to; a God who governs the world and disposes of nations. We will go on to complete that freedom which we have begun to contend for. EUMENES.[1]

CHATHAM, May 3.

The following paragraph is taken from Robertsons New York Gazette, of April 25.

"Yesterday morning a fleet of forty-seven sail, under convoy, arrived at Sandy-Hook from Savannah; they consist of merchant vessels from England, that lately arrived at Georgia, via the West Indies, Cork victuallers, &c. They left Charlestown bar the 8th instant, on which day Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, in his Majesty's ship Roebuck, with the Renown, Romulus, seven frigates, and a number of gallies, passed the rebel batteries on Sullivan's-Island, and sailed into Charlestown harbour. The Richmond frigate led the van, and as they were favoured with a fresh breeze of fair wind, sustained very little, if any, damage by the fire from the rebel batteries. His Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton with the royal army, was advanced to within less than 300 yards of the rebel lines on Charlestown neck, and had strongly fortified all his posts, so that the place was completely invested by land and water, and the rebel garrison precluded from all possibility of escaping. On the night of the 7th inst. the rebels kept up an incessant fire from their lines, but after the shipping got up it partly ceased, and it was not doubted that as soon as the army and navy commenced a joint attack upon the town, the garrison must surrender at discretion, or be buried in its ruins. Health and plenty prevailed throughout the British and Hessian encampments, also in the fleet, and every department vied with each other in alacrity to promote his Majesty's service. The second day after the

[1] Probably the Rev. Jacob Green, of Morris county.

fleet left Charlestown bar, they fell in with the fleet which sailed from Sandy-Hook the 7th inst. under convoy, with a large body of troops on board, to augment the grand army in South-Carolina. They were then in lat. 36, all well, steering for Charlestown, with a fair wind."

CHATHAM, MAY 3.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LAWS of the last sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of New-Jersey are printed, and ready to be delivered.

ISAAC COLLINS.

Trenton, April 8, 1780.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on vendue account, are requested to settle the same with Samuel Woodruff, at Springfield, by the 10th day of this month. CORTLAND VANAUSDAL.

May 2, 1780.

WHEREAS Archibald Corrington, of Morris county, did give to John Skinner, late of said county, a note for one thousand pounds, proclamation money, payable in August next; but as I cannot obtain the value thereof, according to bargain, these are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it.

ARCHIBALD CORRINGTON.

Black River, April 30, 1780.

LOST, on Friday the 21st ult. on the road between Lyon's Farms and Chatham, a small leather pocket book, containing about fifty continental dollars, with a letter directed to James Campbell, Esq; at Springfield,

in which was inclosed four forty-dollar bills.—Whoever finds said pocket book, and returns it, with the money, to the subscriber, or the printer hereof, shall have forty dollars reward, paid by WILLIAM GREEN.

N. B.—Said pocket book was lost by a negro man now in the service of the subscriber.

Morris Town, May 2, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, last winter, a reddish heifer, about three years old this spring, with some white in her face, the ear marks unknown. Whoever takes up said heifer, and delivers her to the subscriber, near Morris Town, or gives information so that he may get her again, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN COWPERTHWAITE.

May 2, 1780.

TAKEN up in Morris Town, in the month of February last, a black horse about fourteen hands and a half high, trots and paces, his two off feet white, and a star in his forehead, no brand or other mark. The owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, shall have him by applying to Mr. Rickey at Baskenridge.

May 2, 1780.

To be sold at public VENDUE,

On Friday next, at the house of Wessels Tucker, in Springfield, at 12 o'clock;

A Complete set of steel springs, suitable for a chariot or phaeton, two iron axletrees, four coach wheels with good tin hoops and boxes, one windsor body'd riding chair with harness, a large quantity of bolts, nuts

and screws, for carriage work, a quantity of harness buckles, brass and iron, empty casks, &c. &c. by

S. WOODRUFF.

Also, the same time will be sold, an assortment of dry goods, among which are striped and spotted gauze, striped damascus, spotted and striped camblets, damask table cloths, superfine jean and dimities, home made broad cloth, silk and linen handkerchiefs, fine Irish and check linen, silver shoe buckles, silk knee garters, pins, ribbons, sewing silk and thread, mohair, chip hats, &c. &c. by

ROBENSON and REED.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living at Kakeat,[1] on the night of the 15th of March last, two large bay mares, one about 16 hands high, with black mane and tail, has a mark on the inside of both her fore legs which had been hurt with hopples, and a white spot on the near side, occasioned by a hurt with the pad of a saddle;—the other about fourteen hands and a half high, with a black mane and tail, a blaze in her face, and bay hairs mixed with the white on both sides of the blaze; her mane hangs on the near side, and a comb cut on the offside. They are both natural trotters. Whoever takes up said horses and thieves, so that the owner may get his horses again, and the thieves brought to justice, shall have the above reward; and for the horses one thousand dollars, and no questions asked. JOHN ROSEWELL.

May 2, 1780.

Camp, near Morris Town, May 2, 1780.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from Morris Town, on the 26th ult. a sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, 8 years old this spring, has a white stripe down his face, no brand nor other particular mark. Whoever takes up said horse, and

[1] In the northern part of Bergen county.

brings him to the subscriber, or informs him where he may be had, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by A. BAIRD,[1] Surgeon of Col. Baldwin's regt. of artificers.

STOLEN out of a stable in camp, near Morris Town, on the night of the 28th ult. a bright sorrel mare, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, slim built, blaze in her face, a dark brown list on her back, shod all round, trots and canters well. Whoever secures the mare and thief shall receive five hundred dollars, or two hundred for the mare alone, by applying to Lieut. Thaddeus Keeler,[2] Q. M. to the 5th Connecticut regiment, at Springfield, or Col. Bradley at Ridgfield, Connecticut.

May 2, 1780.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A Neat two story dwelling-house and barn, with a good garden, pleasantly situated in Elizabeth Town, formerly the property of William Peartree Smith, Esq; For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM HIGGINS.

N. B.—The above will either be sold or exchanged for a small farm in the country.

Elizabeth Town, May 2, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXIV., May* 3, 1780.

CHATHAM, April 19.

Last Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, a party of the enemy, consisting of near 200 horse, and 300 foot, made a descent upon Paramus, where they surprized Major

[1] Absalom Baird, of Pennsylvania, was commissioned, March 20th, 1780, Surgeon of Colonel Jonathan Baldwin's (of Mass.) Artillery Artificer Regiment; he retired March 29th, 1781, and died October 27th, 1805.

[2] Thaddeus Keeler was Sergeant 2d Connecticut, July 13th to December 23d, 1775, and after various promotions was commissioned, May 8th, 1780, Regimental Quartermaster; he retired January 1st, 1783.

Biles of the Pennsylvania line, and took several of his command prisoners. Their rout was so secret, and retired, that the Major was never apprized of their being out until they were nearly round the house, which, with a Lieutenant and Corporal's guard, he determined to defend to the last extremity, which he heroically did for a considerable time, and from every account, killed and wounded many of the enemy; but being mortally wounded, his Lieutenant killed, and overpowered by numbers, he was obliged to surrender. The enemy burnt the house, which belonged to one of the Hopper's, who bravely seconded the endeavours of the party to defend it, and was badly wounded in the fray. They also burnt his mill, his brothers house, and one more, the proprietor's name we have not learned. The enemy, as usual, plundered both whig and tory of all the stock they came across. Our people on their retreat hung upon their rear, and killed and wounded several of them.

Another embarkation, we hear, is soon to take place at New-York.—The rumour of the fleet that sailed last week having returned is premature.

TRENTON, May 3.

We are obliged to the gentleman who sent us the following:

"Captain Marriner left Amboy on Tuesday evening the 18th ult. in a whale-boat with nine men, and on Thursday morning about 4 o'clock he boarded the Blacksnake with 20 hands, which he carried without opposition, although he was within hail of the Volcano at Sandy-Hook. The Blacksnake was a privateer, and belonged to Rhode-Island, but had been taken by the Galatea. Capt. Marriner then weighed his anchor and stood to sea. After 5 the same morning he fell in with the schooner Morning Star, that mounted 4 swivels, 2 cohorns, and had 33 hands.—Notwithstanding his having the brig, with 20 hands on board in charge, he immediately boarded the schooner, and after

an obstinate action, carried her. The enemy had 3 men killed and 5 wounded. The prizes are safely arrived at Egg-Harbour, and 52 prisoners taken in them, are conducted to Philadelphia. The schooner was commanded by Robert Campbell, of New-York, who fell amongst the killed,—the men taken in her were mostly deserters from men of war, secretly conveyed from New-York, to go on board a privateer commanded by Capt. Hall, who was hourly expected from that city."

We hear that a large number of counterfeit continental dollars was found on board one of the above prizes.

At a Special Court held in the county of Sussex, the week before last, John Harp was found guilty of manslaughter, and burnt in the hand. James Mac Quigg, James Slack and Matthew Brown, were all found guilty of a misdemeanor, in attempting to pilot sundy deserters from the Convention troops[1] to New-York.—M'Quigg was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment; Slack to pay a fine of £1000 pounds and nine months imprisonment; and Brown nine months imprisonment.

About the 17th ult. a party of Indians were discovered at Minisink, in Pennsylvania, and on Thursday following some of the Jersey militia passed the Delaware and engaged them; a very severe conflict ensued, which ended in a total defeat of the Indians. They left their commanding officer dead on the field, and by the orderly book and papers found on him, he appears to be one *Daily* (a whiteman) formerly of Somerset county. We had Captain Westbrook, a Lieutenant, and one private killed, in the engagement;—the Indians left behind them six blankets, two watch-coats, several packs, and a quantity of provisions.

Friday last died at Morristown, Don Juan De Merailles, the Spanish gentleman of distinction who passed thro' this place on the 18th ult. with the Minister of France. His corse, we hear, is to be removed to Phila-

[1] Burgoyne's troops, who had surrendered at Saratoga.

delphia, where it is to be interred with those marks of respect which are due to gentlemen of his dignified rank and fortune.[1]

On Sunday the 16th ult. died, at the camp near Morristown, after a long and painful illness, Daniel Piatt, Esquire, Major of the first Jersey regiment; in which he had served from the first raising of the same. He was a gentleman of sound understanding, great personal bravery, with a strong desire of excelling in his profession, which, joined to an handsome soldierly exterior, rendered him at once the good and graceful officer. His death is justly lamented as a very heavy loss to the regiment.

The 24th ult. a fleet of about 40 sail arrived at the Hook, supposed from the southward; and on Tuesday went up to New-York.

We hear that the ship Hetty, Capt. Brice, the brig General Reed, Capt. Davidson, and the brig Argo, Capt. ——, belonging to Philadelphia, were taken a few days ago by some of the enemy's cruizers, and carried to New-York.

On Monday night the 24th ult. as a party of our militia was patroling the roads at Shrewsbury they were attacked by several persons, supposed to be tories or refugees from the Hook, and two of the militia killed. One of them is said to be a Mr. West, late of Crosswicks.

Sunday evening last an express arrived at Philadelphia from Charlestown, who left that metropolis the 12th ult. and brings advice, that nine of the enemy's vessels had got over the bar, and were within two miles of the town, but that no attack had then been made: That the Virginia line had actually arrived: That the militia were flocking in from the country: That all the troops were in high spirits, fully determined to defend the town; and that they were well supplied with ammunition, provisions, and other necessaries, to enable them to maintain their ground.

[1] For a notice of Don Juan Miralles, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 3: 320, note.

Errata in the piece in our last, signed Creon.

Instead of "full of injustice and destruction of moral honesty," read full of injustice and *destructive* of moral honesty. Instead of "I have had my full share of the *hopes* and misfortunes incident to the times," read I have had my full share of the *losses* and misfortunes incident to the times.

THE holders of loan-office certificates of every date, and particularly of such as have been taken out previously to the first of March 1778, are cautioned against parting with them at a discount. If this advice is overlooked, they will find in the event that speculators and stock-jobbers have made food of them, and will laugh at their credulity when it is too late to repair the error.

SILENTIO.

TO BE SOLD,

The following LAW BOOKS:

NELSON'S abridgement, 3 vols. Shepherd's abridgement. Lilly's abridgement, 2 vols. Wood's institutes. West's symboleographic. Nelson's Justice of the Peace, 2 vols. Instructor clericalis, 7 vols. Infants lawyer. Attornies pocket companion, 2 vols. Officium clerice pacis. Greenwood of courts. Office of executors. Law of obligations and conditions. Trials per Pais. Complete clerk in chancery. Cowell's interpretor. Enquire of the Printer.

Trenton, April 27, 1780.

To all whom it may concern.

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at ten oclock in the morning of the

same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of William Treen (who as well, &c.) against the sloop Speedwell alias Dispatch, lately commanded by James Robeson—and of William Marriner, (who as well, &c.) against the brig Blacksnake, Cornelius French, late master, and the schooner Morning Star, Robert Campbell, late master: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of said vessels, or any other person concerned in them, or either of them, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels should not be condemned, together with their respective cargoes, furniture, tackle and apparel, according to the prayer of said bills.

By order of the Judge,

Jos. Bloomfield, Reg.

Haddonfield, April 28, 1780.

All persons indebted to the estate of John Hart,[1] Esq., deceased, on vendue account or otherwise, are requested to make payment by the 15th of May, instant, or they may expect to be dealt with according to law; and all persons having any demands on said estate, are requested to bring them by the above time, or it will be looked on by the executors that there is none.

Jesse Hart, Nath. Hart, Edward Hart, Levi Hart, Executors.

May 1, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Aug. last, a brown two years old mare Colt, with a large star in her forehead and snip; both hind feet white, some white hairs on one of her fore feet, scarcely discernable. Any person giving information of such like colt to the

[1] Signer of the Declaration of Independence, from New Jersey.

subscriber, or to Hantail Kemple, living in the township of Amwell and county of Hunterdon, and proving to be the same, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN LAWSHEE.

Kingwood, April 24.

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.

THE store of the subscriber was broke open last night, and the following goods taken out,—4 pieces of Dutch linens, 2 pieces of German dowlas, 2 pieces of Irish linens, 3 pieces of chints, 3 pieces of gauze, some thread and woolen stockings, a small piece of black Persian, five or six large bandano and about 1 dozen silk romal handkerchiefs, a quantity of buckles and penknives, and about 1400 dollars in cash. Any person or persons who shall secure the thief or thieves and goods, so the owner can get them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me.

JOS. MILNOR.

Trenton, May 2, 1780.

PETER CROLIUS

BEGS leave to inform his *Friends* and *Publick* that he has removed from the house he lately occupied, to the house and stores at the corner of the market, wherein Major Gordon lately kept the continental store; where he continues to carry on the store-keeping business, and has now for sale, rum, sugar, salt, cotton, tea, molasses and whiskey, with a variety of dry goods suitable for the season; also an assortment of queen's an earthen ware.

Trenton, May 2, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 123, May 3, 1780.

NEW YORK, MAY 3.

It is reported from Jersey, that the minute guns heard last Friday afternoon in the direction of Morris Town, were in honour of Monsieur Luzerne, the person who succeeded Gerard, and passing under the appellation of *the French Ambassador,* and that he died suddenly at the Rebel Camp in the mountains by the hand of violence;[1] others say that the explosions were at the interment of another *Adventurer,* called the *Spanish Ambassador.* What seems to be certain is this ——— That Luzerne had rendered himself obnoxious to the Cits of Philadelphia, by an *incautious* dose of French politics, in advice to the Congress on the means of thickening the lean ranks of the rebel army, *"Press your People hard with Taxes, the "more Beggars, the more Soldiers."* That the populace threatened to lay hands upon him, and that it was thought adviseable for *son Excellence* to quit the town, till the Congress could find means to pacify the unruly multitude; that on this he repaired to the army for protection, and was lately escorted by Mr. Washington on a secret visit to Elizabeth Town, for a Peep at Staten-Island; it is added that there has been a great waste of *white* and *black* powder at Morris Town, towards recovering the credit of the Ambassador—Fifty females, 'tis said, were picked up for a dance, and 'tis supposed his departure will scarce leave a jill of Taffia in the whole camp of the pious friends of St. Patrick, whose general orders of the 16th of March last, will certainly never be forgotten by the true friends of Ireland.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 375, *May* 3, 1780.

[1] The Chevallier Anne-César Luzerne was born at Paris, in 1741, was aid-de-camp of the Duke de Broglie, his relation; made several campaigns with him and became, in 1762, Major-General of Cavalry, and then Colonel of Grenadiers. Abandoning the military career, he was sent, in 1776, on a mission to the Court of Bavaria, and in 1779 as minister to the United States. In 1780 he arranged a loan to help the American troops. He was held in high estimation. Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, is named after him. In 1788 he was appointed ambassador at London, and died there in 1791.—*The French in America,* by Thomas Balch. Philadelphia, 1895, 2: 171.

May 3, 1780.

TO COVER.

This SEASON, till the first of AUGUST, the NOTED HORSE WHYNOT,

At the plantation of the subscriber in the county of Gloucester, in the State of New Jersey, nearly opposite to Marcus-Hook, at Six Pounds hard specie the season per Mare, or the Exchange, or Five Pounds in produce at the old price. WHYNOT, is a beautiful bright bay, full fifteen hands high, with a star and snip, black legs, main and tail, and allowed by competent judges to be one of the handsomest Horses on the Continent. He was got by Fearnought, a Son of old Regulus, his Sire the Godolphin Arabian; WHYNOT'S Dam was got by Othillo, his Grand Dam by Spark, and his great Grand Dam was the noted old Field Mare; He won the following purses;—in 1773, £100 at Nottingham—in 1774, £50 at Baltimore —£50 at Newtown, Chester—50£ in Virginia: In 1778 he ran a match of three miles at Christiana Bridge for £1000 aside, which he won with great ease.

Good Pasturage will be provided for Mares at 5 s. per week, or the Exchange. Any Gentleman making choice of WHYNOT, shall be gratefully acknowledged, by their

Humble Servant,

JAMES TALMAN.

P. S. As the subscriber has for several seasons past, been a very great sufferer by the Public, by their not paying the money agreeable to their contract, he is determined for the future, that his Horse shall not Cover without the money being paid down at the first time of Covering.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, May* 6, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, May 8, 1780.

To be SOLD at public vendue, at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour river, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, the privateer

brig BLACK SNAKE, an armed vessel, mounting eight pounders, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, lately recaptured by Captain Mariner:

Also a Philadelphia PILOT BOAT.

By order of the Judge of the Admiralty of said State.

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette,* May 10, 1780.

TRENTON, May 10.

This day the General Assembly of this state meet here.

We hear that his Excellency General Washington has received a letter from the Marquis de la Fayette, a Major-General in the service of the United States, informing him of his arrival at Boston; and that he intends to pay him a visit at Head-Quarters, in a few days.

To Cover,

The ensuing season, at Isaiah Jobs, *innholder, at Cranberry; also at* Daniel Lott's, *in South Amboy, four miles from Cranberry, week about*

JOLLY CHESTER,

At Three Pounds hard money, or Forty Shillings the old way in produce.

Jolly Chester's sire was True Briton, his dam's sire was Hero out of a full blooded mare, his great grandam's sire was Othello.—Good pasture for mares will be provided at a reasonable rate.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE house of the subscriber, living in Griggs-Town, Somerset county, was robbed last night by a soldier who calls himself William Leary, of the following articles; a brown broadcloth coat; a white cloth vest, with gold lace on the edges; an old fashioned snuff coloured broadcloth jacket; yellow plush breeches; buckskin ditto; a half worn narrow rimmed beaver hat; silk cap; two striped linsey petticoats; a black silk bonnet; a check apron; a pair of women's linen stockings; a pair of men's woolen stockings; two stocks and a steel stock-buckle; a linen shirt, and six linen caps. Said Leary is about five feet some inches high, has lightish hair, pale blue eyes; had on a blue regimental coat with red facings, white jacket and striped overalls. Whoever takes up the above thief, and secures the goods so that the owner gets them again, and the thief be convicted, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

PETER WYCKOFF.

May 5, 1780.

STOLEN or strayed away on Sunday night last from the subscriber in Trenton, a grey MARE, heavy with foal, about 12 or 13 years old, branded on the shoulder C A, 13 hands high, has a thick or heavy mane, and is dim sighted. Whoever takes up the said mare and returns her to the subscriber, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN WATMER.

May 9th, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

For want of proper employment,

A Healthy strong NEGRO BOY, 12 or 13 years of age. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

BROKE gaol last night, a certain Thomas Burny alias Johnson, who was committed for passing counterfeit money; had on a fashionable hat, red coat, spotted velvet jacket and breeches, and blanket coat; about 25 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, pitted with the small pox, wears his hair tied.—Also a certain Thomas Hinian, who was committed for burglary; had on an old wool hat, an old brown coat, jacket and breeches, about 30 years of age, about five feet six inches high, brown short hair, he has a down look.—And also a certain Robert Skinner, had on an old castor hat, a light coloured coattee, a fustian jacket belted, old buckskin breeches, grey yarn stockings, old shoes with strings in them, he is a painter by trade, short brown hair, about 26 years of age, about five feet six inches high. Whoever takes up the above men shall receive a reward for Burny, £.300; for Hinian, £.150; and for Skinner £.50, paid by

Jos. BYRNS, Gaoler.

Burlington, May 1, 1780.

THE subscribers having erected a FULLING MILL at their mills on Neshaminy, and engaged a careful person who well understands that business.—They offer their service to the Public, and undertake to have Cloth of all kinds dressed with as much expedition, and at as reasonable a rate as the times will admit of. Cloth, with directions, will be received by John Watson, in Burlington, Ebenezer Large, in Bristol, and at the Mill, and when done returned to the same place.

LARGE and HARTSHORNE.

N. B. At said place is an Oil Mill, where Cash or Oil is given for Flaxseed.

Stands at the stable of the Subscriber, and is to COVER MARES the ensuing season, at the rate of Three Bushels of Wheat the season, or Thirty Shillings hard money,— That elegant New-England Horse

PEACOCK,

He is a bay with a white face, his mane and tail black, full fifteen hands high, and very just in his proportions, paces, trots and canters; moves with great agility, and amazingly easy to his rider; and is esteemed by very competent judges, to be one of the best calculated horses for getting colts for saddle or harness, in the state of New-Jersey.

Ezekiel Smith.

Stony-Brook, May 6, 1780.

There has been at William Richard's store a quantity of common sweet oil, for some time; as the casks were not tight, he got John Crosley, cooper, of Trenton, to start said oil into tight casks. There remains 90 gallons, as may be seen by said Crosley's account of charges. The owner of said oil may have it, paying the damage it has done the store, with storage and other charges.

There is to be sold at said place, a good assortment of medicine, snuff, mustard, bottle corks, &c.

Lamberton, May 2, 1780.

Edward Brooks, junior,

In Bordentown, hath for SALE the following articles of MERCHANDIZE;

An assortment of chints and callicoes, cambricks and lawns
Plain white gauze
Catgut or millonet
Cyprus gauze handkerchiefs
Womens best sattin, kid gloves and mitts
Dogskin ditto
Mens beaver and dogskin gloves
Black mode and pelong
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs
Cross-barr'd linen ditto
Irish holland
Common white linens
Apron width cotton check
Russia sheeting
Best and common oznabrigs
Dutch dowlas
Best Manchester olive colour'd corderoy
Blue, claret, and London brown light cloths suitable for summer
Light coloured wilton
Fine spotted linen suitable for breeches and waist coats
Brown and blue coarse fagathies
Blue and striped camblets
Brown, pale blue, and striped duroys suitable for men and women's summer wear
Silveret and flowered camblet
Tapes, bobbins, threads and pins
Writing paper
Muscovado sugar
Tea, coffee, chocolate
Raisins, nutmegs, black pepper, hard soap, indigo and lump brimstone.
An assortment of country made earthen ware
Light English iron shovels
Ditching ditto
County made spades
Leiper's snuff near 2 years old by the dozen or single bottle
Best imported English wool cards, country made do.
Steel plate, panel, tenon and hand saws
Saw setts
Plane irons and compasses
Spike gimblets
Hammers
One inch wood screws
Two feet rules
8 and 9 inch H L hinges
Brass nob door latches
Iron thumb ditto
Neat tinn'd stirrup irons
Common ditto
Snaffle bridle bits and buckles
Stee. spring spurs
Common ditto
Curry combs
Double spring chest and padlocks
Plated, pinchbeck, copper and white metal shoe buckles
Knee ditto
Scissars and shears
Best and common penknives, cutteau ditto
Children's spotted handle ditto
Locket and brass sleeve buttons
Kirby perch hooks
Corkscrews and brasscocks
Hard metal vest buttons
Wooden ditto
Small size shovels and tongs with and without brass tops
Iron candle sticks
Knives and forks
Shoemaker's awls, tacks, pinchers, nippers, rasps and whittlers
Ivory combs
Crooked ditto
Fuller's tenter hooks
Castor and wool hats.

TO BE SOLD

By JACOB BENJAMIN, opposite the Printing-Office in Trenton;

A Square tea-table; a complete side-board and marble slab; a plain pier glass; a settee covered with green damask; a large neat sofa with green furniture, check cover fring'd, two pillows and castors; a square japan waiter; two china tea-tables; a cradle; a pestle and mortar, marble; about 180 ub. Spanish brown; and a riding chair.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 124, *May* 10, 1780.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

The Privateers that took the Ship Jenny from London, for this Port, off Sandy-Hook last Sunday Week, were two Sloops, (Bermuda built) of 12 Guns each, and a Schooner of 10 Guns, from New-London. A few Days before, at Blue Point, they took a Sloop belonging to Mr. Peamark, loaded with Lumber, on board of which Vessel they put fifteen Hands, and 6 Guns, but she was afterwards retaken by a Boat with four Hands and only four small Swivels, commanded by William Barrak.

The Trumbull, of 24 nine Pounders, and the General Mifflin, of 20 Guns, have lately failed from New-London, in order to cruize off Sandy-Hook; and Captain Young, in a Ship of 16 Guns, is to sail from Philadelphia about this Time, for the same Purpose.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1491, *May* 15, 1780.

LETTER II.

ON LIBERTY.

WE are now engaged in an important struggle for liberty; we hope the time is near when we shall completely obtain what we have been so long contending for. Yes, my fellow countrymen, I think the time is not far off. As it has cost us so much to obtain our liberty, we should take care not to lose it afterward. It may be lost; liberty has been lost; whole states or kingdoms may lose it. As it may be lost in part, or in whole, we should guard against the partial loss of it, for this tends to its total loss in time. We in America shall be in danger. The disposition which has so generally prevailed in the world (I mean a disposition to deprive fellow-creatures of liberty) will not cease to exist and operate in America. There will be a spirit of usurpation that will always watch for opportunities; and if the greater part of the Americans do not watch, they will lose their liberty. It may be worth our pains to enquire how, by what means, and in what way, people that once enjoyed it come to lose their liberty. The answer is, that vice is the general, radical cause of this loss; but that there are several instrumental causes. Vice has a double tendency to deprive of liberty. First, As it provokes God to withold his protection, and punish a sinning people by permitting usurpers and tyrants to seize on their natural rights, and reduce them to a state of bondage. Read it in the book of Judges. *The children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord, and he sold them into the hand of Jabin*, &c. Read it also in the histories of other vicious nations. Secondly, Vice has a *natural* tendency to the loss of freedom. Idleness and prodigality will reduce men, and make them dependent upon those that are rich, which will endanger freedom. Vice enfeebles the mind, unmans human creatures, and many ways puts them into the power of those who watch for an opportunity to subjugate them. Freedom is lost, either by open force and conquest, or by corruption, bribery destroying the freedom of elections, and inducing people to part with their liberty by degrees. Popular governments, who choose their own legislators and officers, are in danger of losing freedom by corruption and undue influence in elections. Here is the danger of America. If elections are not kept free and unbiassed, the government will soon become tyrannical. The very rich and the very poor, will both conspire to destroy freedom of elections; the rich by aspiring, and the poor by being dependent upon them. When persons are so poor as to become dependent, their freedom of voting at elections is gone. The way therefore to secure our freedom, will be to practise virtue, and m[a]intain the independence of individuals. Where these two are maintained, where virtue prevails, and individuals are independent, freedom will never be lost. In order to maintain the freedom of elections, there should, as much

as possible, be an equality among the people of the land. If there could be something like an equality of estate and property, it would tend much to preserve civil liberty; but this cannot be expected; yet there ought, by all means, be an equality of privilege and independence in elections. One should consider himself as good a man as another, and not be brow beaten or intimidated by riches or supposed superiority. There are two many in the world who, by reason of their wealth, or education, or titles, think themselves so much above the common sort of people, that they will scarcely eat with them at the same table, or ride with, or converse with them with any freedom; but would have the common people keep at a profound distance. Such men, so superior in their own conceit, would, if they had favourable opportunity, bring others into subjection and slavery. But equality should be encouraged. Among freemen of the same country it should be something as it is among merchants; if one by some special frown of Providence fails, and is much reduced, the others will not dispise him or shut him out of their company, but rather help him, and allow him all the common privileges of the same body; those may not be worth the hundredth part so much as one of them; but still treat him as an equal. So should it be among all the freemen of a state, where all the essential privileges of a state arise from and depend primarily upon free elections. To what purpose is the choice of our own legislators and officers, civil and military, if elections are not free. We have a striking instance in the case of Great-Britain: They choose the House of Commons, and the King and his ministers can do nothing of importance without the Commons, because they have the disposal of the money: But to what purpose are the elections in Britain, the choice is not by persons free and independent, and the consequences is such as might be expected. And elections among us will not, cannot be free, if the electors bring themselves into a condition to be influenced by the great. If we in America design to maintain the independence of these United States, the common people must maintain their independence, and the freedom of elections. So far as freedom of elections fails, so far the independence of our States fails, tho' it may not be felt immediately. People should be excited and encouraged to maintain their freedom in elections. It is not enough that there be good laws in this case, their should be good customs; it should be thought mean and contemptible for a man to be biassed or influenced at elections. A man that is worth but fifty pounds, should in such a case be as bold, and self-sufficient, as one that is worth five thousand. There will be no danger of losing our privileges, if we can keep a proper equality and independence among the inhabitants. But probably I may, upon some other occasion, say something more upon the importance of a proper equality among the people of America. At present I observe, that we are infinitely indebted to divine Providence for all the privileges which we enjoy; and especially for that state of freedom that we are, or hope soon, to be in the fullest possession of. By divine Providence our ancestors were led into this land as an asylum; by

the same benign power, their posterity have been preserved and increased to what they are now; by the same gracious God we have hitherto been helped in the present war, for to him we have appealed in the present contest. It would be wicked, it would be very ungrateful, it would be shameful, for us to forget, or give up our privileges. What less can we do in return for the divine benignity, than to maintain the practice of virtue, use all proper means to preserve our freedom, and cast an eye of pity on the negro slaves among us, who are groaning under a bondage which *we* think worse than death.

EUMENES.

CHATHAM, May 10.

The legislature of this state meet this day, agreeable to adjournment at Trenton, for the dispatch of public business.

It is said that Capt. Paul Jones, with a squadron of eight sail, is cruising off Sandy-Hook, and that on Thursday last he chased the Galatea frigate and a Jamaica man within the Hook.

A post rider, to whom good encouragement will be given, is wanted by the Printer of this paper.

THIS day's paper concludes the first quarter of the current year. The price of this JOURNAL, the next quarter will be twenty-five dollars, or five shillings in specie, or three shillings in produce, at the old price—— Those who are in arrears, would oblige the Printer by making speedy payments.

Printing-Office, May 10, 1780.

PETER LOW

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has lately erected a CHOCOLATE MANUFACTORY in New Brunswick, where merchants and others may be supplied at a reasonable rate.

N. B. He formerly followed the same occupation in New-York.

A SCHOOL MASTER, that can be well recommended, may find employ by applying to the Printer hereof.

WHEREAS my wife MARY hath absented herself from me without any just provocation; I do therefore forewarn all persons from harbouring or trusting her, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

WILLIAM KEZELER.

Newark Mountain, May 9, 1780.

GRENADIER

WILL cover the ensuing season at the plantation of Cornelius Hetfield, Esq; for twenty shillings, paid in any kind of grain at the old price; five hard dollars, or the exchange in continental.

GRENADIER was got by Old Granby, out of a well bred mare; he is full fifteen hands and a half high, a beautiful bay, with two white feet, a star and snip, rising five years old. The money to be paid, or terms agreed on, at the stable door, when attendance will be given by

LEWIS BLANCHARD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the door of Wessel Tucker, in Springfield, on the evening of the 3d instant, a black mare about 14 hands high, about six years old, paces a small travel, of a low carriage, trots and canters well; she has a remarkable spot of white hair upon her left cheek, occasioned by the bridle; shod before. Whoever will secure said mare, so that the subscriber may have her again, shall be paid the above reward and all reasonable charges per THOMAS GARDINER.

Bottle-Hill, May 9, 1780.

Seventy Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber at Newark-Mountain, on the 21st ult. a mare colt, two years old, a light bay, has a large white star in her forehead, and her right hind foot white, is about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, and has never been docked. Whoever secures said colt, and delivers her to the subscriber hereof, or to Mr. Israel Thornhill, in Woodbridge, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

ZEBULON JONES.

N. B. The above mentioned colt was pastured at Woodbridge last summer, and it is supposed she has gone that way.

May 9, 1780.

RAN away from the subscriber the evening of the 2d instant, a negro boy named Robbin, but sometimes calls himself Levi, alias Leave, about fifteen years old, somewhat tall of his age, is an artful fellow, very modest in speech, has a sober look, and can frame a smooth story from rough materials, naturally very lazy, but capable of activity; went off in haste, having on an old felt hat, white woolen waistcoat with stocking sleeves, brown under ditto, pair of white woolen overalls, tow shirt, pale blue stockings, old shoes without buckles; supposed to have enlisted in the service, or else secreted by some evil minded persons, whose hearts are as black as the fugitives face. If the former should be the case, the proprietor is under no apprehensions but he will be immediately given up. A handsome reward will be paid to the person who secures him for his master, besides generous payment for trouble.

NOAH MARSH

N. B. all persons are forewarned harbouring the above negro at their peril.

Westfield, May 9, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXV., May* 10, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Morris-Town.

"From New-York we learn, that the Galatea, Iris and Delight frigates, had put into that harbour, said to be driven in by Paul Jones, who was reported to be off the coast with two ships of 44 guns, several frigates, and a number of small vessels. A field day of the refugees (who had lately associated in New-York) was ordered, and as many men as were wanted of them, were impressed to man the British frigates, and the Russel of 74 guns, which was soon done with a few negroes to help out."

TRENTON, May 17.

We hear that a large ship from London for New-York was captured off the Hook, on Sunday sennight, after an obstinate action of four hours, by two New-England privateers, and carried into an Eastern port, laden with dry goods, said to be valued at £.60,000 sterling. During the engagement several frigates were dispatched from the Hook to reconnoitre the vessels, but after they had got some distance, were, by a signal from the British ship of 74 guns, ordered to return, lest the firing should prove a decoy of a French fleet, which they daily expect on the coast, and in consequence thereof have ordered a number of vessels to be got ready to sink in the channel at a short notice.

By accounts from New-York we learn, that nothing material had happened at Charlestown before the first instant.

On Saturday last 35 sail of square-rigged vessels came up to Decker's ferry, opposite Bergen Point. Their design is not certainly known.

The Honourable the General Assembly have opened their doors, in order that any person or persons well affected to the American cause, may attend and hear their publick debates.

Lately married at New-Utrecht, on Long-Island, William Bernard Gifford,[1] *Esq. Captain in the third New-Jersey regiment, in the Army of the United States of America to* Miss Nancy Voorhies, *a very amiable young lady, with a handsome fortune.*

THE Subscriber informs the Publick that he has removed from the house he formerly kept in Princeton, at the sign of the Confederation, to the house of Samuel Henry, in Trenton, at the corner of the market. He thanks his customers for their past favours, and hopes his endeavors to serve the Publick in his business at this place will be acceptable.

JACOB G. BERGEN.

May 16, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

FORTY acres of Woodland, lying on Shabbakonk creek near Thomas Tindal's house, and within a small distance of the Princeton road, about three miles from Trenton. The land is of a good quality, and part of it will make good meadow. There is a run of water in the tract. Apply to

ACHSAH LAMBERT.

Trenton, May 13.

[1] William Bernard Gifford, of New Jersey, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Third New Jersey Regiment, February 7th, 1776; First Lieutenant, August, 1776; Captain, Third New Jersey, November 29th, 1776; taken prisoner at Elizabethtown, January 25th, 1780, by a British expedition, under Colonel Abraham Van Buskirk, a New Jersey loyalist. He was doubtless released on parole to remain on Long Island, and seems to have utilized his freedom only to lose it again to the fair Nancy's charms. He was released from his military imprisonment November 22d, 1780, but did not return to the service.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, Middlesex county, ff. } BY virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Public, that *Courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer,* and *General Gaol Delivery* will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the 20th day of June next;—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offenders in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at the place aforesaid.

JOHN PIATT, Sheriff.

May 15, 1780.

To all whom it may concern:

State of New-Jersey, ss. } NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, innkeeper, in Mountholly, on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Nathan Brown, commander of the private ship of war called the Jack; Stephen Decatur, commander of the private vessel of war Fair American; and John Ridge, commander of the private brig of war called the Argo, (who as well, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Swallow, Stephen Snell late master—Of Rufus Gardiner, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Molly, lately commanded by Henry King, their tackle, apparel, furniture

and stores: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of said vessels, or any other person or persons interested therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, &c., should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of his Honour the Judge,

Jos. Bloomfield, Reg.

Haddonfield, May 11, 1780.

Pursuant to an Act of General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, intitled, "An act for forfeiting to, and vesting in the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the mode of determining and satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from, or made against such fugitives and offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned; Notice is hereby given to all persons who have any demands or claim to, in, or against the estates of Michael Miller and John Booten, that they exhibit their demands in writing, fairly stated, within one year after this date, to the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Salem, or to any two or more of the Judges in the vacation, in order to be examined and settled by said Court or Judges; and after such demand is examined as aforesaid, to transmit the same to the Treasurer of this state within one month thereafter, in order to receive their respective demands, agreeable to the directions of the above recited act.

Thomas Sayre, } Commis-
William Garrison, } sioners.

Salem county, New-Jersey, May 5, 1780.

The subscriber on account of his health would willingly exchange his mills for a plantation of equal value.

The mills are on Millstone river, a stream that never fails for water; there are two pair of stones, the runners

Cullins; three boulting mills, two of which go by a water-wheel separate from the grist-mills. It lays about an equal distance between Trenton and Brunswick.

LEM SCUDDER.

TO COVER.

THE ensuing season, for Six Dollars hard money, or the exchange in continental currency, at the subscribers in Mansfield, near Bordentown,

The beautiful HORSE called

CLEAR ALL,

And known by many by the name of Graver's Black.

THIS horse was got by Old Bullyrock, and his dam a remarkable fine three-quarters blooded Dorsen mare.

His performances are so well known in running, and getting good colts, that more need not be said of him. Attendance given by

JOSHUA FOSTER.

TRUE BRITON,

Will cover at *John Phillips's,* in Maidenhead, at Three Bushels of Wheat or the current price.

TRUE BRITON is a beautiful dark bay, well marked, 15 hands one inch high, rising 3 years old this grass.

He was got by Jolly Chester, his dam by Hero, his grandam by Briton. This excellent breed of horses are so well known to this and the adjacent states, that their fame and performances need no enumeration. Good pasture will be provided.

THOMAS T. PHILLIPS.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber near Somerset Courthouse, on Saturday night last, a bay MARE, 7 years old, 14 and 1-2 hands high, one of her hind feet white, a natural trotter, had no shoes on, and without brand or star. Whoever takes up the said mare, and returns here to the owner, shall have One Hundred Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN POWELSEN.

May 15, 1780.

STOLEN on the afternoon of the first day of May inst. a dark brown Horse, about 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, has neither brand no ear mark, trots and canters, has two whitish saddle marks on his near side, one of his hind feet turns in with a twist from his fetlock, a large mane that hangs on both sides of his neck. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to the owner, shall have a two year old Heifer that gives milk for their reward, by me

JOHN MILLER

May 9.

TAKEN up near Somerset Courthouse, a sorrel Mare about 14 hands and one inch high, with a blaze in her forehead, a natural pacer, shod all round, six years old: Likewise a grey Mare, about 10 years old, a natural pacer, shod all round, and about 14 hands high. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN BENNET, sen.

May 11, 1780.

Raritan, Somerset county, May 12, 1780.

Ten Silver Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 3d instant, a dark bay Mare, about 14 hands one inch high, seven years old this grass, has neither mark or brand. Whoever takes up said mare and thief, so that the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Eight for the mare only, and all reasonable charges, paid by

NICHOLAS PERINE.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from Joseph Douglass's stable in Crosswicks, Burlington county, on the evening of the 7th instant, a large bay Horse, six or seven years old, with a large blaze in his face, long bushy tail, something low in flesh, carries his head down. Whoever will secure the thief and horse and return them to the subscriber, or give information so they may be had, shall receive the above reward, and if only the horse, one hundred dollars, and all necessary charges, paid by

JOSEPH DOUGLASS.

Crosswicks, May 8, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, May 13, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Monday the 29th inst. at the house of Mr. Richard Westcott, at the Forks of Little-Egg-Harbour River,

THE SLOOP SWALLOW, burden about 70 tons, with four three-pounders and four swivels; together with all her tackle, apparel and furniture; also pork, beef, bread, powder, ball, &c. captured by Capt. Nathan Brown, and others.

By order of his Honor the Judge of the Admiralty,

Z. A. ROSSELL, Marshall.

N. B.

The cash is expected at the time of sale.

FIVE hundred pair of the very best kind of strong men's shoes and large; a quantity of excellent soal-leather to be sold for continental currency. Inquire of John Urag, at Raritan Landing.

LAMPBLACK

Wholesale and Retail,
And a few Copies of Dr. *Lowth's*
Introduction to English Grammar,

To be sold by the Printer hereof.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 125, *May* 17, 1780.

A SOBER MAN, understanding stocking weaving, will meet with great encouragement by applying to the Printer.

CHATHAM, May 17.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following particular account of the late affair at Paramus. Inserted by particular desire.

On the 16th ult. a detachment of two hundred continental troops, under the command of Major Byles, of the Pennsylvania line, stationed at Paramus, was suddenly attacked by a party of the enemy, consisting of about two hundred horse and four hundred foot. The attack commenced a little after sun-rise. Major Byles, besides his usual patroles, had that morning sent out two parties, each with a commissioned officer; but such is the situation of that part of the country, intersected with roads, and inhabited chiefly by disaffected people, that all precautions failed. His parties and patroles were eluded, and the sentinels near his quarters were the first that gave notice of the enemies approach. He had just before paraded and dismissed his men. The advance of the horse was so rapid, that no time was left to reassemble them. The Major had no resource but the defence of the house he was in; this therefore, with only a small quarter guard, he resolved to attempt, though from the smallness of his force, and its entire disproportion to the place he was defending, he could have no prospect of success; but chose rather to fall in a brave, though hopeless resistance, than to save himself by a dishonourable surrender. He immediately made the best disposition the hurry of the moment would permit, and animated his men by his exhortation and example. A brisk fire ensued on both sides. The house was soon surrounded on every part, and no effort of the little party seemed capable of hindering the enemy from forcing their way. Some of the men, intimidated by so threatening a scene, began to cry for quarters; others, obeying the commands of their officers, continued to fire from the windows. The enemy without upbraided them with the per-

fidy of asking quarters and persisting in resistance; desiring them to come out and they would quarter them. Major Byles exclaiming, in a determined tone, denied his having called for quarters; but his resolution could not avail, a surrender took place; and, in the act, the Major received a mortal wound in the left breast, with which, in two days after, he expired a victim to his gallantry and refined sense of duty. So distinguished and enviable a fall must endear his memory to his fellow soldiers and fellow citizens.

Lieutenants Glenworth and Sherman had thrown themselves in the Major's quarters, and assisted in the defence. They displayed great activity and bravery. The latter was wounded. Such part of the detachment as could be collected together, aided by a few spirited militia, hung close upon the rear of the enemy during their retreat, and harassed them with a continual fire, retaking four waggons with plunder and nineteen horses.

Lieutenant Bryson being a few days before detached by Major Byles with a small party to the New Bridge, defended that post for some time with great gallantry and coolness, he sustaining in person, with his espontoon, the attack of four horsemen, and received several wounds; but being overpowered with numbers, surrendered to one of their officers. It is said he received marks of politeness from them, on account of the great bravery and deliberate courage displayed by him during the skirmish.

The enemy, agreeable to their usual mode of procedure, plundered and burnt the house and mill of Mr. John Hopper, and that of his brother's. In the former the family of Mr. Abraham Brasher lived, who, with the rest, were left almost destitute of a second change of clothes. The commanding officer being requested by Mrs. Brasher on her knees to spare the house, he damn'd her, and bid her begone, declaring they all deserved to be bayoneted. They made their boast, that as Major Byles did not present the hilt of his sword in front, when surrendering, they shot him. Thus died this brave and gallant officer a victim to their savage cruelty.

The loss on our side killed, wounded, and taken, was one Major, two Captains, four Lieutenant, and about forty rank and file. That of the enemy, by their own acknowledgment, near as many.

We are informed that at New-Town, Sussex county, on the 6th instant, John M'Coy and Robert Maxwall, deserters from the convention troops, were convicted of burglary, committed in Greenheage; that the Friday ensuing M'Coy was executed, and the other respited till the 9th of June next. We are told they appeared extremely penitent, expressed confident hopes of salvation, and, at the place of execution, made the most solemn protestations of their innocence of the accusation for which they were to suffer. The unhappy man died in charity, he said, with all men, and hoped that after his death the world might have due testimony of his integrity. As during their imprisonment they were often visited by the Rev. Mr. Ogden, who gained their confidence and esteem; as they were convinced that a confession of guilt might be even to their temporal advantage, and would not operate against any clemency they might expect, and that *silence* would be construed to be *obstinacy;* and as in a discourse Mr. Ogden[1] delivered on the occasion, in his address to them among other things, he, in the most affecting manner, shewed the awful consequence of departing this life in a state of impenitence, or with guilt in their lips; great numbers of the spectators were inclined to entertain very favourable sentiments of their innocence, and especially as some circumstances have transpired which render it highly probable the robbery was perpetrated by a party from Staten Island. Many persons ardently wished the lives of both the culprits could have been preserved, for the present.—It is mentioned that the evidences against them were so positive as to the identity of their persons, that the jury immediately brought them in guilty of the

[1] The Rev. Uzal Ogden, afterwards Rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Newark.

charge laid in their indictment. The gentleman who favours us with this information, and who was present at the trial of these men, and at the execution of M'Coy, says, he is *now* fully convinced of their innocence. He adds, that Judge Simmes[1] did himself great honour in the discharge of his office, and sincerely lamented it was not in his power to appoint council for the prisoners, there being no practitioner of law in court except the representative of the attorney general.

Last Sunday twenty-six sail of vessels went up Hackinsack river. Time will develop their intentions.

Last Sunday passed through this place the Jersey Brigade, on their way to Elizabeth Town, where they are to be stationed. They made a martial appearance, and we were agreeably surprised to find them so very strong.

*** *Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a Journeyman that can work at case and press, to whom the greatest encouragement will be given.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Negro boy about fifteen years old. Enquire of the printer.

Also wanted to purchase, a negro girl between twelve and twenty years of age. Any person having one to dispose of, or to exchange for a boy, by enquiring as above will hear of a purchaser.

May 16, 1780.

FIVE hundred pair of the best kind of large men's shoes; a quantity of excellent sole leather, to be sold for Congress Currency. Inquire of John Bray, at Raratan Landing.

May 16, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II, Numb. LXVI, May* 17, 1780.

[1] John Cleves Symmes, afterwards a prominent citizen of Ohio.

TO BE SOLD

A Tract of Sixty-one Acres of good LAND, situated at Paramus, on the Clove road, about three miles above the church; on which is a fine Orchard, with a variety of the best grafted fruit; a green house; an exceeding commodious stone dwelling house, well finished, and pleasantly situated; a good barn, stable, out-houses, &c.

For terms inquire of

ANNE DEVISME.

—*The New-York Packet, and the American Advertiser, No.* 171, *May* 18, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at Mount Holly, in the State of New-Jersey, on Thursday the 8th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of the Captains Brown, Decatur and Ridge (quitam, &c.) against the sloop or vessel called the Swallow, Capt. —— Snell, late commander, with her tackle, apparel and cargo: To the end that the owner or owners or any persons concerned therein, may shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bill.

By order of the Judge

May 12. J. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, May* 20, 1780.

On Monday the 4th instant was celebrated at Philadelphia the funeral of the Spanish Resident who lately died at Morris Town. The following was the order of the procession.

The Bier covered with Black Cloth,
Mons. Lucerne, the French Resident,
The Congress,
The General Officers,
The Citizens.

When the procession arrived at the Roman Catholic Chapel the Priest presented the Holy Water to Mons. Lucerne, who, after sprinkling himself, presented it to Mr. Huntington, President of the Congress: The Calvinist paused a considerable time, near a minute, but at length his affection for the great and good ally conquered all scruples of conscience, and he too besprinkled and sanctified himself with all the adroitness of a veteran Catholic; which his brethren of the Congress perceiving, they all without hesitation followed the righteous example of their proselyted President. Before the company, which were extremely numerous, left the chapel, curiosity induced some persons to uncover the Bier, when they were highly enraged at finding the whole a sham, there being no corps under the cloth, the body of the Spanish gentleman having been several days before interred at Morris Town. The Bier was surrounded with wax candles, and every member of this egregious Congress, now reconciled to the Popish Communion, carried a taper in his hand.

Staten-Island, May 18, 1780.

Mr. Rivington,

Yesterday a number of exchanged British Naval Prisoners arrived here from Elizabeth-Town.—In lieu of FAT BEEF, the poor fellows, have had *thirteen dried Clams,* per day, for a considerable time. A Ration (if the expression can subsist on it) or a man's allowance of those

testaceous animalculae, for twenty four hours, you have inclosed and may hang up in your Store, a specimen of the expiring emanations of the Rebel Cornu Copia.
—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 380, *May* 20, 1780.

TRENTON, May 3.

Friday last died at Morristown, Don Juan de Marrelles, the Spanish gentleman of distinction who passed through this place on the 18th ult., with the Minister of France. His corse, we hear, is to be removed to Philadelphia, where he is to be interred with those marks of respect which are due to gentlemen of his dignified rank and fortune.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

The Jenny, that was taken off Sandy-Hook. yesterday Fortnight, was not from London, (as has been mentioned) but from Newcastle, with 300 Tons of Coal; so that the Prize could not be so valuable to the Captors as has been generally thought. The Ship did not reach New-London until 5 Days after she was taken.

The Trumbull Frigate, Capt. Nicholson, of 32 Guns, 24 of which are 12 Pounders, and the Mifflin Privateer of 20 Guns, sailed from New-London last Friday Week, in order to cruize off Sandy-Hook, in Hopes of falling in with his Majesty's Ships the Galatea and Delight.

The Sloop Retaliation, of 12 Guns; Sloop Congress, of 12 Guns; and Sloop Hancock of 14 Guns, sailed from New-London three Days before the Trumbull and Mifflin, in order to cruize off Sandy-Hook also.
—*The New-York Gazette, and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1492, *May* 22, 1780.

Last week was sent into Egg-Harbour, the schooner Polly, Capt. King, who was taken in Chesapeak Bay, by the picaroon schooner Fame, Captain Atkinson, of 2 swivels and 16 men, from New-York, and retaken by the Enterprize, Captain Gardiner.

—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, No.* 1878, *May* 22, 1780.

TRENTON, May 17.

On Saturday last 35 sail of square-rigged vessels came up to Decker's ferry, opposite Bergen Point. Their design is not certainly known.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, May* 23, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, May 16, 1780.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE

On Monday the twenty-ninth of this instant, at the house of Mr. Richard Wescott, at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour River.

The Prize BRIG BLACK SNAKE; and the Schooner MORNING STAR, with their tackle, and apparel, &c. captured by Captain William Marriner.

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshall.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, May* 24, 1780.

State of New-Jersey, May 13, 1780.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday, the 29th instant, at the house of Mr. Richard Westcott, at the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour river.

The Sloop Swallow, burthened about seventy tons, with four 3 pounders and four swivels, together with all her tackle, apparel and furniture; also pork, beef, bread powder, ball, &c. captured by Capt. NATHAN BROWN, and others. And on the same day, and place aforesaid,

will be Sold, at Public Vendue, the Schooner Molly, together with all her tackle, apparel and furniture; also her Cargo, consisting of 27 hogsheads of Tobacco, Carpenters Materials &c. captured by the Brigantine Enterprize. Capt. *Ruffus Gardner.*

By order of his Hon. Judge of the Admiralty
ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

N. B. The Cash is expected at the time of sale.
—*The Pennsylvania Journal, May* 24, 1780.

CHATHAM, May 24

A gentleman from Middle-Town Point, informs us that there certainly is a fleet of our allies on the coast, and that several of the officers had been a-shore. 'Tis said they consist of near one hundred sail.

The drawing of the Third Class of the United States Lottery is compleated, and the managers are preparing the prize list for publication.

STRAYED or stolen from the plantation of the subscriber, near Bottle-Hill, about fifteen days ago, a small roan mare, low in flesh, marked with the gears, and low carriage. Any person that will return her shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward.

Three days ago came to the same plantation, a large bay horse, very poor, appears to be a continental team horse, tho' no brand.

Also, at the same place, two stray rams. The owner or owners are desired to prove property and take them away.

May 21, 1780. SAMUEL DARBY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by the Printer hereof,
A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO
English Grammar.
By ROBERT LOWTH, *Lord Bishop of London.*

TO those who are acquainted with the merit of this performance, or the same of its author, a publisher's recommendation is needless. Those who have not seen it, may be told, that it was lately published in England, and was known in America but little before the war. A large impression of it was sold in Philadelphia in 1775; it was received with great approbation in several of our colleges, and began to be introduced into the common schools. This is the only system of grammar in which the English language is suffered to wear it's own appearance, and is freed from the borrowed forms of other languages which it knows nothing of.

We begin to be sensible in this country of the importance of grammatical knowledge; it begins to make part of school education; and we may please ourselves with the prospect, that it will be more universal when we see how easily it is obtained.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Baskenridge, near Lord Stirling's seat, on the night of the 15th inst. a bay horse, 5 years old this spring, about 15 hands high, lean of flesh, trots, branded with the letters G D on the near thigh, and the letter S under the mane. Whoever secures the thief and horse, so that the former be brought to justice, and the owner recover his horse, shall receive the above reward; or one hundred and fifty dollars for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM DAVISON.

Bernard's Town, May 23, 1780.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, the night of the 20th instant, a darkish roan horse, stout built, a natural pacer, small tail and short docked, one of his fore hoofs split, a scar upon his rump, where the hairs are white; branded, but the letters forgot. Whoever takes up said horse, and returns him to the owner, shall be handsomely rewarded.

MOSES FARRAND.

Wardsesson, May 23, 1780.

A FEW barrels of excellent flour; also a few pounds of good tea, coffee, and sugar, left at the house of Jesse Clarke, Esq.; in Westfield, to be exchanged for well dressed flax, or good clean sheep's wool, and no other way.

May 23, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A BAY mare, about fourteen hands high, and a mouse coloured horse, about sixteen hands and a half high; likewise a good saddle, for cash, by

JOHN LINDSLEY.

Bottle Hill, May 23, 1780.

THE partnership of KINNEY and ERSKINE being dissolved since the first of May, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment, not to exceed the first of June, as said Erskine proposes leaving the parts at that time. Those who exceed the above time, may be assured the shortest steps will be taken to bring them to a speedy compliance.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, an iron gray horse, three years old, about thirteen and a half hands high, low in flesh, and barefooted. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PRUDENCE CARPENTER.

Hanover, May 23, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons not to trade with nor trust my son Samuel Mooney, as I will pay no debts of his contracting; and I do further forewarn all persons from purchasing wood of him, or any other article belonging to me without my consent, as they may expect to be dealt with according to law.

MARGARET MOONEY.

Westfield, May 23, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II, Numb. LXVII, May* 24, 1780.

TRENTON, May 24.

We are happy in being able to inform the Publick from the best authority, that a French fleet, with a large body of troops, are hourly expected on the American coast. The enemy in New-York know this to be a fact, and therefore are exerting themselves to put all their works in and near that city in as good a situation for defence, as lies in their power. For some time past they have had parties out cutting fascines, stealing fencerails, and other materials, for the use of their fortifications.

A large ship mounting 16 six-pounders, and 72 hands, bound from Barbadoes to New-York, was captured a few days ago by the brig Holker, and sent into the Delaware. Her cargo consists of 400 hogsheads of spirit, 100 bales of cotton, some coffee, &c. The prisoners arrived at Philadelphia on Monday last.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber at Pennington, on the night of the 20th instant, a bay MARE, near 15 hands high, no mark except a few white hairs on the left side of her forehead, 8 years old, a natural trotter, and no shoes on. Whoever takes up the said mare and delivers her to the owner, and secures the thief so that he is brought to conviction, shall have the above reward; or for mare only, Two Hundred dollars, and reasonable charges paid by ELY MOORE.

May 23, 1780.

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
Now living opposite Stacy Potts's, in Trenton,

MAKES all sorts of Stays and Jumps, turned and plain, after the newest fashion and neatest manner.—Ladies that reside in the country, by sending their measure, may depend upon being served on the shortest notice, at as reasonable a rate as the times will afford. He will take cash or country produce of any of those that will please to favour him with their custom.

May 23, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the subscriber, on the ninth instant, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty Dollars in currency, and one English Guinea. Any person or person apprehending and securing the thief, so the owner may get the money, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN JAMES.

N. B.

The number of said bills that can be remembered, were ten 80 and eight 60 dollar bills.

Trenton, *May* 23, 1780.

WANTED,

A GOOD SCHOOLMISTRESS, who can teach Reading, and most kinds of needle-work, knitting, &c. Apply to the Printer of this paper.

STRAYED from Princeton, New-Jersey, a black yearling mare COLT, well grown, small star, 1 white foot; said colt is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said colt, so that the owner may have her again, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in Hopewell.

May 9, 1780. FOSTER WATERS.

FOR SALE,

A good new double-spring

RIDING CHAIR.

Enquire of BENJAMIN SMITH, in Trenton.

TO COVER.

The ensuing season, at the subscriber's in Freehold, near the Scotch Meeting-house, Monmouth county.

The beautiful and high bred HORSE

PACOLET,

RISING seven years, at Three Pounds in gold or silver, or continental at the exchange, ready cash, or seven bushels of wheat; rye or corn in the same proportion, to be paid in the season of the crops.

PACOLET is a full blooded horse, was bred by Mr. Matthew Ten Eyke, of Somerset county, and was got by the celebrated horse Janus in Virginia, his dam was got by Selim, his grandam by Old Pacolet. As it is needless, shall say nothing of their pedigree. PACOLET is a chesnut sorrel, full 15 hands high; and is esteemed by judges to be equal to any horse on the continent for strength, beauty, or the saddle, and is sure for getting of foals.

Good Pasture will be provided for, and particular care taken of mares, by

BARNS SMOCK, jun.

To all whom it may concern:

County of Burlington ss. THIS is to certify that on the 30th of September, 1779, I, in conjunction with some others in this place, bought four oxen of Limas Schenck; and on the 10th of October, 1779, I also bought thirteen other cattle from said Limas Schenck, for which I paid him; and about the same time I know he sold five more cattle in this place. At his request I certify this to be the truth, as it has been alledged he sold them elsewhere.

Given under my hand at Mountholly, this 11th day of May, 1780.

PETER SHIRAS, Just. P.

THIS may certify all whom it may concern, that some time in November last, Limas Schenck, the bearer, brought to this town 23 head of cattle, 11 of which I bought of him, and six more he sold to three of my neighbours; the remainder he drove to Philadelphia, and there sold them to John Houseman, a butcher, as by agreement in writing, in possession of said Schenck, dated 4th Dec. 1779. As he the said Limas Schenck informs me a report prevails, that he sold the above cattle elsewhere, I do, at his request, certify the above to be true.

Given under my hand at Moores-Town, in the county of Burlington, the 12th day of May, 1780. JOHN COX.

THIS may certify that I have bought of the bearer, Limas Schenck, six head of oxen, about the last of July, 1779, for the use of the continental army, for cash.

MICHAEL KITTS, for GEORGE KITTS, A. D. C. of Purc.

Philad, *May* 8, 1780.

THIS certifies that I purchased of Limas Schenck, in the month of January last, 4 beef cattle for the use of the United States, to wit, two bulls, one steer, and a heifer; which cattle he informed me he bought in the county of Monmouth. Witness my hand the 11th of *May* 1780.

EDWARD THOMAS,
Contr. of Pur. Bur. Co.

THIS may certify that in January last Limas Schenck brought four cattle near Morristown, two heifers and two steers; I bought two of the said cattle, and my neighbour bought the other two, and paid him for the same.—

From JACOB HOLLINSHEAD.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims, interest, or demands in or upon the estates of the following fugitives and offenders, (against whom inquisition hath been found, and final judgment entered thereon in favour of the state) viz. Stephen Skinner, John Van Buskirk, Joseph Smith, John Barnes, Joseph Taylor, Brereton Poynton and Mary his wife, John Tabor Kemp and Grace[1] his wife, to exhibit their respective accounts, fairly stated in writing, to the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Hunterdon, or in the vacation thereof to any two or more of the Judges of said Court, who are empowered and directed by a law of the state of New-Jersey to receive and adjust the same, within 7 months from the date hereof: And also all persons who have in their power and custody any goods or chattels, bonds, bills, deeds of conveyance, or any other writing or effects whatsoever; or are in anywise indebted to the said offenders, and neglect to make discovery thereof immediately to the subscribers, or either of them, may depend upon being dealt with according to law.

NATHANIEL HUNT,
PETER BRUNER, } Comrs.

Hunterdon county, May 20, 1780.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 126, *May* 24, 1780.

[1] Daughter of Daniel Coxe, 5th, of Trenton. See New Jersey Archives, 10: 226.

TRENTON, *May* 17.

We hear that a large ship from London for New-York was captured off the Hook, on Sunday sennight, after an obstinate action of four hours, by two New-England privateers, and carried into an Eastern port, laden with dry goods, said to be valued at 60,000 l. sterling. During the engagement several frigates were dispatched from the Hook to reconnoitre the vessels, but after they had got some distance, were, by a signal from a British ship of 74 guns ordered to return, lest the firing should prove a decoy of a French fleet, which they daily expect on the coast, and in consequence thereof have ordered a number of vessels to be got ready to sink in the channel at a short notice.

A detachment of 150 men from the 57th regiment under the command of Major Brownlow,[1] landed upon *New Ark Meadows,* yesterday morning at two o'clock, in order to surprize a small body of Rebels quartered in the town; upon the march of the troops to that place, Major Brownlow fell in with a small patrole close to the town, one man of which running off, gave the alarm; by this means the greatest part of them made their escape, thirty three excepted, four of whom were killed, the remainder taken prisoners, with the loss upon the part of the King's troops, four men wounded, three of them very slightly.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 382, *May* 27, 1780.

[1] Charles Brownlow was commissioned Captain in the Fifty-Seventh Regiment, December 14th, 1774, and Major, September 18th, 1779.

CHATHAM, May 17.

May 24. Congress we are told, have obtained a loan of three millions of pounds from France.

A gentleman from Middle-Town Point, informs us that there certainly is a fleet of our allies on the coast, and that several of the officers had been on shore. 'Tis said they consist of near one hundred sail.—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, No.* 1879, *May* 29, 1780.

CHATHAM, May 31.

On Friday morning last, about day-break, the 57th regiment from Staten-Island, entered the town of Newark, plundered some of the inhabitants to a very considerable amount, and carried off about twenty of them prisoners.—When they retreated, a few spirited militia pushed their rear very hard, and wounded a few, but we do not learn they killed or took any prisoners. That late gallant officer Capt. Knox (who commanded the forlorn hope at the reduction of Stoney-Point fort)[1] and another of our people, were wounded; the former, it is feared, will not recover, being wounded in the face, and part of his tongue shot away.

On Friday last was executed at camp, near the grand parade, James Coleman of the 11th Pennsylvania regiment, for repeated desertion and forgery. Ten more of different regiments were under similar sentence, but for many important reasons were by the commander in chief fully pardoned.

[1] George Knox was commissioned Ensign of the Ninth Pennsylvania, in February, 1777; Second Lieutenant, March, 1778, and First Lieutenant, February 9th, 1779. He distinguished himself so greatly at Stony Point that Congress "warmly approved and applauded the cool, determined spirit with which he and others led on the forlorn hope, braving danger and death in the cause of their country," and conferred a brevet-captaincy on him. According to "Heitman's Register" he resigned in April, 1780.

The whole being conducted with much solemnity, we cannot but give the following particulars to the public:—Upon the arrival of the criminals at the place of execution, the attending Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Rogers,[1] of General Hand's brigade, prayed and recommended them severally to God, particularly Coleman, who was *first* to suffer. Prayer being over, the unfortunate wretch was fixed to the gallows, and, previous to his exchanging worlds, addressed the officers and soldiers of the army with the greatest composure.—The soldiers he earnestly warned against desertion and perjury.—The officers he intreated not to use their soldiers with too much severity, and never to promise them more than they were able to perform.—Putting up a few short ejaculations, he made a signal to be turned off.—A disagreeable accident now happened in the rope's breaking.—Recovering, he mounted the ladder again, repeated his exhortation to the soldiery, and was a second time turned off. The fortitude with which he died, his resolution, tho' modest deportment, during the whole scene, justly astonished the surrounding spectators, and caused them sincerely to wish that by a *better life* he had procured a *better end.*—A paper being delivered Mr. Rogers, he read it to the ten survivors; upon their discovery it contained their full pardon, they were amazingly affected, as it was by them totally unexpected.—Pursuant to request, Mr. Rogers embraced so striking an opportunity in pronouncing a concise and pathetic oration to which all who could possibly hear paid particular attention.—It is ardently wished that Coleman's unhappy fate may suitably awe;—while the unparalleled act of lenity from our illustrious chief, in remitting the sentences of the others, *must,* if rightly implored, influence all who are possessed of any just feelings, to a strict discharge of the

[1] Rev. William Rogers, Chaplain of Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, April 6th, 1776, to January, 1777; Brigade Chaplain, June 11th, 1778; retired January 16th, 1781; died April 7th, 1824.

important trusts reposed in them, and cause them strictly to adhere to the standard of AMERICA—LIBERTY—and glorious WASHINGTON.[1]

FOUND,

THE beginning of May on the road in Smith's Clove,[2] a woman's long cloth cloak. The owner, by applying to the Printer, may hear of the same.

TO BE SOLD,

At public VENDUE, on Monday the 5th of June next, by the subscriber, at his house three miles from Bottle-Hill;

A NUMBER of horses, and two good waggons with harness, a few bushels of Indian corn and wheat, mowing scythes, wool-cards, and sundry other articles. The Vendue to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Also at private sale—A few barrels of best liver oil, some good lemons, and a few barrels of good wine, by WILLIAM GREEN.

STRAYED or stolen out of Jabish Beach's pasture at Morris Town, about the 13th instant, a small black horse, about 13½ hands high, his mane lays the near side, crooked hind legs, very apt to bite and kick, hard to catch, neither brand nor particular mark, and paces chiefly. Whoever takes up said horse, so that Jabish Beach, or Jonathan Whitaker, at Mine-Brook, Somerset county, may have him again, shall receive a handsome reward, and reasonable charges paid, by either of them.

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[1] For a more detailed account, see Thacher's "Military Journal," Boston, 1823, pp. 233–5.

[2] Near the northeastern end of the Ramapo valley, toward Haverstraw, N. Y.

THE subscriber acquaints the public that he carries on the PEWTERERS BUSINESS at Horse-Neck, Essex county, near Mr. Caleb Hetfield's, where he makes and mends all sorts of pewter, such as plates, basons, tankards, quart pots &c. &c. provided they bring him old pewter.

FRANCIS BASSETT.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II, Numb. LXVIII, May* 31, 1780.

THE Court of Admiralty advertised to be held at Mount-holly on the first day of June next, is postponed until the eighth of the same month, then to be held at the same place—of which all persons concerned are to take notice.

By order of the Judge,

May 23, 1780. JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

MRS. JEMIMA CRANE takes this method of acquainting her friends and employers, that she has taken lodgings at Mr. Peter Crolius's where she will with alacrity attend the calls of those ladies who will please to favour her with their practice; in which she has had hitherto the good fortune to give satisfaction, and hopes the success she has met with and her unwearied study and endeavours to render her knowledge in the art of midwifery, as compleat as the nature of it will admit, will prove powerful inducements to engage the good opinion of the public in general. She flatters herself that the step she has lately taken will remove all exceptions which her sex might have to employing her, and prevent any invidious reflections on her past unfortunate history, and charitably dispose the candid to look upon her with an eye of favour and humanity.

Trenton, May 24, 1780.

THE Vacation of QUEENS COLLEGE at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, and of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the city of New-Brunswick, is expired; and the business of each is again commenced.—Good lodgings may be procured in both places at as low a rate as in any part of the state.

By order of the Faculty,

JOHN TAYLOR, Clk. pro. tem.

Hillsborough, May 25, 1780.

WAS STOLEN from the fishery, near the mouth of Tyhickan Creek, on the Delaware, in the night of the 13th inst. Seven Barrels of Salt SHAD, the property of the United States. The barrels are made of black oak staves. Any person giving information to the subscriber of the same, shall receive Five Hundred Dollars reward and all reasonable expenses, paid by me

May 15. WILLIAM M'CALLA, C. P. B. C.

Mr. COLLINS,

As Printers, like victuallers, should have a morsel for every palate, if you think the enclosed lines will suit the taste of any of your readers, they are at your service.

P.

The Bachelor's Meditation in a Love-Fit Hour.

Shall I, unblam'd in rhyme commend
The maid I love, my fairest friend,
Now sitting singing sweet and free,
Beneath the shade of yonder tree;
Whose tow'ring top ascends so high,
It seems a neighbour of the sky;
And all its boughs still wave and play,
To fan the scorching heat away.
Around its foot, on ev'ry side,
Beneath its branches far and wide,
Doth jessamine and roses grow,
And ev'ry fragrant flower blow.
There Venus doth her chariot rest;
There Cupid pants on Phebe's breast;
Who taught me there to yield to love,
In spite of reason and of Jove.
Her cheerful chat and airy mien,
Laid the vapours, cur'd the spleen,
Made my spirits brisk and gay,
And stole my ravish'd soul away.
Every feature, every line,
Every motion seem'd divine;
Nor could Calypso in her isle,
So softly speak or sweetly smile.
O had I wings, like yonder dove,
And charms to make the goddess love,
How swift I'd wing the yielding air
To her, the object of my prayer.
Then all in rapture her fair breast,
With eager arms to mine I'd press;
And with ten thousand kisses sweet,
Her rosy lips I'd fondly greet.
In mutual love we'd spend the day,
And in the night we'd sport and play,
Till her fair frame, dissolv'd in charms,
Should softly slumber in my arms.

TRENTON, May 31.

On Sunday morning last died in the 25th year of her age, after a short illness, Mrs. Sarah Lowrey, the amiable consort of Mr. Stephen Lowrey, and daughter of the Rev.

Mr. Elihu Spencer, of this place, exceedingly regretted by all her acquaintance; and on Monday evening her remains were interred in the Presbyterian burying place, attended by a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

Preparations are making to land the expected French army at Rhode-Island; and a variety of circumstances contribute to brighten our expectations of the ensuing campaign.

On Thursday night last a number of armed villains, supposed to be about twelve, broke open the house of Mr. John Holmes, of Upper-Freehold, in Monmouth county, and robbed him of 4 or 500 pounds continental money, a silver watch, a gold ring, silver buckles, a firelock, a pair of pistols, clothing, provisions and ammunition.

Last week John and Robert Smith, charged with the murder of Mr. Boyd, a Collector in Chester county, Pennsylvania, mentioned under the Philadelphia head, were taken up in Monmouth in this state, and committed to the county gaol, by the son of David Forman, Esq. a youth of nineteen. After receiving the fire of Robert Smith at twenty yards distance, he took them both, and drove them before him to the guard,—since which they have been removed to the new gaol in Philadelphia, for trial.—It is said they were on their way to New-York, which has become a place of refuge for murderers and villains of every denomination.

On Saturday last about 10 o'clock, A. M. as Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. Joseph Morgan, of Pensawkin, Mrs. Roker, and one other woman, were going in a market boat from Philadelphia, near the mouth of Pensawkin creek, were overset by a squall of wind; by which unfortunate accident the above persons were drowned. Soon after two of their bodies were taken up, one of them was Mrs. Morgan's, which was interred the next day.

Friday morning last a party of the enemy from New-York made a descent upon Newark, and carried off several inhabitants prisoners. Further particulars have not yet come to hand.

On Saturday last at Mr. Joseph Robins, near Allentown, was attempting to dock a colt, he received a stroke on the head with the creature's fore foot, by which he was instantly killed.

The account of the execution at Morristown we are obliged to defer 'till next week, for want of room.

By His Excellency the Governor.

A General Court-Martial of the state, whereof Col. *John Neilson*[1] was appointed President, having been ordered by the Governor for the trial of *Col. Sylvanus Seely,* on the 27th day of April last, on the following

[1] Colonel John Neilson was one of the most distinguished patriots of New Jersey during the Revolution. He was born at Raritan Landing, near New Brunswick, March 11th, 1745, son of John Neilson, M.D., and Joanna, daughter of Andrew Coeymans. At the outset of the Revolution, John threw himself with all his heart into the struggle and raised a company, of which he was chosen captain, July, 1775. On August 31st, 1775, he was commissioned Colonel of the Battalion of Minute Men in Middlesex county. When the Declaration of Independence was received in New Brunswick, it was read by him to a mass meeting of the citizens called for the purpose. He was made Colonel of the Second Regiment, Middlesex Militia, August 1st, 1776. On December 31st, 1776, he was ordered, by Washington, to call together and organize the militia of the State, which he did very effectively. On February 18th, 1777, he surprised and captured an outpost of refugees about three miles below New Brunswick, and three days later was commissioned Brigadier-General of Militia. During the winter of 1777, General Sir William Howe, the British commander, made his headquarters in Colonel Neilson's house on Burnet street. In 1778 he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress. In 1779 he was again in active military service, and September 20th, 1780, was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General for New Jersey, which office he retained until 1783. He enjoyed the friendship of Washington and Lafayette, both of whom were often guests at his house. In 1787 he was elected a member of the State convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, and was the last survivor of the forty members of that convention. In 1800 and 1801 he was a member of the Assembly. He married December 31st, 1768, Catharine Voorheese, daughter of John Voorheese. He settled at New Brunswick with his uncle, James Neilson, as a shipping merchant, and at the close of the war succeeded him in the business. He died March 3d, 1833. The foregoing sketch has been for the most part taken from the "History of Union and Middlesex Counties," pp. 468–470.

charges against him while commanding the State Regiment in Elizabeth-Town, in the latter end of the year 1779, viz.

1. That he suffered goods and merchandize to be landed from the enemy's flag-boat within our lines, thereby permitting an illicit trade to be carried on between the inhibitants of this state and the enemy.

2. That he suffered those who came with a flag, some of whom were fugitives from this state, frequently to tarry all night on shore without any necessity, giving them an opportunity to hold conferences with the disaffected inhabitants, to gain intelligence, transact commercial affairs, and promote desertions from our troops.

3. That he partook of this illicit trade himself, having goods taken out of the flag-boat and carried to his quarters.

4. That of his own authority he gave permission to persons to go to the enemy, either to stay with them or return; and also gave permits to persons of suspected characters to pass his guards, who carried provisions to the enemy.

5. That he authorized privates in the regiment to exercise command, and to rank and draw pay as officers, contrary to the constitution of the state, the law for raising the said regiment, to the damage and expense of the state.

And the said Court having met and proceeded to the trial of the said Col. *Seely,* upon the several charges aforesaid, pronounced their sentence or judgment, by which they unanimously declare, "that the said Col. *Sylvanus* "*Seely* is not guilty of any one or more of the said charges, "but on the contrary, that during his command at Eliza- "beth-Town, he is entitled to the character of a good "soldier, a vigilant officer, and faithful citizen, and as "such deserves the gratitude of his country;" which sentence or judgment I do approve of and confirm.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 27th May, 1780.

THE TRUSTEES of *Queen's College*, in *New-Jersey*, are requested to meet at Hillsborough, in the county of Somerset, on Tuesday the 22d of June next, on business of importance. By order,

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

May 10, 1780.

TO BE SOLD.

ABOUT fifty store SHEEP; also several valuable MARES and COLTS of different ages, sizes, and blood. Enquire of Mr. Samuel Crook, or Mr. John Derick, at Pitts-Town, in the state of New Jersey.

May 30, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the township of Trenton, on the night of the 21st instant, a dark bay or brown HORSE, four years old, 14 hands high, no mark, shod before, trots and canters. Whoever takes up said horse so that the owner may have him again, and secures the thief so that he is brought to conviction, shall have the above reward, or for the horse only, Two Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by me

JOSEPH TINDALL.

May 29, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons of Trenton on Friday night last, a brown HORSE, six years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, but can trot; has four white feet, and a small star, and is shod all round. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to the subscriber in Trenton, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE BEATY.

May 27, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars, or the Exchange in Specie, reward.

Supposed to be stolen on the night of the 20th inst. a middle sized well made MARE, of a deep blood bay colour, with black mane and tail; she has a short dock, and a lump that looks like a wind-gall or small wen on the hindermost part of one of her thighs; she is half-blooded, pretty old, trots, and is with foal, tho' from the roundness of her body that may not be discernable to everyone at first view. Whoever shall restore the mare and convict the thief, shall be entitled to the above reward, with all reasonable charges, or Three Hundred dollars and charges for the mare alone. SAM. S. SMITH.[1]

N. B. A servant of Col. G. Morgan eloped the same night, and it is supposed that either he or his accomplice has taken the mare.—I have a few valuable blooded mares to dispose of.

Princeton, May 17th, 1780.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 127, *May* 31, 1780.

TAKEN astray when the army was last in Jersey, a BAY MARE; should it be the property of a Friend to Government, the owners may have her by applying to Lawrence Oldwine, upon the Bloomingdale Road.

—*The Royal Gazette, No* 383. *May* 31, 1780.

This is to notify the Owners of Repaupo Meadows, lying in the county of Gloucester, in West New-Jersey, to meet the Managers on the first day of July next, at the house of William Eldridge inn-keeper in Greenwich township, in said county, to agree upon a sum of money to be

[1] Samuel Stanhope Smith, D.D., LL.D., at this time a Professor in Princeton College, and President of the College, 1795 to 1812.

assessed and levied to support the banks and water-works, agreeable to the act of Assembly. By order of the Managers. THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.
—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, June* 7, 1780.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Sussex county, New-Jersey, dated May 16.

On the morning of the 12th Instant, Lt. Col. William Bond[1] had received intelligence of a person who calls himself Capt. Land, who was recruiting for the Indians in North Hampton county State of Pennsylvania—And concealed his recruits on the Blew Mountains, at Tottamy's Gap, and that in the evening of the said day Mr. Land and his party was to march to join the Indians; in consequence of which Col. Bond raised a party of ten men, and way laid the roads where he expected them to march, and fell in with them about eight o'clock in the evening, when a smart firing ensued, but for a short space, the enemy being weaker than was expected, soon gave way. Mr. Land made his escape after receiving some wounds, leaving his hat, knapsack, gun and a large quantity of blood on the ground—Two others which were all we could discover of his party, fell into our hands, one of which is slightly wounded—The party behaved with activity and spirit on this occasion, and deserves all the applause due them as free Men and Friends to their Country.

Thursday evening last a party of about 30 refugees, from New-York, landed at Stoney-Point on Raritan River, and from thence went to Woodbridge, where they made Justice Freeman, Mr. Edgar, and six other white persons and two negroes prisoners, whom they carried off to New-York.

[1] Captain in Martin's Regiment, New Jersey Militia, July to November, 1776; Captain Fourth New Jersey, November 28th, 1776; resigned December 2d, 1777, and subsequently served as Lieutenant-Colonel, New Jersey Militia.

Last week 34 of the convention troops, Hessians, were taken up in Monmouth county. They were on their way to New-York, and piloted by a person as yet unknown. These gentry are sent to Philadelphia, where it is hoped they will be taken proper care of.

Early on Sunday morning last Major Van-Emburg of Bordentown, with eight or nine others, being at Tom's river on a fishing party, were surprised while a-bed by a number of armed tory refugees, and put on board a vessel for New-York; but they found means to make their escape.

Extract of a letter from Woodbridge, May 29, 1780.

"Captain Randolph was exchanged on Friday last, after being a prisoner fifteen months, to the great joy of all his friends, but greater mortification to all the traders and tories in this quarter."

Mr. Rivington, in a "Gazette Extraordinary," dated the 29th ult. announces the reduction of Charlestown on the 12th, which, he says, he publishes by authority; but as the twenty-five days have since elapsed without an express having arrived at Philadelphia confirming the account, it may be reasonably presumed that it either took its rise from the surrender of fort Moultrie, or proceeded alone from the fertility of the *royal* Printer's invention.

To all whom it may concern:

New Jersey, Burlington County, ss. } BY Virtue of an order from the honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Public that courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general Gaol delivery will be held at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday

the 20th day of June (instant,) all Justices of the peace, Coroners, Constables and other officers and ministers of Justice of the said county, are hereby desired, that they be then and there, in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state, against any offenders in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day and at the place aforesaid.

JACOB PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

June 5th, 1780.

WHEREAS Inquisition hath been had, and final judgment obtained, pursuant to law, against Francis Thomas, late of Newark, in the county of Essex, and Robert Drummond[1] and Jane his wife, of Aquackanack, in said county of Essex: Public Notice is hereby given, that all the real estate of the said Francis Thomas, and Robert Drummond and Jane his wife, in the county of Essex will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Edmund Lester,[2] inkeeper at second river, on Tuesday the third day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, viz. one house and lot of land near second river, lately the property of Francis Thomas, containing about 12 acres, bounded easterly and southerly by Mrs. De Puyster, north by John Kingsland; also the equal undivided half part of 74 acres of land in the precinct of Aquackanack, the property of Robert and Jane Drummond, being bounded N. W. the mountains, N. E. by John Post, Hendrick Post and Hartland Peeland,[3] east by Cornelius V. Houter,[4] and south by Hartman Vreeland.

Newark, June 1st, 1780.

SAM. HAYES, and
THO. CANFIELD.
Commissioners.

[1] For a sketch of Major Robert Drummond, see New Jersey Archives, Second Series, 1: 251.

[2] Leslie?

[3] Hartman Vreeland.

[4] Cornelius Van Houten.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that three Loan Office Certificates taken out of the New-Jersey Loan Office at Bordentown, on March 15th, A. D. 1779; were all accidentally consumed by fire, together with the late dwelling house of James Drake in Hopewell, who had them in trust; viz. two of them given in favour of Francis Blackwell, sen. the one for 2000 Dollars, No. 306, the other 200 Dollars, No. 7271, and the third given in favour of the Rev. John Blackwell for 600 Dollars, No. 5251.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

Hopewell, June 5th, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.[1]

STOLEN from Plukemin, on Wednesday night the 31st of May, a red roan Horse, fifteen hands high, nine years old, a natural trotter, shod all round, has some white hairs on the fore part of his nose, occasioned by the halter when first broke; he is in good order, has been used to the waggon for some time past, is marked with the collar and trasses.

Whoever secures the horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall receive four hundred dollars, and for thief and horse the above reward and reasonable charges.

Wm. M'DONALD.

—*New-Jersey, Somerset County, June 3d,* 1780.

Trenton, June 1st, 1780.

THE Subscriber having lately moved to his house in this town, opposite to Mr. Lowrey's, carries on the hosier business, where persons who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their mitts, stockings and breeches-patterns wove with care in the neat-

[1] Continental money.

est and best manner, and with the quickest dispatch possible, at the old rates for country produce, or the exchange of that in hard or continental money.

JAMES CUMINGS.

N. B. The greatest care shall be taken that the owner have the remainders of stuff.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Borden-Town, on Thursday evening the 25th instant a sorrel horse, about 10 years of age, natural pacer, better than 14 hands high, with a bald face, roach back, long switch tail, one or both of his hind feet white, had lost one of his fore shoes.

Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by SAM. ROGERS.

Borden-Town, May 31, 1780.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has a large quantity of best German steel, and that he intends to apply himself wholly to making axes in the neatest manner, which will be warranted. Any person who will apply may depend on being supplied at as cheap a rate as the times will permit.

Amwell, June 2, 1780. JOHN OTT.

Amwell, Ringo's Tavern, May 26.

CAME to the place where the subscriber now lives, a sorrel horse mixed with grey hairs, with a blaze in his face, fourteen hands and a half high, paces and trots. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MERSHON.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 128, *June* 7, 1780.

LOST

The following LOAN OFFICE CERTIFICATES, contained in a pair of saddle bags, on the 23d of March at Paramus, in New-Jersey, and found by the enemy at the time of their attack of that post and carried into New-York, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 dollars each, dated, Philadelphia, November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1198, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779;

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779;

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779;

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778.

Payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutsch.

Notice being given to the Loan-Office, to prevent the payment of the above Certificates, all persons are HEREBY CAUTIONED not to negotiate them, but are desired to stop, and forward them to JOHN WILCOCKS, Philadelphia, or JOSIAH CRANE, at Albany, for which a handsome reward will be given.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX Hundred acres of LAND, situate about three miles below Oldman's Creek, Salem county, in West New-Jersey, the greatest part of which is swamp, well timbered, and within a mile of a good landing on the river Delaware.

Four hundred acres of *March*, situated on Hope Creek, below Alloway's Creek, in Salem county aforesaid, bounded by the said river Delaware.

And eleven hundred acres of Land, situate on Pasaick river, about six miles from Morris-Town, and twenty-two from Elizabeth-Town. This tract has a large quantity of timber on it, and the greatest part is capable of being made into excellent meadow. For terms apply to

PETER MILLER.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living near Moore's-town, Burlington county, West-New-Jersey, a large light coloured bay HORSE near fifteen hands high, seven years old, paces and trots, but inclines mostly to the pace, branded with the letter I on his near shoulder and thigh, and has no natural mark. The thief is supposed to be a small sized pock-marked man with a light blue coat, who will probably endeavour to dispose of the horse. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and secures them, so that the horse may be restored to the owner, or give information thereof to WILLIAM MILNOR, at the Old Ferry in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, or Two HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, paid by

EDWARD FRENCH.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, June* 10, 1780.

Philadelphia, May 24.

In CONGRESS, May 22, 1780.

Ordered, That the letter of the 13th of May, from Gen. Washington, and the letter of the 16th from the Marquis de la Fayette, with the resolution passed in consequence thereof, be published.

Head-Quarters, Morristown, May 13, 1780.

THE Marquis de la Fayette will have the honour to deliver you this.

I am persuaded Congress will participate in the joy I feel, at the return of a gentleman who has distinguished himself in the service of his country so signally; who has given so many and so decisive proofs of his attachment to its interests, and who ought to be dear to it by every motive. The warm friendship I have for him conspires with considerations of public utility to afford me a double satisfaction in his return.

During the time he has been in France, he has uniformly manifed the same zeal in our affairs, which animated his conduct while he was among us, and has been, upon all occasions, an essential friend to America.

He merits, and I doubt not Congress will give him, every mark of consideration and regard in their power.

I have the honour to be, with perfect respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient
and humble servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

—*The New-York Gazette, and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1495, *June* 12, 1780.

Camp, near Morris-Town, June 3, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

Stolen out of the Pasture of Mr. John Logan, in Mendham township, Morris county, on the night of the 30th of May last, a Black MARE, four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, shod all round, with three white feet, a star in her forehead, trots and hand gallops remarkably well, very high spirited. Whoever takes up said Mare and the Thief, so that the subscriber may have the Mare, and the Thief be brought to punishment, shall have the above reward, or Five Hundred Dollars for the Mare only, by

ALEXANDER PARKER
Capt. 7th. Penn. Regt.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, June* 13, 1780.

Philadelphia, June 14.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, June 9.

"The day before yesterday the enemy came out from New-York, via Staten-Island, and landed at Elizabeth Town, about 5000.—Our army all moved to meet them: The militia turned out with spirit—skirmishing in abundance; one militia Captain with 4 men took 16 British. It is said the enemy intended for this town:—They have been between Connecticut Farms and Springfield and burnt every house in the former except one:—They have been drove back to Elizabeth-Town Point, where they lie behind our entrenchments:—Our army is at the Short Hills, on this side Springfield. The militia are near the enemy, and keep a constant popping at them.——I believe New-York is very bare of troops. The tories were so sure of the enemy's succeeding, that they sent word to their friends at Elizabeth-Town, that they should pay them a visit the day after the enemy came over: They are baulked.—The affair is not settled yet. Mr. Ludwig, of your city, and Baker General of the army, was in the action, and took a prisoner."

Extract of a letter from an intelligent Gentleman in the neighbourhood of Morristown, dated June 9, 1780.

"Although extremely fatigued, I catch a moment to inform you that I have just returned from Elizabeth Town, where I have been reconnoitring the enemy's situation and strength.

To give you any tolerable idea of their ravages and cruelty is beyond my descriptive abilities—They came out in force on Tuesday night and Wednesday morning, and landed in Elizabeth before day. Most observers differ in the account of their numbers; from my own observation, I suppose them about 5000, with 17 pieces of artillery, and every preparative for a lengthy march.

They advanced to Connecticut Farms, about five miles distance, very early in the morning of Wednesday; and altho' they observed great discipline and decorum in Elizabeth Town, yet at the farms, every step was marked with wanton cruelty and causeless devastation.—They set fire to and entirely destroyed the Presbyterian church, and 14 dwelling houses and barns, so that there are (I think) but two dwelling houses remaining in that fertile settlement. But, alas, Sir, this is only one part of the horrid scene!

"In this neighbourhood lived the Rev. Mr. James Caldwell, whose zeal and activity in the cause of his country had rendered him an object worthy of the enemy's keenest resentment.

"His vigilance and attention had always evaded every attempt to injure him, and therefore it was now determined to wound him in an unguarded part: Following the absurd principles of too many of our incautious countrymen, he left his wife and family at home, trusting to the politeness and humanity of the enemy towards an amiable woman, and a number of helpless and innocent children, tho' he did not think it prudent to trust them with his own safety: but alas, his confidence in their benevolence towards the helpless has been his destruction. Soon after their possessing themselves of the neighbourhood a soldier came to the house, and putting his gun to the window of the room where this worthy woman was sitting (with her children and a maid with an infant in her arms, along side of her) he shot her through the lungs dead on the spot: Soon after an officer with two Hessians came in and ordered a hole dug, and her body thrown in, and the house to be set on fire.

"At the earnest request of an officer of the new levies and with some difficulty, the body was suffered to be carried to a small house in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Caldwell's dwelling house immediately set on fire, and everything belonging to him consumed together. The only comfort arising to this afflicted family is, that the wretch

who served as the executioner of this murdered lady (who from her excellent character deserved a better fate) did his business so effectually, that she lost her life without distress or pain. Thus it is that even the tender mercies of the wicked are cruelty. This melancholy affair, with their cruel burnings, has raised the resentment of the whole country to the highest pitch, they are ready almost to swear an everlasting enmity to the very name of a Briton. So far is this cruelty and devastation terrifying to submission, that it rouses the most timid to feats of desperate heroism.

"A most worthy man, who has for more than four years past devoted himself to the service of his country, is thus left with nine small children, destitute of even a shift of cloaths to comfort them. Many of the inhabitants are in a similar situation; some widows, some aged, some infirm.

"So many have suffered and are daily suffering among us, that it is impossible any thing considerable can be done for them here, more than to provide for their present necessities. Shall I beg in behalf of these worthy tho' unfortunate fellow citizens, suffering in the common cause, that you will exert yourself among your acquaintance to afford them some relief. The difficulty of obtaining linen, cloaths &c. &c. is insurmountable among us. A small pittance saved from your luxuries will rejoice the hearts of our desponding brethren, and engage others to step forth with firmness to oppose the foes of America and mankind.

"It wounds the heart of the brave and venturous citizen, to behold the piteous, heart-rending sufferings of the widows, children and dependants, of those who have nobly fought the battles of our country, and bled in her righteous cause, while those who fly from the appearances of danger are rioting in the spoils of those, who bear the heat and burden of the day.

"I know your generous heart will bear a part with the afflictions of every sufferer in so glorious a cause, and your

benevolent hands will be ready to exert themselves to obtain the relief that may be in your power.

"But to return, the enemy, being opposed by a regiment of Col. Dayton's and such militia as could be suddenly collected, made a slow advance, till they came to a bridge at the entrance of Springfield, where the militia had an old iron 4 pound field piece, which they used to such purpose, that the enemy were drove back for some considerable distance.

Being thus encouraged, Col. Dayton's regiment and the militia together, pressed upon them, and killed and wounded many of them; the general estimate is about 100. As our people were reinforced they gained firmness, and at night the enemy had secured no farther than Connecticut Farms. In the night, having received an express from Gen. Clinton in South Carolina, they immediately began retreat, and by 10 o'clock on Thursday they had gained Elizabeth-Town-Point, from whence they sent off all their waggons, a part of their artillery, and some of their cavalry. Previous to this Lord Stirling, with General Hand's brigade and the militia, was detached close on their rear, and between Elizabeth-Town and the Point had a very severe skirmish—some loss on both sides. Never did troops behave better than ours. The militia behaved beyond anything that could have been expected. The Continental officers gave them the greatest credit. It is said the enemy had been persuaded that after the taking of Charlestown the militia would all submit, and the Continental troops would desert. It seems as if the militia had known these suggestions. Never did they so universally turn out on such short notice, and never with better spirits. I left this morning, at least 2000 of them below the mountains, and more flocking down continually: Col. Dayton deserves the greatest credit, as does all his officers, who behaved unexceptionally.

"The enemy were all day yesterday manœuvering to bring on a general engagement, and General Washington

trying to draw them from their strong possession on the Point, where it was impossible to attack them to advantage. Both have failed and General Washington hath drawn back the main body above Springfield to refresh them, as they were exceedingly fatigued, with two days and two nights lying on their arms. Every thing has been carried on with great propriety, and we are in hopes their gentry will be obliged to retire, notwithstanding their sanguine expectations. Gen. Knyphausen it is said, brought over his carriage, expecting to have considerable use for it. There is a brigade left to watch their motions at Elizabeth-Town, with a number of the militia. They are in such force, that I am clear of opinion they intend to penetrate the country, and from some hints that have dropped, they have Pennsylvania in their eye, if they can beat General Washington.

"I would give you many more particulars, but I am wearied beyond measure with the fatigue of three days ride, and no rest at night, and I write in pain.

"P. S. I forgot to mention a circumstance relative to Mrs. Caldwell's death, that is very striking. Some of the soldiers attacked a young lady about three miles from Mr. Caldwell's house, and one of them presenting a fixed bayonet to her breast, swore he would kill her, for that she was the wife of Mr. Caldwell. He was with difficulty prevented from putting his threats into execution by a young officer who knew the lady, and swore to him that she was not the wife of Mr. Caldwell or any other person. This was previous to her murder. And on their retreat from Connecticut Farms, a soldier bragged at Elizabeth-Town that he had shot this unhappy lady."

Princeton, May 23, 1780.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

A Mulatto Slave, who it is supposed has been seduced to undertake to carry letters or intelligence into New-York, ran away from the subscriber, and took off with him a dark bay horse, 6 years old 14 and a half hands high, with two white feet and a blaze, and is a natural trotter. The Slave is near 6 feet high, strong and well made; had on, and took with him, a variety of cloaths, but those he will most probably wear are, a suit of superfine mixt broad cloth, a new red great cloth, white stockings, half boots, a black velvet stock and a beaver hat, but little worn. He appears to be 40 odd years of age, speaks good English, reads and writes a tolerable hand, and is a decent and well behaved ingenious fellow, capable of a variety of works. His name is Michael Hoy but may go by some other, and it is probable he may travel as a servant to a white man who is supposed to have gone off with him, and as such may change his address. He went off in the night of the 20th instant. Five Hundred Dollars will be given, and all charges paid for securing the slave and the horse, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for either, paid by

GEORGE MORGAN.[1]

P. S. A deep blood bay mare, with a black mane and tail was stolen the same night the above mentioned slave went off, supposed by him or his accomplice. She has a short dock and a lump, that looks like a wind-gall or small wen, on the hindermoost part of one of her thighs. She is half blooded, pretty old, trots, and is with foal. Six Hundred Dollars will be paid by the Rev. Mr. Smith of

[1] Colonel George Morgan, born at Philadelphia, 1741 or 1742, was a gallant officer and a cultured gentleman who bought "Prospect near Princeton," April 1st, 1779, and resided there until 1804, when he removed to Western Pennsylvania, where he died in 1810.

this town to the person who shall return the mare and convict the thief, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare alone.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, June* 14, 1780.

Evesham, Burlington county, June 12, 1780.

Strayed or Stolen, on the 10th instant from the subscriber's plantation, a dark brown Horse, 4 years old, paces and trots, a blaize in his face, bit near hind foot white, with a lump on his left shoulder, occasioned by the trace. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse again, and the felon convicted, shall have EIGHT HUNDRED Dollars for both, or FIVE HUNDRED Dollars reward, for the horse only, and rea sonable charges paid by JACOB AUSTIN.

TO BE SOLD.

Six Hundred Acres of Land situate about three miles below Oldman's Creek, in Penn's Neck, Salem county, in West New Jersey, the greatest part of which is swamp, well timbered, and within a mile of a good landing on the river Delaware.

Four hundred acres of marsh situate on Hope Creek, below Alloway's Creek in Salem county, aforesaid, bounded by the said river Delaware.

And eleven hundred acres of Land, situate on Passaick River, about 6 miles from Morris-Town, and 22 from Elizabeth Town. This Tract has a large quantity of timber on it and the greatest part is capable of being made into excellent meadow. For terms apply to

PETER MILLER.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, June* 14, 1780.

CHATHAM, June 14.

Last night sennight, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a body of the enemy commanded by General Kniphausen in person, landed at Elizabeth Town Point, who being timely discovered by our guards, gave the troops that were in town, commanded by Col. Dayton,[1] an opportunity to assemble, but, on reconnoitering them, our force was found inadequate for an attack, of course a retreat became indispensable, which was performed in good order, with the enemy in their rear, until they arrived at Connecticut Farms, where they fell in with the Jersey brigade, and being joined by a few militia, they posted themselves on an advantageous piece of ground, thinking it advisable to check the advance of the enemy, which, with singular bravery, they effectually did, and annoyed them considerably, driving them back some distance. They then brought up some field pieces, which played briskly, but happily without any effect. Our people kept them here about two hours until they were reinforced by the second division, which had landed some time after the first, and had marched up hastily. The enemy then gained that ground, though not without considerable loss on their side, and some wounded on ours. Their advance after that was very tardy, yet they seemed to show an inclination to possess themselves of Springfield, until we gave them a few shot from a piece of cannon, not without some effect, which obliged them again to retreat, and the day was spent in continual skirmishing, by which the enemy suffered amazingly, we having, since their retreat, found forty or fifty of their dead, which they had secretly buried; among the number, it is said, was a son of Count Donop, who has met the fate of his hapless father.

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[1] Col. Elias Dayton, of the 3d New Jersey Regiment. See New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1:78; Hatfield's History of Elizabeth, 651; Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society, 1st Series, 9:175–192.

As soon as they came to Connecticut Farms, seven miles from the place of their landing, they began the exercise of their awful cruelty. They first set fire to the house of Deacon Wade, and then to the Presbyterian church; but soon advancing to the house of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, they had an opportunity of reaching the summit of that cruelty after which they have been climbing for so many years. Mr. Caldwell could not remove his property, nor all his family. His amiable wife, with a babe of eight months, and one of three years old, with the housekeeper and a little maid, were left. Mrs. Caldwell having dressed herself, and put her house in order, retired with those into a back room, which was so situated that she was entirely secured against transient shot from either party, should they dispute the ground near the house, which happened not to be the case. The babe was in the arms of the housekeeper, the other child the mother held by the hand, all sitting upon the side of the bed, when one of the barbarians advancing round the house, took the advantage of a small space, through which the room was accessable, and fired two balls into that amiable lady, so well directed that they ended her life in a moment.* This horrid deed appears the more cruel in the eyes of all who knew the lovely person, the sweet temper, and the not only inoffensive but benevolent life of that dear mother of nine children now living, the eldest of which is but just turned sixteen. From some circumstances this appears not to have been the act of one rash inconsiderate villain, but the effect of deliberate orders given previous to their coming

** Never did religion produce a more complete triumph than in this virtuous woman. Her constitution was, by nature, feeble and delicate, and her mind ornamented more with tender than robust passions; yet such was her full confidence in the unerring wisdom and perfect rectitude of the divine conduct;—such the full assurance of her hope, that the approach of such an enemy, with the terrors of war, could neither cloud her countenance, nor ruffle her mind to the last moment. Long since had she gained complete victory over the king of terrors, and only wished to live for the good of others, and in particular that she might impress her image upon her lovely offspring as they advanced in life. These benevolent views were now terminated by the British murderers.*

to the place, that she should be murdered.—She was stripped of part of her clothes, but her corps was preserved from the flames by two or three of the enemy whose humanity was not yet extinct. This was a murder without provocation, and most opposite to humanity; for although her husband has uniformly defended the American cause, yet he has not only avoided cruelty himself, but used his utmost endeavours to prevent it being done by others; and as to herself, one would have thought her sweet appearance, and amiable life, would have protected her from even British or Tory cruelty. Not satiated by this horrid deed, after stripping the house they set fire to it and eleven more dwelling-houses in the neighbourhood, with the outhouses, &c.

Thus has British cruelty been led to perfection by *the hirelings of Hesse*. Six widows are burnt out; some very aged, and others with small families; and almost all the houses in the neighbourhood which were not burnt, were torn to pieces, and entirely plundered.

Consider Americans! what you have to expect from such enemies, and what you have to do! If the tribes of Israel rose as one man to revenge the cruelty offered an individual of no good character, (Judges xix.) what ought to be our conduct when the fairest innocence is no protection; when the condition of widowhood, attended with age, or a large offspring, is no defence.

The militia, on this occasion, turned out more expeditiously, and fought more bravely than ever known before. In the night the enemy retired to Elizabeth Town Point, where they were followed by the militia and a detachment from the army, who bravely attacked their advanced parties, and took about twenty prisoners on this occasion.

From what we can collect from the inhabitants of the Farms, many of whose houses were filled with their wounded, they must have suffered considerably. General Sterling had his thigh broke.

Their brutality to some women in the Farms would

make even Savages blush; and we are informed, from undoubted authority, that the same line of conduct has been pursued in Elizabeth Town toward some of the first characters.

The loss sustained the first day, by the Jersey brigade, was 1 Ensign and six rank and file killed; 4 Subalterns and 30 rank and file wounded; and 12 missing. A return of the killed and wounded of the militia we have not obtained.

We have taken about fifty prisoners; and several deserters have come in.—They still remain at Elizabeth Town and the Point.

Extract of a letter from Pumpton, dated May 6.

"Last Friday sennight two waggons belonging to Mr. Gamble, Commissary, &c. on their way from Fish Kill to Morris Town, were stopped in Smith's Clove by a party of the enemy from New York, and robbed of most part of whatever was valuable in them. In one of them was a trunk of hats for some officers in our army;—one trunk of books and cloathing belonging to Capt. Garanger of the artillery;—and another very large trunk of valuable cloathign of every kind, together with a collection of books, &c. the property of Samuel Witham Stockton, Esq;[1] of this state, who arrived about six months ago from Holland. After the trunks were broke open, and emptied, they were left, with a considerable number of books and some trifling articles in the woods w[h]ere the robbery was committed—A few days ago the two last mentioned gentlemen, with a party of continental troops, scoured the Mountains in that quarter, and searched all the disaffected houses in the neighbourhood of the clove, suspected of harbouring those infamous refugee robbers, but met with little success in

[1] For notices of Samuel Witham Stockton, see New Jersey Archives, 25 : 470; 2d Series, 3 : 109, 415.

making any important discoveries. Instead of the enemy's discouraging these villians, I am informed they stimulate and endeavour to protect them from the immediate punishment due to their crimes, by putting commissions into their pockets as officers, thereby providing against an accidental capture."

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, on Saturday night the 10th inst. a large light bay horse, fifteen hands and a half high, six or seven years old, a thin blaze down his face, black list along his back, three white feet, his right fore hoof much injured, and a swelling on the same knee, a natural trotter.—Whoever takes up said horse, and will give information so that he may be had again, or will bring him to the place of the late Capt. Robert Troup, at Hanover, or to the Printer of this paper, shall be generously rewarded by

ABRAHAM VAN GELDER.

Hanover, June 14, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Hanover, on the night of the 8th instant, a likely dun horse, 14½ hands high, trots and canters well, has a white strip down his face, with a scar in the same on the end of his nose; black mane and tail, mane laying the near side; a black list along his back, and shod all round. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, if stolen, shall have the above reward; and Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges paid, on giving notice or delivering him to the subscriber, or to Mr. John Cobb in Troy, in Hanover township.

NATHANIEL MOSS.

Troy, June 14, 1780.

STRAYED or stolen the night of the 7th inst. from the farm of the subscriber, a sorrel horse, 4 years old, in common working order, about fourteen hands and a half high, up headed, with a switch tail and never was docked; blaze in his face, and think some of his feet white. One Hundred Dollars reward for the horse, and Two Hundred for the thief. Any gentleman delivering said horse to the subscriber in Morris Town, shall be entitled to the above reward; if farther off than ten miles from said Town, all reasonable charges also, by

JACOB ARNOLD.[1]

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Robert Gould, Esq; late of Pequanack, deceased, to settle their accounts in two months from the date hereof; also those that have any demands on said estate are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscribers that they may be settled.

JACOB GOULD,
ABRAHAM GOULD. } Executors.

June 14, 1780.

[1] Col. Jacob Arnold was a son of Samuel Arnold, who came from Connecticut in 1730, and settled in Washington Valley, three miles northwest of Morristown, where he bought 300 acres of land from William and Richard Penn. He married Phebe Ford, October 16th, 1748. His son Jacob was born December 14th, 1749; he married first, Elizabeth Tuthill, of Morris county, October 1st, 1770; she died May 9th, 1803; he married second, Sarah H. Nixon, December 26th, 1807; she was born October 1st, 1783; died July 29th, 1846. He died March 1st, 1827. Before the Revolution he was associated in partnership with Thomas Kinney, at one time Sheriff of Morris county, a large landowner, and landlord of a tavern on the north side of the public green in Morristown. Arnold was captain of a troop of Light Horse at the beginning of the Revolution, and likewise succeeded Kinney in the proprietorship of the tavern mentioned, which, for a century, was known in local history as Arnold's tavern. It was in that building that Washington had his headquarters during the winter of 1776-7, after the battles of Trenton and Princeton. In 1886 it was about to be demolished, to make way for a modern building, but was bought by Mrs. Julia Keese Colles, who thought it a pity to sacrifice such a relic of the Revolution, and she had it removed to the Colles estate, on Mt. Kemble avenue, where it has been remodeled for All Souls' Hospital. The rooms occupied by Washington are preserved intact. See "History of the Arnold Tavern, Morristown, N. J.," by Philip H. Hoffman, Morristown, 1903.

By His Excellency the Governor.

A GENERAL Court-Martial of the state, whereof Col. John Neilson was President, having been ordered by the Governor for the trial of Col. Sylvanus Seely,[1] on the 27th day of April last, on the following charges against him while commanding the State Regiment in Elizabeth Town, in the latter end of the year 1779, viz.

1. That he suffered goods and merchandize to be landed from the enemy's flag-boat within our lines, thereby permitting an illicit trade to be carried on between the inhabitants of this state and the enemy.
2. That he suffered those who came with a flag, some of whom were fugitives from this state, frequently to tarry all night on shore without any necessity, giving them an opportunity to hold conferences with the disaffected inhabitants, to gain intelligence, transact commercial affairs, and promote desertions from our troops.
3. That he partook in this illicit trade himself, having goods taken out of the flag-boat and carried to his quarters.
4. That, of his own authority, he gave permission to persons to go to the enemy, either to stay with them or return; and also gave permits to persons of suspected characters to pass his guards, who carried provisions to the enemy.
5. That he authorized privates in the regiment to exercise command, and to rank and draw pay as officers, contrary to the constitution of the state, the law for raising the said regiment, to the damage and expence of the state.

And the said Court having met and proceeded to the trial of the said Col. Seely, upon the several charges aforesaid, pronounced their sentence or judgment, by which they unanimously declare, "That the said Col. S. Seely, "is not guilty of any one or more of the said charges, "but, on the contrary, that during his command at Eliza- "beth Town, he is entitled to the character of a good

[1] Sylvanus Seeley was commissioned Captain of Colonel Martin's Battalion, Heard's Brigade, June 14th, 1776; Captain Eastern Battalion, Morris county; First Major of same, May 23d, 1777; Colonel, same, November 13th, 1777. He was Colonel, State Troops. He is mentioned in the Minutes of the Council of Safety, in December, 1777, as Colonel.

"soldier, a vigilant officer, and faithful citizen, and as "such deserves the gratitude of his country;" which sentence or judgment I do approve of and confirm.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, May 27, 1780.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A NEGRO WENCH and two children; the wench is twenty-two years old, the oldest child is between four and five, and the youngest between two and three; they are sold for no fault, but the want of employ. Any person wanting to purchase may apply to the subscriber at Lamington, within half a mile of the meeting-house. They will be sold for a reasonable price.

CORTLAND VANAUSDOL.

SHOULD a family (only man and wife) of good repute for their honesty and care, be destitute of a living, by being near the line of the enemy, and is willing to live with a small family, in a good neighbourhood, to take charge of such domestic employment as should be found necessary for a country life, particularly to act in the station of a coachman, to have the care of two horses, two cows, and a garden: They shall have a small dwelling-house to themselves, and such wages or perquisites as the times will admit of. Inquire of the Printer.

N. B. The preference would be given to one who understands the carpenter's business.

THE subscriber having lately removed to Hanover, about two miles from Morris Town, to the house formerly occupied by Gerardus Duyckinck, has on hand a small quantity of each of the following articles, viz.

Choice bohea tea, sugar, chocolate, Port wine, indigo, Scotch snuff, cotton wool, lead, 12 d. nails, and a few

dozen knives and forks; which he exchanges, on moderate terms, for flour, grain of all sorts, fresh meat, hams, butter, cheese, &c. ANTHONY L. BLEECKER.

N. B. The nails and knives and forks he barters for grain only.

June 6, 1780.

STRAYED from Morris Town, the 18th instant, a bay horse, about 14 hands high, shod all round, left hind foot white, star in his forehead, and, when he strayed, was a little inclined to limp; by very close examination might be perceived a mark or brand on his left buttock, but the letters cannot be very well distinguished. Whoever will deliver said horse at Mrs. Ford's, in Morris Town, or give information, so that he may be got again, shall be handsomely rewarded.

May 30, 1780.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, at Woodbridge, near the blazing Star, the 30th ultimo, a black horse, four years old, shod before, has been much used in the gears, one glass eye, a star in his forehead, three white feet, high carriage, full of spirits, trots and canters, and is a good saddle horse. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive Five Hundred Dollars reward; or for the horse alone, Three Hundred, paid by

EDWARD CROWELL.

Woodbridge, June 6, 1780.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Morris Town, two waggon horses, one a sorrel about fourteen hand high, trots, and is about ten years old, he had a small star in his forehead, and has been missing about two weeks. The other a gay black, about fifteen

hands high, is also a natural trotter, and one hind foot white: They were both thin in flesh; the black has been gone about a week, and as they were lately purchased, their brands, if any they have, cannot be described. Whoever secures said horses, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward, or One Hundred for each, and reasonable charges.

ROBERT KELSO.

Morris Town, May 29, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, the 1st instant, a large brown horse, with a bald face, four white feet, large white spot on the near side of his belly, branded with the letter S on the shoulder, fifteen hands high, six years old this spring, trots and canters. Whoever takes up said horse, and returns him to the owner, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH KENNAN.

Baskenridge, June 6, 1780.

A JOURNEYMAN Hatter, who understands the felting business, to whom good encouragement will be given, is wanted by the subscriber at Long-Hill.

JASPER SHOTWELL.

A NEGRO man is wanted who understands the farming business, for which hard or continental money will be given; or should any gentleman incline to exchange one as above mentioned for a likely mulatto lad of about eighteen years of age, who gives the preference of attending on a gentleman to a country life, they may inquire of the Printer.

NOTICE is hereby given that there is A STAGE WAGGON to go from New-Brunswick ferry to Elizabeth Town every Tuesday.

WILLIAM RIDER.

The subscriber has for sale, at the house of Mr. John Tichenor, between Newark and the mountain, within half a mile of the Hon. Caleb Camp's Esq., best BOHEA TEA, almost equal to Congo, which he will sell by the dozen or less quantity, for cash.

JAMES ALNER.

Newark, June 6, 1780.

A SCHOOL MASTER, who can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscribers at Black River.

JOSHUA DOUGLASS,
JOSIAH TOPPING.

THIS may certify that John Manning, of Piscataway, was accused of taking six silver spoons from the subscriber, but I believe him to be innocent of the charge alledged against him—

JOHN PLUM.

Brunswick, June 6, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II, No. LXX, June* 14, 1780.

TRENTON, JUNE 14.

The Honourable the Legislature of this State have passed an Act to raise and embody, for a limited time, six hundred and twenty-four men, for the defence of the frontiers of the state; and an Act establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Baskenridge, dated June 10, 1780.

"On Tuesday night the 6th inst. the enemy landed at Elizabeth-Town Point, and early on Wednesday morning advanced in force, as far as Connecticut Farms, within about two miles of Springfield. The Jersey brigade, which lay at or near Elizabeth, skirmished with them all the way up; and such of the militia as could collect, joined in opposing their progress, and fought in a manner that does them great honour, and if possible, exalts the reputation of the *Jersey Militia.* Their progress was stopped at a small bridge by a single cannon, aided probably by their own apprehensions. The skirmishing was very smart and bold on our part, so as to do them considerable damage; but as they continued to advance, but few of their killed and wounded fell into our hands.—

They wounded four officers of the Jersey brigade, and killed one, a Mr. Ogden; I am uncertain of the number of men killed and wounded; only sixteen wounded, and two of them British, have come to this place, which is the nearest hospital.

"General Knyphausen commanded in person, and it is said they brought with them seven days provision, a great number of waggons, &c. as if they intended to make a stand at some distance in the country, perhaps on the first mountain; but a strong detachment of our army marching down as far as Springfield to meet them, arrived in the evening within two or three miles of the enemy and halted till next morning, when a battle was expected; the enemy, in the mean time, not by *moonlight,* but under cover of a dark cloud, attended with some rain, retreated to Elizabeth-Town Point, where they have remained quiet ever since. General Washington remains with the main body of our army at Short-Hills; General Maxwell with some militia lie as an advanced party at or near Elizabeth.

"According to British custom, they have burnt almost every building in Connecticut Farms, above 20 in number; and agreeable to British humanity, they shot Mrs. Caldwell, a lady of the most amiable character, as she sat in her parlour, attended only by her maid and small child."

Since the enemy have been at Elizabeth-Town Point, a party of sixteen of our militia having been out upon a scout, fell in with seventeen of the enemy, whom they brought off, with their arms, without firing a gun.

It is reported that part of the British troops is arrived at Staten-Island from South-Carolina.

We are informed that the enemy still continue at Elizabeth-Town Point inactive, except scouting parties that are daily skirmishing with our militia; in several of which the militia have fought with great spirit, and been successful. Our loss is computed to be about 30 killed and wounded, Capt. Reves[1] being among the former. The enemy's loss is said to be 150 killed, and as many more wounded.

Extract of a letter from New-Barbados, Bergen county, dated May 30, 1780.

"This morning a detachment of about 300 of the enemy, under the command of Col. Boskirk, made a descent into this county. Their object was professedly to murder and carry off the militia. They divided themselves into two parties, each going upon a scout. They met at the house of J. Zabriskie at about one o'clock, A. M. and mistaking each other for the rebel guard, (as they call it) fell upon each other in a most furious manner, and by the discharge of their muskets and use of the bayonet, they appear to have made a dreadful slaughter; the ground round the house being in a measure covered with blood, and in some

[1] Isaac Reeves, commissioned Captain New Jersey Militia, June 14th, 1776.

places the clotted gore remained in heaps when I arrived at the spot, which was at five o'clock.—After this, they finding their mistake, retreated over and took up the bridge to prevent our men pursuing them. 'Tis said they had seven or eight killed on the spot, besides wounded - - - All were carried off."

The 4th instant, thirty-five Americans, including five officers, made their escape from the prison ship at New-York, and got safely off.

Thursday last a party of about thirty of the enemy landed at Closter, in Bergen county, in order to plunder cattle from the inhabitants; but while they were collecting them, they were attacked by a party of our militia under the command of Capt. Blanch, who retook the cattle, killed one and wounded two of the plunderers, and drove them to their boats, without any loss on our side.

Saturday last Generals Arnold and Wayne passed through this place on their way to Head-Quarters; also Major Lee, with his corps of light-dragoons, to join the main army.

Saturday night last the alarm-gun at Princeton was spiked up by a person unknown; but the spike has since been taken out by heating the cannon. It is hoped the villain will be discovered and meet a proper reward.

Sunday last 6 armed French vessels, viz. 3 ships, 2 brigs and a polacre, arrived at Philadelphia, in 19 days from Cape Francois, laden with West-India produce.

Extract of a letter from Monmouth county, June 12.

"Ty, with his party of about twenty blacks and whites, last Friday afternoon took and carried off prisoners Capt. Barns Smock and Gilbert Vanmarter; at the same time spiked up the iron four-pounder at Capt. Smock's house, but took no ammunition: Two of the artillery horses, and two of Capt. Smock's horses, were likewise taken off."

The above mentioned Ty is a negro, who bears the title of Colonel, and commands a motly crew at Sandy-Hook.

Major-General Dickenson[1] set out from this place yesterday morning, to take upon him the command of the Jersey Militia, in order to co-operate with the Continental Army in repelling the incursions of the enemy, who have taken post at Elizabeth-Town-Point.

It must give the most heart-felt pleasure to the Friends of Liberty and the Independence of our country, to observe with what unanimity and resolution the militia have turned out for the support of the common cause and gives a happy presage of our final success.

The following extract is taken from a letter received by a gentleman in Morris-Town from his friend in Sussex county.

"On Sunday morning the 4th instant, about one o'clock, Major Hoops having reason to believe that disaffected persons were in his neighbourhood, discovered a fellow in company with a woman near his house; he immediately questioned them; the woman prevaricated, and the man hesitated in his answers, gave him suspicions; upon which he desired them to walk into the house, that he might be fully assured of what they told him. Major Hoops on his way to the house looking round, found the man running away; he pursued and took him, not without wounding the fellow through the arm with a small sword, upon seeing a cocked pistol in his hand. He was discovered to be a Levy soldier in his regimentals, belonging to the corps of Jersey Volunteers; on bringing him to the light, the Major presented one of the pistols he had taken from him to his head, and resolutely declared he would put him to death if he did not inform him of his designs in coming to this part of the country. He said that about three weeks ago he came out with Lieutenant Moody, and

[1] For a sketch of Gen. Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, see New Jersey Archives, 2d Series, 1 : 170.

another, from New-York, who had recieved instructions from General Knyphausen, but he kept them secret; only hinting that he was to take some person off within two miles of Morris-Town, but finding that he was not at home, nor would be before the 15th of this month, they came up here in order to pass their time away till the person returned: That he had left Moody in the road near the Moravian Mills; that he had liberty to go to his uncle's, one Matthew Lowrey, where he was then going had not Major Hoops disappoint him; and that he was to meet Moody and his companion on the top of Jenny Jump mountain on Thursday night, when they were to proceed on their intended expedition.

"After leaving him under guard, and collecting his own people and a few of his neighbours, pursuit was given to Moody, but unfortunately could not make any discoveries."

TO BE SOLD,

A Wood-Lot of ten acres, well timbered, lying about a mile and a half from Trenton;—And also the one half of an undivided lot of seventy acres woodland, lying in Hopewell, about ten miles from Trenton, and less than two from the river Delaware, joining Mr. Joseph Titus's farm. For terms apply to Stephen Lowrey, in Trenton.

June 14th, 1780.

House of Assembly, May 19, 1780.

A Petetion from sundry inhabitants of the townships of Great-Eggharbour and Galway, in the county of Gloucester, was presented and read, praying, for certain reasons therein set forth, that a law may be passed to enable the owners and possessors of the meadows and tide-marsh lying on Absecom creek, to erect and maintain a

bank, dam, and other water works, across the said creek, to prevent the tide from overflowing the said meadows and marsh;

"Ordered, That the petetioners have leave to bring in a bill at the next sitting of the Assembly, on advertising the same in four of the most publick places in each of the said townships, and also in the New-Jersey Gazette at least four weeks previous thereto.

Extract from the minutes,

MASKELL EWING, jun. Clerk.

Agreeable to the above order, notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a bill will be presented by the petitioners to the Assembly at their next sitting, for the purpose expressed in their petition above referred to.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber a little bay horse; about 13 hands and a half high, about 7 years old. Whoever takes up said horse and gives notice at Raritan Landing at Robert Kipp's, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by me,

JEREMIAH FIELD.

Middlesex county, June 3, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Young Negro Wench, about 15 years old.—Apply to John Covenhoven near Tyson's Mills in Amwell.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, ss. NOTICE is hereby given that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the house of Isaac Wood, in Mountholly, on Thursday the thirteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bills of Rufus Gardner, commander of the privateer brig Enterprize, (who as well, &c.) against the schooner Lively, ——— ———, late master; and against the schooner Willing Maid, ———, late master, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the said vessels, or any other person or persons interested therein may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the said vessels, their tackle, &c. should not be condemned according to the prayer of the said bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, June 12, 1780.

SUPPOSED to be taken in a mistake from the subscriber's house in Trenton, a new Great Coat, homespun cloth of a drab colour, fac'd with broadcloth a little different in colour, with a large cape, and buttons at the cuffs and sides in the old fashion, and a light coloured coat left in the room of it, with a velvet cape and wire buttons covered with cloth.—Whoever has exchanged the coat is desired to return the same as soon as possible, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.

May 31. JACOB G. BERGEN.

Two Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, between Mount-holly and the New-Mills, on the 8th inst. at night, an English full blooded COLT, three years old past, fourteen hands and a half high, a brown bay, with a small star and snip, very lengthy, one hindfoot white; trots and canters; good carriage; shod before; has never been docked, but the end of his dock has been sheered close, and has a long switch tail; his hindfeet crook under him; a small part of the skin has been rubbed off each hip, and a small piece of skin also rubbed off over his right eye. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures the thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or one Thousand Dollars for either horse or thief.

June 9, 1780. JOHN BISHOP.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 129, *June* 14, 1780.

TRENTON, June 14

Since the enemy have been at Elizabeth-Town Point, a party of sixteen of our Militia having been out upon a scout, fell in with seventeen of the enemy, whom they brought on, with their arms, without firing a gun.

It is reported that part of the British troops is arrived at Staten-Island from South-Carolina.

We are informed that the enemy still continue at Elizabeth Town Point inactive, except scouting parties that are daily skirmishing with our Militia; in several of which the Militia have fought with great spirit, and been successful. Our loss is computed to be about 30 killed and wounded, Capt. Reves being among the former. The enemy's loss is said to be 150 killed, and as many more wounded.

Saturday night last the alarm-gun at Princeton was spiked up by a person unknown; but the spike has been

since taken out by heating the cannon. It is hoped the villain will be discovered and meet a proper reward.
—*The Pennsylvania Packet, June* 17, 1780.

Copy of a letter taken at the house of the *very Reverend and Holy Priest* JAMES CALDWELL; Retailer of *Sedition* on Sundays; and *Ammunition Shoes* and *Boots* the Week Days; as Store-Keeper for the *annoyance* of the bodies of the Loyalists, *military* and *civil*. The Letter shews how the unfortunate men in high stations of service, are required for quitting their duty to the King and Parent Country, in obedience to the Reptiles of America, the Scoundrels of the Congress!—The gallantry of an enemy, who acts as a soldier in the field, and as a man of *humanity*, when the accidents of war puts it in his power, must be esteemed and respected by the British, though they regret the delusion of such a character, General Maxwell is in this predicament regarded! Yet the ungrateful *villains* who he is serving in rebellion, oblige the *Veteran* to keep house, for want of *Soles to his Boots!* Is it not time for America to hang the authors of their *Shame* and *Misery?*

Dear Sir *Camp, Feb.* 22, 1780.

"I HAVE sent my boy with my old boots to get them soled, and some other parts of them made water tight, although they did very well in dry weather, they have answered my purpose but very indifferently for some days past. You will oblige me very much by ordering them to be repaired as soon as possible, as I must keep the house till they return.

The boy will return from Col. Dayton's in the morning, I suppose they can be finished by that time. I wrote a few lines to you some time ago requesting you to furnish me with a pair of boots if in your power, as a General I am almost ashamed to ask it of the Public, but as I serve the public, and they have not thought proper to lodge in my hands money to purchase these necessaries, I take it for granted that they mean we should ask such of them when we stand in need. *I have found myself hitherto, but it is now out of my power.*

I am, Dear Sir, your very humble Servant,

Wm. MAXWELL.

The Rev. James Caldwell.

The original may be seen at the Printer's.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 388, *June* 17, 1780.

New-York, June 19.

Three Hundred Waggons were pressed in the County of Bergen and Essex, in order to transport Washington's Baggage and Stores from Morris-Town to West Point.—*The New-York Gazette, and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1496, *June* 19, 1780.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 19.

The enemy from New-York, have lately made an excursion, which, to judge from the force employed in it, must have had some very important object; altho' not having succeeded in the attainment of it, what they had in view is not quite apparent.

Our accounts of their proceedings are, That before day on Wednesday morning the 7th instant, a body of about 5000, under the command of Gen. Knyphausen, Tryon, and Governor Robertson, crossed the river from Staten-Island to Elizabeth Town Point, and proceeded to the town, where, meeting with no opposition they were employed chiefly as news carriers, in distributing plentifully Rivington's new hand bills (published by authority) giving an account of the surrender of Charlestown to the British invaders. They then advanced four miles further to Connecticut Farms, where they burned fourteen houses, among them the Presbyterian church, and murdered Mrs. Calwell, the ministers lady: They then moved on towards Springfield, but on the way were met by Gen. Maxwell with a small body of Continental troops, and a few of the militia hastily collected, who, at the bridge, near the town, attacked them, and stopped their further progress. Skirmishing however continued, till that part of the Continental troops stationed at Morris-Town, and a body of New-Jersey militia, who assembled with their usual alacrity, had time to come up and oppose them, which was done

so effectually, that after suffering much from the well-directed fire of our people, the enemy took the opportunity of a heavy rain in the night, to retire to Elizabeth-Town Point, where, on Saturday (the 13th) when our last advices came away they lay encamped in our old entrenchments, and it is said had been joined by 2000 troops, and 200 light horse from New-York. It is also said, the Generals and some other officers, had sent for their carriages and ladies, as if they intended to make some considerable stay. The loss on either side was unknown. We had upwards of 40 prisoners, and a number of deserters, among whom were 6 Hessian light horse, well mounted and completely equiped. The British General Stirling[1] is said to be badly, if not mortally wounded.—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, No.* 1882, *June* 19, 1780.

Bordentown, June 15, 1780.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, near Bordentown, Burlington county, on the night of the 13th instant, a bay STALLION COLT, 3 years old next month, low in flesh, about fourteen hands one inch and a half high, trots well, his near hind foot white, a star in his forehead, when taken had a lock on his foot. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the horse only, paid by

JOHN THORN.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, June* 20, 1780.

[1] Col. Thomas Stirling.

CHATHAM, June 21.

On Saturday last was executed for desertion at camp, a soldier belonging to the Jersey brigade; and on Monday three spies shared the same fate.[1]

Last Monday eleven sailors and a midshipman belonging to the Vulture, were brought to Morris Town and lodged in the provost. They were taken at Closter by a party of the militia.

On Sunday last two deserters came out of Elizabeth Town, who report that a fleet had arrived from the Southward, with part of that army, and that the enemy were fortifying at the point.

On Thursday night last a lieutenant and five men were taken, near Elizabeth Town, robbing of a hen roost; one was killed.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, a very black slim Negro man, named Prince, about twenty-four or five years old, can talk low Dutch, and formerly belonged to one Van Riper, at Second River; if he gets a little liquor is very talkative; has on a thick homespun blueish coloured short coat, an old felt hat, a pair of linen breeches, and one pair of tow trowsers, and one spare shirt; is about five feet seven or eight inches high. Any person taking up and securing said Negro, so that his master may get him again, shall receive Twenty Hard Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid, by JOHN BLANCHARD.

Hanover, Morris County, June 20, 1780.

STOLEN on Saturday night last from Veal Town, a black mare six years old, fourteen hands high, low carriage, a small star in her forehead, a small lump or scar on each side of her back, hurt by the hind part of

[1] See Thacher's Military Journal, ed. 1823, p. 239.

the saddle, a crack in one of her fore feet. Any person taking up said mare and thief, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward; or One Hundred for the mare.

SAMUEL HAINS.

June 16, 1780.

STOLEN from the subscriber the 14th inst. twenty-five yards of three and a half linen, which was cut out of the loom. Whoever will discover the thief, and secure the linen, so that it may be had again, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, paid by

JEPTHA MOREHOUSE.

Canoe Brook, June 20, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

LOST at Springfield last Sunday, a worked POCKET BOOK, containing one forty dollar bill, and some Jersey ditto to the amount of seven or eight pounds, with a number of Q. M. certificates and receipts, and some notes of hand; one certificate is signed by Col. A. Dunham's Clerk, at Morris Town, for 3060 dollars, mentioned for butter; another is signed by Sidney Berry, Q. M. for between 1700 and 1800 dollars, taken out in the name of Jacob Lewis; and many other papers of consequence. Whoever returns the certificates, notes, &c. to Mr. Tucker, tavern keeper in Springfield, or Mr. Darling at Chatham, or the subscriber at Morris Town, shall be welcome to the pocket book and money, and shall have the above reward, paid by SAMUEL HAINS.

Morris Town, June 14, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXXI., June* 21, 1780.

The loss sustained the first day[1] by the Jersey brigade was 1 Ensign and 6 rank and file killed, 4 subalterns and 30 rank and file wounded, and 12 missing. A return of the killed and wounded of the militia we have not obtained. We have taken about fifty prisoners; and several deserters have come in.—They still remain at Elizabeth-Town and the Point.

TRENTON, JUNE 21.

Extract of a letter from New-Barbadoes, in Bergen county, dated May 27, 1780.

"We have received informaation from New York, that about 2000 of the enemy sailed from the Hook, on the 23d instant. Some say they are destined for Halifax, others that they are bound to Quebec.

"Twenty-nine negroes of both sexes have deserted within two weeks past; upwards of twenty went off in one company."

Extract of a letter from a continental officer of rank at camp, dated June 13.

"The British troops are now on the Point below Elizabeth-Town; their flanks are secured by the water, which at present makes them unattackable. They advanced, on their landing, to Connecticut-Farms, burning and pillaging; but on the appearance of our army, retreated under cover of a heavy shower of rain before midnight, and took their present position. The distress occasioned by their devastations is too shocking to reflect on; an American who could have beheld the scene and not swore vengeance against these savage enemies, ought to have a mark set on him as a curse to the human species.

[1] At Connecticut Farms and Springfield.

"On my arrival on the Farms, immediately after they left them, the first object that presented itself to my view was a handsome young country-girl in the most affecting distress and anguish of mind, who had the night before been forcibly subjected to the brutal violence of seven or eight different officers of that army. – – – When we questioned her, she could only answer in broken accents of the most excessive grief – – – *that she was ruin'd and wished never again to be spoken to.*—

"We proceeded, and came where they had burnt Mr. Caldwell's house, after shooting his wife thro' a window as she was sitting on her bed, with a brace of balls; one entered her left breast, and the other her waist: I saw her corpse, and was informed by the neighbours, it was with infinite pains they obtained leave to bring her body from the house before they set fire to it.

"The situation of poor widows, and numberless other women flying almost naked for protection, having lost their houses and everything in them, was thought comparatively happy. If there is justice to be dispensed in this world from above, it must surely visit these sons of cruelty ere long, whose scarlet crimes are daily filling up the measure of their iniquities.

"I never saw soldiers pant for revenge more than ours do – – – not a deserter from us since we came to the ground, but all anxious for the happy hour when they shall receive orders to engage an enemy who has with coward violence only desolated the *weak* and unprotected.

"The militia universally flock in all parts, and behave to admiration."

On Monday evening last the Hon. the General Assembly of this state adjourned to Wednesday the 13th of September next, then to meet at Trenton. During the sitting the following Acts were passed:

1. An *Act* for altering the place of holding the Inferior Court of Common Pleas and Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the county of Bergen, and for building a temporary gaol in the said county.[1]
2. An *Act* to alter the law directing the descent of real estates.
3. A supplement to the act, intitled, An *Act* for regulating constables.
4. An *Act* for building a courthouse and gaol in the county of Somerset, and for other purposes therein mentioned.[2]
5. An *Act* to raise and embody, for a limited time, 624 men, for the defense of the frontiers of this state.
6. An *Act* for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state.
7. An *Act* for more effectually preventing horse-stealing.
8. An *Act* more effectually to prevent the passing of counterfeit bills of credit.
9. An *Act* for expediting the settlement of the accounts of the Commissioners of forfeited estates, and for suspending part of an act, intitled, An *Act* for forfeiting to and vesting in the state of New-Jersey, the real estates of certain fugitives and offenders, and for directing the mode of determining and satisfying the lawful debts and demands which may be due from or made against such fugitives and offenders, and for other purposes therein mentioned.
10. A supplement to the act, intitled, An *Act* to provide for the clothing of the quota of the forces, raised or to be raised in this state, for the service of the United States, and to repeal the laws now in force for that end.
11. An *Act* to empower the Collectors to receive certain certificates in payment of taxes.
12. An *Act* to compleat the three regiments of this state, in the service of the United States, and to raise a company of volunteers for the defence of part of the county of Monmouth.
13. An *Act* to provide for the more effectual defence of the state, in case of invasions or incursions of the enemy.
14. An *Act* more effectually to prevent desertion, and for the punishment of persons harbouring prisoners of war, or purchasing the clothing and accoutrements of the soldiers of the army, and for the repeal of a certain act therein mentioned.
15. An *Act* to suspend the act declaring the value of the Continental currency, and also the act making the same a legal tender, and the supplement thereto.

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[1] Under this act the county seat was removed from Hackensack to Yawpaw, or the Ponds, now Oakland. There it remained until about 1785.

[2] The court house at Millstone having been burnt by Col. Simcoe, in 1779, the county seat was removed by this act to Somerville, where it has since remained. A splendid new court house was completed in the spring of 1909.

16. An *Act* to declare the effect of the reversal of judgment of Justices of the Peace in prosecution for the forfeiture of goods, wares and merchandize, as being brought from within the enemy's lines, for error in the proceeding, and to enable the Supreme Courts to award new trials in such causes.
17. An *Act* to revive and continue the act, intitled, An *Act* to prohibit the exportation of provisions from the state of New-Jersey.
18. An *Act* to provide for the security, support and exchange of prisoners of war, and to repeal the act, intitled, An *Act* for appointing a Commissary of Prisoners, and vesting him with certain powers.
19. An *Act* for suspending the sale of the lands mortgaged to the Commissioners of the loan-office, of the several counties of this state.
20. An *Act* for defraying sundry incidental charges.

At a joint meeting of the Council and Assembly on Saturday last, Mr. Israel Morris, of Gloucester county, was appointed state clothier, in the room of Enos Kelsey, Esq. who hath resigned.

Extract of a letter from Camp at Springfield, June 15.

"The enemy still remain at the Point; we have continual skirmishes; last night they attacked our picket, were beat back with loss, and one Hetfield their pilot badly wounded. We are well assured the enemy's loss is near 300 men in their attack at the bridge, numbers of them are daily found in the woods. Yesterday 13 were found dead in a rye-field. Gen. Stirling's wound is thought to be mortal, as his thigh must come off. They are very angry at being deceived by the tories, who assured them the militia would not fight, but join them. Count Donop's son was wounded in the action on Wednesday last. The Iris frigate has got into New-York much disabled by an engagement she has had with the Hermoine French frigate. A large ship, said to belong to Bristol, mounting 24 9-pounders, is also arrived there, almost torn to pieces in an engagement with some of our cruizers, (they say the Trumbull;) she had 90 men kill'd & wounded."

By a letter from an officer of rank dated the 15th inst. at Springfield, we learn, that the enemy are fortifying on both sides the water at Elizabeth-Town Point, and have nearly compleated their bridge – – – that by taking this position, they meant to try the complexion of the country, and the temper of our army, in both of which they have been doubtless greatly deceived – – – the militia behaved to a charm, and but very few desertions from the continental army – – – that the enemy intend to penetrate further into the country as soon as their works are finished, to secure a retreat – – – that Sir John Johnson has returned to Canada with his banditti, after having narrowly escaped being taken by Governor Clinton – – – that General Stirling of the British is reported to be dead of the wound in his thigh – – – that a Captain of the Queen's Rangers has deserted – – – and that our army were in the highest health and spirits.

Mrs. WASHINGTON passed through this place, since our last, on her way to Philadelphia.

We hear that a fleet of upwards of one hundred sail, arrived a few days ago at the Hook, supposed to be from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, with a reinforcement.

We are sorry to inform our readers that the garrison of Charles-Town, consisting of 2571 continental troops, including officers of every rank, surrendered prisoners of war on the 12th ult. but the particulars coming late to hand, and being very lengthy, are deferred till our next.

Yesterday thirty-six British and four Hessian prisoners were brought to town under guard.

From a London Magazine.

Return of the killed and wounded, and taken of the British army, in America.

	Kil.	Wo.	Tak.
Lexington and Concord,	43	70	
Bunker-Hill	746	1150	
Ticonderoga, St. John's & Quebec,	61	110	350
The Lake by Gen. Arnold,	53	64	
Sullivan's Island,	191	260	
The Ceadars,	40	70	
Norfolk, (Virginia)	129	175	40
Different actions on Long-Island,	840	1660	65
Hærlem and Hell-Gate,	236	174	49
Time of landing at New-York,	57	100	
White Plains,	450	470	270
Fort Washington,	900	1500	
Fort Lee,	20	35	
Trenton,	35	60	948
Princeton,	74	100	
Boston road, by Capt. Harding,	52	20	750
In different transports,			390
Danbury	260	350	
Iron-Hill, near Elk,	59	80	20
Brandywine,	800	1170	
Reading Road, by Gen. Maxwell,	40	60	
Staten-Island, by Gen. Sullivan,	94	150	278
Beninngton,	900	1300	300
Fort Montgomery by G. Clinton	500	700	
Fort Mifflin,	320	53	84
Gen. Burgoyne's army,	2000	1126	5572
Total	8900	11008	9116

JOSEPH INSLEE,

In *Pennington,* has for SALE on the lowest terms for cash or country produce, the following articles, viz.

Superfine scarlet and buff broadcloths, with trimmings; callicoes, cambricks, lawns, muslins, gauzes, mellonet, catgut, modes, pelong, sarsenet, India Persian, black silk handkerchiefs, cross-barr'd ditto, pocket romal ditto, Kenting aprons, fine stamped linen handkerchiefs, nankeens, men's thread hose, black laces, ribbons, kidd gloves, silk twist, threads, metal, mohair and basket buttons, knives and forks, penknives, scissars, pins, needles, sewing silk of various colours, and a variety of other things too tedious to mention; also rum, sugar, tea, coffee, pepper, indigo, wool cards, scythes, earthenware.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 130, *June* 21, 1780.

OPERATIONS
Of the Royal Army in New Jersey
To Mr. RIVINGTON.

Elizabeth Town, June 20, 1780.

Sir,

As the REBELS, agreeable to their usual practice, have published many glaring falsehoods relative to the late movement into Jersey, I have been induced, from a regard to truth, to send you the following account of our operations, which I request you will publish in your Gazette of to-morrow. A BRITISH OFFICER.

ON Tuesday night the 6th inst. the troops made their first landing upon Elizabeth town meadows, and were crossed over by divisions in succession from Staten Island, with some light artillery, taking their route by Elizabeth Town and Connecticut Farms, towards Spring-

field. Dayton's regiment, receiving intimation of our approach, retired with precipitation, as did also the other Jersey regiments which compose Maxwell's brigade, from their position near Camp's; the militia of the country, although incapable of making any fixed resistance, did their utmost to incommode the troops upon their march, and collecting from different quarters, they assembled in some force in the vicinity of Springfield, forming a junction with the Jersey brigade at that place, and it is said that in the course of Wednesday the 7th inst. they were supported by another brigade detached from Morris Town.

The troops halted upon some heights beyond Connecticut Farms, where they were ordered to take post till such time as the remainder of the artillery, the provision and other waggons, with the corps which brought up the rear, joined the army. From the circumstance it is probable the rebels conceived, that whatever might have been the original plan, it was intended to penetrate no further. Increasing in numbers, they used every exertion in their power, in flying parties, to fire upon the advanced picquets, and during the course of the day, they made different attacks upon a body of Jagers, which was advanced upon the Springfield road; this produced much firing upon both sides.

During the course of the evening, it is reported that information was received from the southward, which rendered it expedient to defer the object in agitation, and about two hours afterwards the troop, returned towards Elizabeth Town, without a single shot being fired, taking post upon the heights near the point.

On Thursday the 8th inst. the rebels advanced in some force to Elizabeth Town, and made an attack upon the 22d regiment, which was posted some little distance in front of the line: this regiment was ordered to fall back, and the rebels conceiving it was the rear guard of the army, they advanced with some rapidity, but were soon checked, and retired with precipitation.

The loss sustained during the course of this service is

inconsiderable, nor can that of the rebels be determined, as they conceal it.

Whilst the troops were advancing to Connecticut Farms, the rebels fired out of the houses, agreeable to their usual practice, from which circumstance, Mrs. Caldwell had the misfortune to be shot by a random ball, what heightens the singularity of this lady's unhappy fate, is, that upon enquiry it appears beyond a doubt, that the shot was fired by the rebels themselves, as it entered the side of the house from their direction, and lodged in the wall nearest to the troops, then advanceing: The manner in which the rebels aggravate this unfortunate affair, in their publications, is of a piece with their uniform conduct, plausible, but fallacious, nor is it to be wondered at, if a rebellion which originated in falsehood, is prosecuted with deceit: a soldiery received with smiles one moment, and the following instant butchered (for in a military view it merits no other name) by a set of people, who by their clothing and appointments cannot be distinguished from the quiet inhabitants of the country, may well be supposed to be exasperated; nor need we be surprized at their using the torch to dwellings, which they find hourly occupied by armed men, who either want the generosity or the spirit to close the present unhappy contest, by a manly, open soldier like decision; whatever may be the humane wishes of the Commanders, human nature at times, steps over the barrier of discipline and men of judgment and candour, in the great scale of political reasoning, do not wonder at occurences, which their private feelings shrink at; such are the effects of intestine divisions; miserable is the fate of that country, which is the theatre of such a quarrel, and accursed is the man, or the set of men, who from motives of private lucre, or inordinate ambition have fanned a flame, which if they were willing, they are now perhaps unable to extinguish. A BRITISH OFFICER.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 389, *June* 21, 1780.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen on the night of the 21st. instant, from the subscriber's plantation near Haddonfield, Gloucester county, State of New-Jersey, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, rather slim built, short hair, a little cat-ham'd, his hind ancle joints bend forward when hard used, his main lies on the off side, no hair cut about his head, paces none, trots very fast, shod before. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall (if taken within ten miles of this place) have Five Hundred Dollars, and if further off, Seven Hundred and Fifty, and for the horse and thief a Thousand Dollars and all reasonable charges paid by James Vanuxem and Clark in Philadelphia, or by me

June 23. ELIJAH CLARK.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, June* 24, 1780.

TRENTON, June 14.

The honourable the Legislature of this state have passed an act to raise and embody, for a limited time, six hundred and twenty-four men, for the defence of the frontiers of the state; and an act for establishing a fund for sinking and redeeming the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States, assigned as the quota of this state.

[*If these* 624 *should be raised and take the field, the British Bobs will presently make them smart for deserting their families to carry arms against the Lord's anointed.*]

On Sunday last two deserters came out of Elizabeth-Town, who report that a fleet had arrived from the Southward, with part of that army, and that the enemy were fortifying at the point.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 390, *June* 24, 1780.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 26.

We have no accounts, from authority, since our last, of the motions of the enemy—The common report, (which we cannot vouch for the truth of) is, that that body of them which lay entrenched at Elizabeth-Town Point, have divided, one part marching further back into the country, the other up the river towards our fort at West-Point. That General Washington had also divided his army, and with one division was proceeding to the fort, where he was expected to arrive this day; that the other division, under the command of the Marquis La Fayette had been attacked by the enemy, and after a severe engagement, repulsed them. That a number of their ships to the amount of 70, 80 or 90 sail, were coming up the river, and had proceeded as far as Tarry-Town and Teller's-Point, where they had landed considerable bodies of troops on each side of the river, and it was expected would attack the fort, where the garrison had lately been reinforced by Gen. Clinton's brigade, and that the militia were assembling fast from every quarter.—*The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser, No.* 1883, *June* 26, 1780.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Morristown, dated June 23, 1780. *Two o'clock P. M.*

"The Commander in Chief has for several days past been extending the left wing of our army towards the north, so as to prevent the enemy from out flanking him with their right.

"This morning early General Knyphausen with thirteen regiments, consisting of about 5000 regular troops, exclusive of New Levies, advanced upon our right, which was commanded by Major General Green. The progress of the enemy was slow, at least six hours moving from the

Point to Springfield, did but little mischief on their march. When they arrived, were checked by the spirited conduct of a few Continentals and some militia, who gave them so warm a reception, they thought proper to halt and burn every house, except two or three in the town of Springfield.

"Six O Clock P. M. The enemy retire to Elizabeth Town; 11 o'clock, their main body are at the Point below the town.

"24th. It is reported that Clinton is gone up the North river with all the force he can make, exclusive of Knyphausen's division, and it is thought by some he will soon join.

"The loss of the killed and wounded on both sides must be very considerable; Col. Angel's[1] and Col. Dayton's regiments have suffered much, a Capt. Thomson[2] of Col. Lamb's regiment is killed; further particulars I have not yet been able to obtain, and have no doubt but you will receive authentic information of every important circumstance, more just and minute than is possible for me to give at this time; however I conclude, that even these imperfect hints might not be disagreeable."—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, June* 28, 1780.

TRENTON, June 28,

Extract of a letter from Monmouth county, dated June 22, 1780.

"Yesterday morning a party of the enemy, consisting of Ty with 30 blacks, 36 Queen's Rangers, and 30 refugee tories, landed at Conascung. They by some means got

[1] Col. Israel Angell, of the 2d Rhode Island Regiment.

[2] Thomas Thompson, Sergeant in Alexander Hamilton's Company New York Artillery, March, 1776; 2d Lieutenant, August 15th, 1776; Captain-Lieutenant, 2d Continental Artillery, January 1st, 1777; killed at Springfield, June 23d, 1780.

in between our scouts undiscovered, and went up to Mr. James Mott's, sen. plundered his and several of the neighbours houses of almost everything in them; and carried off the following persons, viz. Mr. James Mott, sen. Jonathan Pearse, James Johnson, Joseph Dorset, William Blair, James Walling, jun. John Walling, son of Thomas, Philip Walling, James Wall, Matthew Griggs, also several Negroes, and a great deal of stock, but all the negroes, one excepted, and the horses, horned cattle and sheep, were, I believe, retaken by our people. We had wounded, Capt. Walling slightly, a Lieutenant Henderson had his arm broke, two privates supposed to be mortally, and a third slightly, in a skirmish we had with them on their retreat. The enemy acknowledge the loss of seven men, but we think it much more considerable."

Extract of a letter from camp near Connecticut Farms, dated June 18, 1780.

The enemy continue at Elizabethtown without much appearance of a movement, and are busily employed in making fortifications at the different avenues that lead to that place. It is said that their object in coming out at this time was to subjugate the state of New-Jersey, having had intelligence from their friends that the majority of the inhabitants were so distressed that they would not take up arms again to oppose them, and that the army was so pinched for want of provisions that the soldiers were much disposed to desert. Others say that it is in consequence of an express order from Sir Henry Clinton, to facilitate some future operations. If they came on the report of their friends, they have found the circumstances very different, for no militia ever turned out with more chearfulness and behaved with more intrepidity, and no troops could make a more gallant resistance: If upon the order

of Sir Henry, we may expect a very active campaign, and the expence of much blood.—We have had authentic accounts that their killed, wounded, and missing, since their arrival, amount to 300 men. Friday morning we made prisoners of a British Lieutenant and six privates, who came a small distance from their picquets to steal poultry, and before daybreak the same morning, on the mountain near Scotch Plains, a party of villains who came from Staten-Island to steal horses, were discovered by Mr. Casterline, an officer of militia, who killed one Inslee, and took three others, Lesegh, Hutchinson, and Closson. A court-martial is now sitting for the trial of the latter.—A report prevails in our camp this day, that Admiral Arbuthnot arrived at Sandy-Hook yesterday, with a fleet from the southward."

An humble address to the afflicted friends of American liberty in the State of New Jersey.

GENTLEMEN,

ON this day of general calamity and distress, it becomes every one who wishes well to his country to exert himself to the utmost of his power, in order to extricate her from the savage barbarity and cruelty of her more than savage, unmerciful enemies. In their late exploits of devastation and ruin, we may behold the rancour and spite of their hearts against us in the most lively colours; when despairing of subduing us by force of arms, they are determined to burn and destroy our houses, and if possible desolate our rich and fertile country. But my friends, their power is limited and their rage and vengeance, will I trust in the end fall upon their own guilty heads. How can they expect to succeed in their undertaking, who openly violate all the laws of God and man; and, like their father the devil worry and distress those which they

cannot destroy and conquer. They may perhaps plunder and burn some more of our towns and villages, but they cannot burn up our land, nor prevent the rain descending, and the sun shining upon it, to inrich, and fructify it. Therefore let us not be discouraged, but trust in that God who governs the universe, and who will plead our cause against an unrighteous foe, and in due time will deliver us out of their hands.

There is nothing which we have so much reason to fear as the awful prophaneness and extortion of the times, the want of brotherly love, and compassion one for another; these sins cry against us, and call for heavy calamities and judgments to be inflicted upon us; which we all experience in a greater or less degree, and if they might be the means of reforming our land, we should be much advantaged, even if we suffered the loss of all temporal things. But how far our kind father may yet afflict us, we cannot tell, yet it is our duty to take notice of his providence, and eye his hand in all these calamities he hath been pleased to bring upon us, and repent of our sins, and turn unto him with our whole hearts, and then we need not fear what our enemies can do unto us; for nothing can injure our best interest; being protected by an almighty arm, we shall be safe and happy even in death itself. As this address is designed to comfort, and cheer up the hearts of the afficted and suffering friends of libefty, I hope they will take it kindly that sympathize with them in their heavy calamities, and desolations lately experienced. You my dear friends, are touched in a very tender point; your houses are burnt to ashes; your provision destroyed, &c. These are truly heavy calamities, and call for relief from your compassionate country. And I Hope your country will endeavour to help and relieve you according to its ability. You, my friends, as well as I, have engaged in a great struggle for liberty; we know in some measure the value of the prize for which we are striving, viz. liberty

and religion, not only for ourselves but for our children, unto the latest posterity. A prize so great, taken in every view, was perhaps never before disputed on the face of the earth. Therefore no wonder if the enemies thereof exert themselves to destroy our independence, knowing if that is established their power and authority over us is broke, and their kingdom falling to the ground. Since this is the case how earnestly ought we to strive to secure unto ourselves and posterity the unspeakable blessings for which we have thus far so gloriously contended, and so successfully struggled?

I cannot willingly conclude this address without taking notice of the kind hand of providence towards us, in our late remarkable deliverance out of their hands when boasting greatly of their power and might, how suddenly have they fled from our borders and hid themselves out of our sight? A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol.* 2, *Numb.* 72, *July* 5, 1780.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

Springfield, June 22, 1780.

"THE Commander in Chief cannot leave this post without expressing the highest sense he entertains of the conduct and bravery of the officers and men of Maxwell's brigade, in annoying the enemy in their incursions of the 7th instant. Col. Dayton merits particular thanks.—He also with pleasure embraces this opportunity of testifying that the behaviour of the militia has been such as to do them signal honour, and entitles them to the warmest approbation. There never, since the commencement of the contest, appeared a more general ardour, than animated all ranks upon this occasion, and the spirited opposition given was attended with answerable effects."

Extract of a letter from camp near Springfield, dated June 24, 1780.

"Yesterday morning the enemy marched in force from Elizabethtown, under command of the unprincipled mercenary Knyphausen. After driving our picquets they reached Connecticut Farms about sun-rise, where a scattering fire began between them and a few of our advanced troops, assisted by part of the militia. However, as we had but two Continental brigades, and two brigades of militia, and the enemy's force by estimation 5,000 men and six pieces of artillery, we could give them but little impediment until they arrived at Springfield bridge, where a very obstinate resistance was made to their passing it. They after very considerable loss, carried it, and entered the village. We retired to the ridge of hills in rear of the town and took our position, expecting them to advance towards Morristown, but after recovering from their fatigue, collecting their killed and wounded, they began a most distressing scene—They burnt the Presbyterian meeting-house and nineteen dwelling-houses, with chief of their standing furniture.—They then began a most rapid retreat, and our troops pursued them to their works, killing and wounding many of them. During their expedition, several of them deserted, both British and Hessians. Our loss was very small, only one officer fell that I have yet heard of, Capt. Lieut. Thompson of artillery, a very brave man.

"This morning some of our horsemen have been down to Elizabethtown, and find that the enemy went over to Staten-Island last night, took up their bridge, and bid us farewell. Deserters and prisoners agree that their expedition will be carried on up the North-River."

At a special court, held in Burlington last week, Robert Pomeroy was tried for the murder of David Hurly, and convicted on very full evidence. He is sentenced to be

hanged the 7th day of July next.—At the same court Joseph Burns, gaoler of Burlington, was indicted for aiding and assisting one Thomas Burney (who was charged with felony) to escape from said gaol, of which said Burns was convicted, and is sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

Sunday evening last the Philadelphia troop of light dragoons, arrived here from that city, under the command of Capt. Budden; and early next morning they marched for headquarters. They were excellently well mounted, and made a very martial appearance.

Monday last five Hessian deserters came to town, and yesterday three more including a corporal; they say ten of them came off together with their arms, the other two being on the road. They left the enemy at Elizabethtown Point on Friday evening last.

By a gentleman from Philadelphia we are informed, that three transports, viz. a ship, a brig and a schooner, from Charlestown to New-York, were taken a few days ago, and are arrived in the Delaware. On board of one of the transports were taken a British Cornet and a Hessian Captain.

The Ladies of this town and neighbourhood, animated by the ardour which daily prevails more and more among all ranks of people to distinguish themselves in the present conjuncture of publick affairs, have instituted a subscription to be applied as a donation to the soldiery, for the purpose of rendering their situation more easy and comfortable. A large sum has already been given, and we flatter ourselves that similar subscriptions will circulate throughout the state.

On Friday the 16th instant, a little after sunset, six armed villains came to the house of John Chamberlain, Esq. in Windsor, Middlesex county; three of them entered the house, the other three stood as guards: Putting their bayonets to his breast, they demanded his money; and after much abuse, and many threatenings, they went

off, taking with them about £.6:5 in hard, and about £.1000 in Continental money, three pair of silver shoe buckles, three silver stock do. three pair of silver buttons, half a dozen tea spoons, and a variety of the family's wearing apparel.

A Number of waggons being wanted to convey provisions from hence to the army, under the command of his Excellency General Washington; which provisions are forwarded to this place by the citizens of Philadelphia, who have directed us to take them under our care: We give notice that those persons who are willing to engage in this service, shall meet with proper encouragement, by applying to the subscribers, who will furnish the waggoners with corn for their horses, and pay the hire of the waggons in gold or silver, or the value thereof in Continental currency, as soon as the service is performed.

THOMAS BARCLAY,
SAMUEL MEREDITH.

Trenton, June 26, 1780.

N. B. Protections will be given to prevent the waggons from being impressed.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Publick that he carries on the Silversmith Business in Princeton, and has constant in his employ an experienced hand in the Watch-Making Business, both in mending and repairing; where any person may have their work done with care and dispatch, by their humble servant,

SAMUEL STOUT.

Three Hundred Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable near Jacob's Town, in the county of Burlington, the 23d inst. at night, a large black STALLION, five years old, full fifteen hands high, with a star in his forehead, a few white

hairs on each flank; he is very heavy set, and as likely a horse for the gears as any in the state, without exception; a natural trotter, good carriage; he is barefooted. Whoever takes up said horse and secures the thief, so he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or £.150 for either horse or thief, and all reasonable charges paid.

JOSEPH GRIGGS.

June 24th, 1780.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 131, *June* 28, 1780.

By accounts from Jersey we are informed, that General Knyphausen made a Moon-light retreat out of that State, on Friday night last, and left his works at Elizabeth Town, to be leveled by the Militia, which was soon effected.

Accounts farther say our loss in the skirmish of the 23d, is 40 killed and wounded, that of the enemy not less than 200 killed and wounded and 30 taken prisoners.

The ship Revolution, Capt. M'Naughton, from Martinique for this port, is put into Matomkin inlet, having been chased by a frigate a little to the southward of our capes.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, June* 29, 1780.

FISH-KILL, JUNE 29.

Extract of a letter from Camp, New-Jersey, June 25.

"On Friday last, the enemy moved from Elizabethtown-Point to Springfield, in considerable force supposed about 5000 men.—The bridge at Springfield, was pretty obstinately defended by a detachment from Colonel Angel's regiment of Rhode Island troops; nor was it gained by the enemy without a conflict of near forty minutes: This regiment had about forty killed and wounded; our whole loss during the day, does not arise much higher; but from all accounts we have been yet able to collect, the enemy's have been vastly superior:—They retreated with great

rapidity, after they had burnt Springfield, to Elizabeth-town-Point, and evacuated that place between twelve and one o'clock the same night."

Last week about 90 sail of great and small vessels appeared in the North-River, nearly opposite Col. Philips's; from hence it was concluded that Sir Harry intended to attack West-Point; in consequence of which the militia in this county was called out, who appeared at their respective places of rendezvous with great alertness. We have since heard that most of the vessels have fallen down the river. 'Tis thought the manoeuvre was made in order to facilitate their burning plan in New-Jersey. Though they burnt the small town of Springfield, they paid dearly for it, having lost in killed and wounded, by the best accounts we can collect, from 500 to 700 men.

On the 19th inst. three spies and horse thieves were hanged at Head-Quarters, near Morristown; they were taken in Monmouth county by some of our militia. The gang consisted of five, one was killed, and another made his escape. They were harboured by a Quaker, who is now in custody, and it is expected he will, in a few days, receive the reward his conduct deserves.—*The New-York Packet, and the American Advertiser, No.* 177, *June* 29, 1780.

BOOTS! BOOTS for the General!

The following original, in the hands of the Printer, appears to be the epistle from General Maxwell to Parson Calwell,[1] alluded to in his letter to that *Divine* dated, Camp, 22d February, 1780, and copied into this gazette on the instant.

"Dear Sir,

"My old Boots will neither keep out wind or water, if you can help me to a pair I would come down some day

[1] Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth, was commissary and had the issuing of supplies to the soldiers.

and have my measure taken. I have never had a pair of Boots or Shoes from the Publick yet, but it seems now that those who serve the Publick have no other place to go to for their necessarys, or at least are not able to go to any other place. I am Dear Sir,

"Your Most Obedient Humble Servant,

"Wm. Maxwell.

"The Reverend James Caldwell."

A TENT was put on board the Sloop True Subject, John Betty Master, at Elizabeth Town Point, about fourteen days ago when the British army lay there, on the Tent is painted Col. Mathew, Guards. Any person that will bring or give an account of the said Tent to John Cramond, at No. 462 William Street, or to Major Thomas Colins, of the Guards, where the same may be had, shall be rewarded for their trouble accordingly.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 392, *July* 1, 1780.

[TRANSLATION.]

Extract of a letter from Lieut. General Knyphausen, to Lord George Germain, dated New-York, March 27, 1780.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that since General Clinton's departure from hence on the 26th of Dec. last, we have had the longest and most severe winter that ever was remembered. All was continent: and horses with heavy carriages could go over the ice into the Jerseys from one island to another; and it is only since the 20th of February that the Rivers and Straights have been navigable.

The rebels thought to avail themselves of this easy communication, and threatened an attack upon Staten Island,

where there were 1800 men under the command of Brigadier-General Stirling, who were pretty well intrenched. For this purpose General Washington, whose army was hutted at Morr[i]s-Town, sent a detachment of 2700 men, with six pieces of cannon, two mortars, and some horse, commanded by Lord Stirling, who arrived on the island early in the morning of the 15th of January, our advanced posts having retired upon their approach. They formed the line; and having made some movements in the course of that day, withdrew in the night, after having burnt one house, pillaged some others, and carried off with them about 200 head of cattle. The day of their arrival on the island I embarked 600 men to attempt a passage, and support General Stirling; but the floating ice prevented their success, and obliged them to return. I imagine that the appearance of these transports, with troops on board, which they could see towards the close of the day, induced them to make this sudden retreat, as they could not tell what success they might have. Some prisoners were made in their retreat.

Some days after, an advanced post, which they had at Newark, consisting of one company, was surprized and taken by a detachment from hence, and from Paulis-Hook, under the command of Major Lumm; and the same day General Stirling sent another detachment under Lieut. Col. Buskirk, who surprized the picquet guard at Elizabeth-Town, and made two Majors, two Captains, and 47 men prisoners of war. Both these enterprizes were effected without any loss on our side.

Some time after General Mathew sent a detachment of guards and provincial horse, under the command of Lieut. Col. Norton, to attack a post at John's house upon the White Plains. This did not succeed entirely to his wishes; but the rebels who were posted in a house were however attacked and dislodged, with the loss of 40 men killed and 97 made prisoners, among whom were 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, and 5 inferior officers. We had 3 killed and 15 wounded.

In the night of the 22d of this month we partly surprized and took a rebel post in the Jersies, consisting of 250 men, of whom we made only 65 prisoners, owing to two embarkations, one from hence under Lieutenant-Col. Macpherson, and another from Kingsbridge under Lieut. Colonel Howard, not arriving at the appointed time. Our loss upon this occasion was very inconsiderable. Capt. Armstrong of the 42d regiment is wounded. By these little enterprizes during the winter, as far as we can ascertain, we have made 320 prisoners, and killed about 65 of the enemy.

By the best intelligence I have been able to get, General Washington's army at Morris-Town consists of about 5000 men, besides militia. There has been a great desertion among them: Tired of the war, and dissatisfied with the depreciated value of their money, a general discontent prevades the whole army.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Pattison, to Lord George Germain, dated New-York, February 22, 1780.

THE intense frost accompanied with great falls of snow, which began here about the middle of Dec. shut up the navigation of this port from the sea, within a few days after Admiral Arbuthnot's fleet, with the troops under the Commander in Chief had taken its departure from Sandy-Hook. The severity of the weather increased to that degree, that towards the middle of January all communications with this city by water, were entirely cut off, and as many new ones opened by the ice. We could scarcely be said to be in an insular state. The passage of the North River, even in the widest part, from hence to Paulis-Hook, (2000 yards) was about the 19th practicable for the heaviest cannon, an event unknown in the memory of man; and very soon after provisions were transported upon sleighs, and detachments of cavalry marched from

New-York to Staten Island, (11 miles) upon the ice. The East River to Brooklyn on Long-Island was also, for many days, blocked up.

Thus circumstanced, My Lord, the city was laid open on many sides to an attack from an enterprizing enemy: and notwithstanding the unsuccessful attempt they made upon Staten-Island, the 14th of January, it was nevertheless strongly reported that General Washington was meditating a great stroke upon New-York, with his whole force, by different attacks; and although the undertaking would perhaps have been too daring and unwarrantable, yet the repeated intelligence we received of the many preparations they were making for that purpose, forbid the absolute disbelief of such a plan's being under contemplation: Therefore, having received in November last an address, signed by the principal inhabitants, in behalf of themselves, and fellow citizens, to put themselves in military array, I thought it a favourable occasion of putting the sincerity of their professions to the test, and of adding in the present instance to the security of the city and garrison, which the Commander in Chief was pleased to honour me with the care and command of, as well as establishing in future such an internal defence, as to make a garrison of less strength sufficient in general for its protection. I consulted with General Tryon upon the expediency of this measure, and, as he entirely concurred in my opinion, I did not hesitate (having taken the sense too of some of the principal citizens) to issue a proclamation, calling upon all the male inhabitants, from the age of 17 to 60, to embody and take arms. The cheerfulness and alacrity with which it was universally complied, exceeded all expectation; and in the space of seven days after the proclamation, we had the pleasure to see forty companies, from the six wards of the city, enrolled, officered, and under arms, to the number of 2660, many of the most respectable citizens serving in the ranks of each company. Above 900 purchased arms at their own expence, and the whole were

desirous of doing the same, if there had been a sufficient number of firelocks in town for sale; but that not being the case, it was necessary to supply the deficiency from the King's stores. I ordered them however to be issued only as a loan, and upon condition of each Captain's becoming responsible, under his hand, to the storekeeper, for returning to him, when called upon, the number he received, or to pay thirty-six shillings for each stand of arms, if required. The officers appointed to these companies are all persons of known well affected principles.

The laudable spirit and ardour being happily raised, quickly diffused itself amongst all orders of men. The several public departments vied with each other who should be most forward in offering me their services as volunteers, I readily accepted their offers, and formed them into companies accordingly. The old volunteer companies likewise augmented their numbers, and in a very few days I reviewed them altogether under arms, most of them cloathed in uniform at their own expence. General Knyphausen, General Tryon, and all the General Officers were present, and expressed the highest satisfaction at so respectable a body of men. The return which I have the honour to enclose, will shew your Lordship the number of these new associated companies, with the effectives of each. I have besides received a memorial from fifty gentlemen of the city, offering to form themselves into a troop of cavalry, to mount, clothe, and arm themselves at their own expence, and to serve, if called upon, either on York or Long-Island.

The very meritorious and distinguished zeal, which the officers of the royal navy have testified upon this singular occasion, demands my most grateful acknowledgements. The several Captains Edgar, Brenton, Osborne, Ardesoif, and Aplin, whose ships were fast locked up, personally offered me their services, to act with all their seamen on shore; and Capt. Howe, of the Thames, as commanding the whole, signified to me officially by letter the desire of all the officers to serve under my orders, as Commandant,

in any manner they could be most useful. These handsome offers were most gratefully embraced, and a circular redoubt near the East River, with eight twelve pounders, and one nine pounder, was made over to their charge; and, as a compliment due, it was immediately called the royal navy redoubt. The number of seamen, about 350, were divided into ten companies, each commanded by a Lieut. of a man of war. Two of them have mounted daily in this redoubt, and were to be re-inforced by five more, in case of an alarm. The other three companies were then to repair to a post, the most suitable for them, upon a height covering the King's Dock-Yard, which was also to be defended by the company formed from the Artificers of the Yard, under the command of the naval store keeper, as Captain.

The sailors belonging to the victuallers, transports, small craft and private trade, armed with pikes, and under the direction of Captain Laird, the Agent, were destined to guard and protect the whole chain of wharffs and shipping, from the ship-yard to the lower battery, at the other extremity of the town.

The several Captains of militia, desirous of making it permanent, and as useful as possible for the service, have readily agreed to, and subscribed many regulations for the good government of it, for fining delinquent, absentees from any parade, or from their tour of duty on the city watch; for keeping in repair and in good condition their arms and ammunition, &c. They are likewise out every Saturday, and the volunteer companies every Sunday, in order to be trained and instructed in the use of arms. I have appointed Mr. Amiel, who served for twelve years as an officer in the 60th regiment, to act as Major of Brigade to the corps of militia, with an Assistant under him; both of whom are to be paid out of the city funds.

The rigour of the frost is now happily abated, and we are flattered with the prospect of a complete thaw; so that all ideas of an attack are now at an end. Indeed it was much to have been wished they had made one, as we were

so well prepared to repel it to their cost. We already learn, that the recent display of loyalty here, with the great acquisition of force it produced, has had its effect upon the friends of government without the lines, as well as upon the enemy, who have been apprehensive of an attack being intended upon their main force at Morristown. It has probably too contributed to the great desertion, which has lately prevailed amongst their troops in the Jersies, upwards of 160 having come over within these few weeks, and inlisted here with the recruiting parties of our provincial corps.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

All the British Prisoners that were in Morris-Town Gaol, in New-Jersey, were lately sent from thence for Philadelphia, under a strong Guard.

The three Men lately executed at Washington's Camp were, John Clawson, formerly of Woodbridge, a young Man of the Name of Hutchinson, from Morris-Town, and a Ludovic Lacy, of Sussex.

There was a fourth Person in Company with the above three were taken in Mr. Veal's Barn, but he was shot after he had delivered himself up to the Party that came to take him. Mr. Veal, in whose Barn they were found, was carried to the Place of Execution, and would also have been executed, but the poor Men exculpated him before they were sent out of the World.

Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, a noted Partizan in the Rebel Service, died a few Days ago of the Wounds he received at Springfield some Days since in a Skirmish with the British Troops.

The Schooner Restoration of this Port, mounting two 3 Pounders, and her prize, loaded with Bar-iron and Cannon, was taken last Friday off Sandy-Hook by the Sloop Commerce, mounting 8 Guns, after an Engagement of 3 Hours.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1498, *July* 3, 1780.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A Valuable Plantation, situated within one quarter of a mile of Princeton, Middlesex county, East New-Jersey, 42 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the great road leading to Trenton, containing above 300 acres of excellent good Land, 100 acres whereof is in good woodland, 20 acres of meadow, and as much more may be made, with very little trouble, a never failing stream of water runs through the center of the place.

On the Plantation is a well finished large stone dwelling-house, fit for any family; likewise, a large barn, and an exceeding good stable, that will hold 20 horses, with other out-houses; also a large garden. For further particulars and terms, apply to James Fisher, in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber on the premises. ALEXANDER MCDONALD.

State of New-Jersey, July 1, 1780.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday, the eighteenth day of this instant, at the house of Col. Richard Wescott, at the Forks of Little Egg Harbour.

The SCHOONER BETSEY, burthen about thirty tons, with her cargo of turpentine, consisting of fifty barrels: Also the SLOOP REVENGE mounting two carriage guns, and four swivels; agreeable to inventories, to be seen at the place of sale. They are both very fast sailers.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.

ZACCHARIAH ROSSELL, Marshal.

At the time and place of the above mentioned Vendue, will be Sold, the Private SCHOONER, Little Molly, for-

merly called the Yankey Witch, mounting two two-pound guns and six swivels, with all her materials, agreeable to inventory, to be seen at the time of sale.

JOSEPH BALL.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, July* 5, 1780.

Major-General GREEN'S ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Springfield, June 24th, 1780.

The General congratulates the troops under his command, upon the enemy's evacuating this State, after the disgraceful expedition of yesterday, in which they must have suffered great loss and disappointment. He returns his particular thanks to the officers and soldiers of Colonel Angell's regiment, the artillery commanded by Lieut. Colonel Forrest, and the detachment from the Jersey brigade, for their gallant behaviour in defending the bridge at Springfield; as also to the detachment under Major Lee on the Vaux Hall road. He sensibly laments the loss of that valuable officer, Capt. Lieut. Thompson, of the artillery. The General recommends the conduct of Colonel Dayton's regiment at the pass of Connecticut Farms, and Colonel Shreve's in covering the retreat from Springfield; as also the behaviour of Capt. Davis's detachment, in the afternoon. He cannot avoid expressing his satisfaction at the eagerness and alertness manifested by those corps which were not called to action.

The conduct of the militia was particularly pleasing to him, especially in the spirited manner by which they pressed the enemy on their retreat.

Last Friday sennight the enemy came out in force from Elizabeth Town Point, in two columns, commanded by General Knyphausen. Our people were early apprized of their intentions, and took measures accordingly. They advanced with rapidity to Connecticut Farms, where part of the Jersey brigade, with some militia, began to skir-

mish with their advance parties; but the enemy's superiority in numbers obliged our people to retreat to Springfield, where taking a favourable position, and being joined by General Stark's brigade, they determined to dispute a defile with them which they had to cross, which they heroicly did, and repulsed them several times with great loss; but the column on the Vaux-Hall road advancing fast on our left flank, a retreat became indispensable, and they possessed themselves of Springfield, our army retreating to the Short Hills, where it was determined to give them the second addition, but from the specimen they had of our prowess at Springfield, old Knyp shewed no inclination of advancing farther, but savage like, contented himself with burning that beautiful village; and under cover of the flames and smoke, endeavoured to steal a retreat; but our people were so vigilant that they could not effect it unnoticed, when we pushed their rear hard, and killed a number of them, some of which they carried off on their field pieces, which were well loaded with dead carcases when they arrived at town.—Had Mr. Knyphausen's temerity prompted him to advance to the Short-Hills, we query if he would ever have led on another division of German boors to accomplish his satanic designs again.

The inhabitants of Elizabeth Town inform us, that they counted eighteen wagon load of dead and wounded, many of the former laid in the bottom of the wagons and the latter upon them.

Our loss on this occasion was trifling, considering the heavy fire they sustained from their musquetry and artillery. Col. Angell's regiment of Rhode-Islanders behaved to a *charm,* and suffered near as much as the whole army besides.

We took a few prisoners, and several deserters left them previous to their leaving the state.

On Saturday last a man was taken up in Bergen county with upwards of 40,000 counterfeit continental dollar

bills. He is safely lodged in Morris Town gaol, and we hope we shall soon hear of his exaltation.

We are informed, that on the night of the 21st ult. a party of the New Levies from Staten-Island released, and took with them, all the persons, eight in number, who were in confinement in the gaol of Sussex county. In a few hours thereafter, four of the prisoners returned; among those who went off was Robert Maxwell, under sentence of death for burglary: He had been twice respited, and a day or two previous to this period, his Excellency the Governor had issued an order for the further suspension of the execution of the culprit to the 7th of September next. —The militia acted with spirit, but were unsuccessful, on this occasion.

While the enemy lay at Elizabeth Town Point, a Lieutenant Sherlock,[1] of the 43d regiment, and five men were made prisoners by a small patrole of ours. The Lieutenant and his party was also a patrole, but instead of attending to his duty, was taken with his party robbing a henroost, and the fowls taken in his hands. We did not send him to the whipping-post, although he richly deserved it. This may be depended on as a fact, and the culprit originals seen in the hands of our Commissary of prisoners.— Seldom does British merit shine with greater *lustre*.

On Wednesday sennight died, that Patriot and terror to the abettors of tyranny, Captain Nathaniel Fitzrandolph, of Woodbridge, of a wound he received the preceding Friday in pursuing the enemy on their retreat from Springfield. The ball entered his left arm, below the shoulder, penetrated his body, and came out at the right breast. It may justly be said of him, that he was a kind and tender husband, an indulgent parent, a worthy citizen, a sincere friend, a brave and valiant soldier, possessed of honour and humanity, as acknowledged by his enemies. During this contest he has been twice wounded before the fatal one which terminated his life; and twice a prisoner, and was

[1] William Sherlock, commissioned Ensign of the 43d Regiment, March 10th, 1777, and Lieutenant, September 15th, 1779.

confined in the provost of New-York for upwards of two years. His remains were interred on the Thursday following, with the honors of war, attended by a large concourse of respectable inhabitants from the neighbouring townships. He has left an amiable wife and two lovely children to bewail his loss; and is much lamented by all that had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

*** *The printing-office having been removed in the late alarm, was the reason this paper was not published last week.*

☞ *The piece signed A* Citizen *and several articles of intelligence, must be postponed until our next.*

BY virtue of a precept to me directed for that purpose, I do hereby give notice that a court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* and general gaol delivery is appointed to be held at Newark in and for the county of Essex, on Tuesday the 25th day of July next: All Justices, Coroners, Clerks, Constables, and other ministers of justice within the said county; and all those who would complain or prosecute in behalf of the state, are desired to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand at Newark this 28th day of June, 1780. ISRAEL HEDDEN, Sheriff.

To be Sold at VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling-house of Isaac Winans, deceased, in Elizabeth Town, Rahway;

ONE horse, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, wool, feather beds and bedding, Indian corn, many articles of household furniture, farming utensils, &c. &c. A stout young negro man at private sale.—Articles will be made known at the time of sale.

Jonathan J. Dayton, Administrator.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on the 25th ult. at Chatham, a SORREL HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, thirteen years old, has neither brand nor mark, but a remarkable brown spot on one of his thighs, and has some white hairs intermixed all over his body; paces and trots, but is most natural to a pace, goes near behind, very dull, moves rough and clumsey. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, if stolen, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the horse secured so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward; or Two Hundred Dollars for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber living near Grig's Town, in the county of Somerset.

CHRISTOPHER BEEKMAN.

July 4, 1780.

ON Friday evening the 2d ult. the fulling-mill of the subscriber, in Hanover, was broke open and robbed of one piece of dark brown cloth of seventeen yards, one piece of London brown of thirteen ditto, and one piece of brown worsted of eight ditto, three black worsted cloaks, and sundry other pieces not mentioned. A reward of Three Hundred pounds will be given for the cloth and thief; or the half of it for the cloth alone, and in proportion for any part of it.

ABRAHAM FAIRCHILD.

CAME to the plantation of Amos Freeman, the 16th ult. a dark brown mare, thirteen and a half hands high, between eight and ten years old, a small star in her forehead, her mane hangs the near side, white hairs on each foot, and some marks with the saddle. Whoever owns said mare, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Essex county, Orange, July 4, 1780.

ALL persons that have any demands against the Quarter-Master General's department, that has been contracted between the 2d of March 1778, and the 1st of June 1780, in the county of Middlesex, to the eastward of Raritan river, or in any part of the county of Essex, are desired to bring their accounts, with proper vouchers, to my office at Rahway, any time in this month, where they will be taken in and paid off either in cash or certificates. Attendance will be given six days in every week for the above purpose.

DANIEL MARSH, D. Q. M. G.

Rahway, July 4, 1780.

STOLEN, since the commencement of the late alarm, from the house of John Badgley, living on the Mountain above Westfield, the following goods, viz. about ten yards of brown linen filled with tow, six or seven yards of linen, one piece striped with blue, one ditto striped with white, calico short gown, two single white handkerchiefs, two pair of sheets, one pair pillow cases, one pair man's stockings, shirt, and stock; children's clothes, and sundry other articles in the cloathing way.

Also, obligations on sundry persons, amounting to a considerable sum, besides other papers of no consequence to any but the owner, one state lottery ticket, some small silver money contained in a needle-book. As the above articles were sent abroad to keep them from the flames of our more than savage enemy, no doubt but every friend to the community will exert himself in detecting such unnatural villany.—A generous reward will be given for said goods, and Five Hundred Dollars for detecting the thief or thieves, on his or their conviction, by

EDWARD MARSH.

N. B. As a number of silk gowns were taken from the same place, belonging to a lady in Westfield, besides other valuable apparel, it is hoped notice will be taken of them also.

At a Joint Meeting of the Council and Assembly on Saturday last, Mr. Israel Morris, of Gloucester county, was appointed state clothier, in the room of Enos Kelsey, Esq; who hath resigned.

Mrs. Washington passed through this place, since our last, on her way to philadelphia.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXXII., July* 5, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from General Washington, dated Whippany, June 25, 1780.

THE conduct of the enemy giving us reason to suspect a design against West-Point, on the 21st the army, except two brigades and the horse, (left under the command of General Greene to cover the country and our stores) was put in motion to proceed slowly towards Pompton. On the 22d it arrived at Rockaway bridge, about 11 miles from Morristown. The day following, the enemy moved in force from Elizabeth-Town towards Springfield. They were opposed with great conduct and spirit by Major Generals Greene and Dickenson, with the continental troops and such of the militia as were assembled: But with their superiority in numbers, they of course gained Springfield. Having burnt the village, they retired the same day to their former position. In the night they abandoned it, crossed over to Staten-Island, and took up their bridge. I beg leave to refer Congress to General Greene's Report for particulars.

The enemy have not made their incursions into this state without loss. Ours has been small. The militia deserve every thing that can be said on both occasions. They flew to arms universally, and acted with a spirit equal to anything I have seen in the course of the war.

The enclosed REPORT from Major-General Greene is as follows:

Springfield, June 24, 1780.

SIR,

I HAVE been too busily employed, until the present moment, to lay before your Excellency the transactions of yesterday.

The enemy advanced from Elizabeth-Town about five in the morning, said to be about 5000 infantry, with a large body of cavalry, and 15 or 20 pieces of artillery. Their march was rapid and compact. They moved in two columns, one on the main road leading to Springfield, the other on the Vauxhall road. Major Lee with the horse and pickets opposed the right column, and Col. Dayton with his regiment the left, and both gave as much opposition as could have been expected from so small a force. Our troops were so extended, to guard the different roads leading to the several passes over the mountain, that I had scarcely time to collect them at Springfield, and make the necessary dispositions before the enemy appeared before the town; when a cannonade commenced between their advance and our artillery, posted for the defence of the bridge. The enemy continued manœuvering in our front for upwards of two hours, which induced me to believe they were attempting to gain our flanks. My force was small, and from the direction of the roads, my situation was critical. I disposed of the troops in the best manner I could, to guard our flanks, secure a retreat, and oppose the advance of their columns. Col. Angell with his regiment, and several small detachments, and one piece of artillery, was posted to secure the bridge in front of the town; Col. Shreve's regiment was drawn up at the second bridge, to cover the retreat of those posted at the first; Major Lee with his dragoons and the pickets, commanded by Capt. Walker, was posted at Little's bridge, on the Vauxhall road; and Col. Ogden was detached to support him. The remainder of General Maxwell's and Stark's brigades were drawn up on the high grounds at the mill. The militia were on the flanks. Those under the command of General Dickenson made a spirited attack upon one of the enemy's flanking parties, but his force was too small to push the advantage he had gained.

While the enemy were making demonstrations to their left, their right column advanced on Major Lee. The bridge was disputed with great obstinency, and the enemy must have received very considerable injury; but by fording the river, and gaining the point of the hill, they obliged the Major with his party to give up the pass. At this instant of time, their left column began the attack on Col. Angell; the action was severe, and lasted about forty minutes, when superior numbers overcame obstinate bravery, and forced our troops to retire over the second bridge, there the enemy were warmly received by Col. Shreve's regiment, but as they advanced in great force, with a large train of artillery, he had orders to join the brigade.

As the enemy continued to press our left on the Vauxhall road, which led directly into our rear, and would have given them the most important pass; and finding our front too extensive to be effectually secured by so small a body of troops, I thought it most advisable to take post upon the first range of hills in the rear of Bryant's tavern, where the roads are brought so near to a point, that succour might readily be given from one to the other. This enabled me to detach

Col. Webb's regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Huntington, and Col. Jackson's regiment with one piece of artillery, which entirely checked the advance of the enemy on our left and secured that pass.

Being thus advantageously posted, I was in hopes the enemy would have attempted to gain the heights, but discovering no disposition in them for attacking us, and seeing them begin to fire the houses in town, detachments were ordered out on every quarter, to prevent their burning buildings not immediately under the command of their cannon and musketry. In a few minutes they had set fire to almost every house in town, and began their retreat. Capt. Davis with a detachment of 120 men, several smaller parties, with a large body of militia, fell upon their rear and flanks, and kept up a continual fire upon them, until they entered Elizabeth-Town, which place they reached about sun-set—Stark's brigade was immediately put in motion, on the first appearance of a retreat, which was so precipitate that they were not able to overtake them.

The enemy continued at Elizabeth-Town Point until twelve o'clock at night, and then began to cross their troops to Staten-Island; by six this morning they had totally evacuated the Point and removed their bridge. Major Lee fell in with their rear guard, but they were so covered by their works, that little or no injury could be done them. He made some refugees prisoners, and took some tories which they abandoned to expedite their retreat.

I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the troops who were engaged, behaved with great coolness and intrepidity, and the whole of them discovered an impatience to be brought into action. The good order and discipline which they exhibited in all their movements do them the highest honour. The artillery under the command of Lieut. Col. Forest was well served. I have only to regret the loss of Capt. Lt. Thompson, who fell at the side of his piece by a cannon ball.

It is impossible to fix with certainty the enemy's loss, but as there was much close firing, and our troops advantageously posted, they must have suffered very considerably.

I herewith enclose your Excellency a return of our killed, wounded and missing, which I am happy to find is much less than I had reason to expect from the heavy fire they sustained.

I am at a loss to determine what was the object of the enemy's expedition: If it was to injure the troops under my command, or to penetrate further into the country, they were frustrated. If the destruction of this place, it was a disgraceful one. I lament that our force was too small to save the town from ruin. I wish every American could have been a spectator, they would have felt for the sufferers, and joined to revenge the injury.

I cannot close this letter without acknowledging the particular services of Lieut. Col. Barber, who acted as Dep. Adj. General, and distinguished himself by his activity in assisting to make the necessary dispositions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

N. GREENE,
Major-General.

There were a number of prisoners made, but as they went on to Morris I had no return of them.

His Excellency General Washington.

RETURN of the killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 23d of June, 1780.——*Springfield.*

Artillery. Killed; 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants. Wounded; 2 Matrosses.

Angell's regt. Killed; 1 Serjeant, 5 rank and file. Wounded; 1 Captain, 3 Subs, 3 Serjeants, 25 rank and file. Missing; 3 rank and file.

Shreve's regt. Killed; 1 rank and file. Wounded; 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file. Missing; 2 rank and file.

Dayton's regt. Killed; 2 rank and file. Wounded; 1 Sub, 6 rank and file. Missing; 4 rank & file.

Spencer's regt. Wounded; 1 Serjeant.

Lee's detachment. Killed; 1 rank & file. Wounded; 4 rank and file.

Total. Killed; 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 9 rank & file. Wounded; 1 Captain; 4 Subs, 5 Serjeants, 37 rank and file, 2 Matrosses. Missing; 9 rank & file.

The return of Davis's detachment I could not get, he having marched off the next morning after the action. The return of the militia I cannot get: They had none killed, but about 12 wounded.

(Signed) F. Barber, Lt. Col.

Published by order of Congress.

Charles Thompson, *Secretary.*

TRENTON, July 5.

Extract from General Orders.

Head-Quarters, June 26, 1780.

THE Commander in Chief requests General Greene and all the officers and men under his command, to accept his warmest thanks for the good conduct and gallantry displayed in opposing the enemy in their advance to Springfield the 23d instant. The regiment of Col. Angell, from its situation had an opportunity of more particularly distinguishing itself, and is entitled to particular notice.

"The General has observed with the highest satisfaction that the behaviour of the troops upon every late occasion, has exhibited signal proofs how much may be expected from their valour, improved as it now is by discipline,

and affords the happiest presage of success in our future operations."

Since our last, returned to this place, Major-General Dickerson.[1]—The enemy having evacuated the state, the General, at the request of his Excellency Commander in Chief, marched the militia to Elizabeth-Town, and destroyed those works which the enemy had erected at and near the old Point;—which service being performed, he dismissed them with great reputation.

We have the pleasure to inform the Publick, that the loss sustained by the militia, in the two late excursions of the enemy into this state, does not exceed ten killed, forty wounded, and ten prisoners.

The rapidity of General Knyphausen's last movement, with his incendiaries, to Springfield, could only be equalled by his precipitate retreat;—short as his stay was in the country, the alarm was general, and the whole body of militia in motion; two days would have given us a prodigious force.

We hear from the best authority, that in future no stores will be suffered to remain at this post.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, June 28, 1780.

I am favoured with your letter of yesterday morning, informing me of the departure of the enemy from Jersey. So far as it relieves our brave countrymen from immediate invasion I congratulate you and them on the event; and if we are in condition to foil them in an attempt on West-Point, it may be useful to the affairs of the United States.

"Accounts from the southward exhibit a better view of our affairs in the Carolinas than appeared last week. The militia of North-Carolina seem to put on a good countenance. Lord Cornwallis it is said has turned towards Camden in South-Carolina, and will probably have occasion to seek his own safety rather than make farther approaches northward. A gentleman (a Mr. Will, I be-

[1] Major General Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton.

lieve of this town) is arrived here, and, I am told, says he had charge of some waggons with state-papers not far from Col. Blewford's party at the time he was attacked.— Mr. Will escaped with his charge, and says he has seen Col. Blewford since his disaster, who told him that though he lost his waggons and stores, he does not miss above 80 men, which leaves the loss not so heavy as the enemy relate it. It is said Gen. Caswell has got together about 3000 N. Carolina militia; that 2500 Virginians have marched, and more are preparing. The Maryland line are entire and a body of fine troops: So that with the remains of the horse and other corps from the southward, Gen. Gates will soon have a formidable force. The Virginia legislature are reconsidering the sceme of finance of the 18th March, and it is tho't will adopt it nem. con. The Maryland legislature have met again on the subject, and 'tis expected they will accede also. This seems to be the only chance we have of regaining vigour in our publick affairs.

"This day arrived Mr. Beckers, Capt. of marines of the Revolution. She sailed from Martinique the 4th June, made our capes the 18th, but a gust prevented her getting in that evening; next morning she found a frigate near her to windward, which obliged her to push to the southward, and at length to take her chance of an inlet on the coast of Virginia, a little northward of the cape Charles, where she beat over a shoal, and at length stuck fast, but made no water. On Thursday when Capt. Beckers left her she was still staunch, and in a fair way to get off the next tide.

"Capt. Beckers mentions two actions at sea between the French and British fleets the 17th and 19th of May, the latter very severe, in which six capital ships of the British were much shattered, and got into St. Lucia, the rest to Barbados; that by information from St. Lucia either two or four of these ships were condemned as unfit for farther service: That the French ships were not

so much injured, all being again fitted save one, which was dismasted. That Count de Guichen's son was killed; and it was said Admiral Rowley was killed: That a Spanish frigate arrived about the 1st of June with advice that 12 Spanish ships of the line, with the usual &c. would join the French fleet in a few days from the Canaries. This fleet was left at the Canaries by a sloop which arrived here, on Saturday, having sailed with them from Cadiz the 26th of April. Capt. Beckers seems clear in his account, and says, respecting the damage to the British ships, that besides the information they had at Martinique by passengers from St. Lucia, 20 of the seamen now on board the Revolution are of those who have made their escape from those damaged ships."

TRENTON, *July* 4, 1780.

THE LADIES of Trenton, in New-Jersey, emulating the noble example of their Patriotic Sisters of Pennsylvania, and being desirous of manifesting their zeal in the glorious cause of American Liberty, having this day assembled for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave Men in the Continental Army, who, stimulated by example, and regardless of danger, have so repeatedly suffered, fought and bled in the cause of virtue and their oppressed country: And taking into consideration the scattered situation of the well-disposed thro' the state, who would wish to contribute to so laudable an undertaking, have, for the convenience of such, and the more effectually to carry their scheme into execution, unanimously appointed Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Furman and Miss Cadwallader, a Committee, whose duty it shall be immediately to open subscriptions and to correspond with the Ladies hereafter named, of the different counties throughout the state, requesting their aid and influence in the several districts; and in order the more expeditiously to carry their scheme into execution, the Ladies now met have

taken the liberty to solicit the interest of the following Ladies, in promoting said subscriptions, *viz.* For the County of *Hunterdon,* Mrs. (Vice-President) Stevens, Mrs. (Judge) Smith, Mrs. (Charles) Coxe, Mrs. R. Stevens, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. T. Lowrey, Mrs. J. Sexton, Mrs. B. Van Cleve, Mrs. (Col.) Berry, Mrs. (Doctor) Burnet:—County of *Sussex,* Mrs. (Counsellor) Ogden, Mrs. (Col.) Thompson, Mrs. (Major) Hoops, Mrs. T. Anderson:—County of *Bergen,* Mrs. (Col.) Dey, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Kuyper, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. (Major) Dey:—County of *Morris,* Mrs. (Counsellor) Condict, Mrs. (Parson) Jones, Mrs. (Col.) Remsen, Mrs. Vanzant, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. (Col.) Cook, Mrs. Fæsch:—County of *Essex,* Mrs. (Governor) Livingston, Mrs. C. Camp, Mrs. (Dr.) Burnet, Mrs. (Elisha) Boudinot, Mrs. Hornblower:—County of *Middlesex,* Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. (Counsellor) Deare, Mrs. (George) Morgan, Mrs. (Col.) Neilson, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. (Daniel) Marsh:—County of *Monmouth* Mrs. (Gen.) Forman, Mrs. (Col.) Scudder, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. (Peter) Forman, Mrs. (Jacob) Wikoff, Mrs. (Peter) Covenhoven:—County of *Burlington,* Mrs. (Col.) Cox, Mrs. Counsellor Tallman, Mrs. (Col.) Borden, Mrs. (Secretary) Reed, Mrs. (Capt.) Read:—County of *Somerset,* Lady Stirling, Mrs. (General) Morris, Mrs. (Col.) Martin, Mrs. (Attorney-General) Paterson, Mrs. R. Stockton:—County of *Gloucester,* Mrs. (Col.) Clark, Mrs. (Col.) Wescot, Mrs. (Col.) Ellis, Mrs. (Col.) Hugg, Mrs. Bloomfield:—County of *Salem,* Mrs. (Col.) Dick, Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Tagart, County of *Cumberland,* Mrs. (Counsellor) Buck, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Elmer, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Fithian:—County of *Cape-May,* Mrs. (Counsellor) Hand, Mrs. Whilden, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Hildreth; whose well known patriotism leaves no room to doubt of their best exertions in the promotion of an undertaking so humane and praiseworthy, and that they will be happy in forwarding the amount of their several collections, either with or

without the names of the donors, which will be immediately transmitted by Mrs. (Moore) Furman, who is hereby appointed Treasurer, to be disposed of by the Commander in Chief, agreeable to the General Plan.

As the Ladies here would wish to expedite the good work as much as possible, they have appointed Miss Dagworthy of Trenton, their Secretary, who will receive and answer all letters that the Ladies of the different counties may think proper to favour her with on the occasion, and to furnish them with proper subscription papers as soon as possible.

TO BE SOLD,

An excellent Draught Horse.

Enquire of the Printer.

THE person who borrowed a pair of Saddle-bags from the Printer, is requested to return them by the first opportunity.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from a pasture between Princeton and Rockyhill, on Thursday the 22d of June last, a GREY MARE, natural trotter, 4 years old next spring, 14 hands one inch high, has a low carriage, switch tail, branded on the off buttock with near a figure 8 something dim, marked on the breast with a collar, and no shoes on. Whoever takes up said mare so that the owner may have her again, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges.

JAMES HAMILTON.[1]

Princeton, July 1.

[1] For some account of the Hamiltons, of Princeton, see Proceedings New Jersey Historical Society, 3d Series, 5 : 6.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of Mr. David Clarkson, at Maple-Town, near Princeton, on the night of the 26th instant, a BROWN GELDING, 14 hands and about 3 inches high, in bad celture, his carriage rather gay, trots and canters, his dock very short, and part of the hoof of his off fore foot broke. Whoever secures said horse and will deliver him to either Messers. David Clarkson, Alexander Carmichael, at Morristown, or William Livingston, jun. at Elizabeth-Town, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid by

JOHN L. LIVINGSTON.

June 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Raritan, about one mile and a half from the city of New-Brunswick, and directly opposite the Landing bridge, containing 76 acres very good land, well wooded and watered, and in an exceeding healthy spot; there is on the premises a genteel house almost new, with a stable, cowhouse, &c. Would either suit for a tavern, store, tradesman, or gentleman's seat, being in the heart of a very fine country. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

ELIJAH PHILLIPS.

Somerset county, June 26, 1780.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away on the 29th of May last, a middle sized RED Cow, with a white face, has very small horns, and a black spot over each eye. - - - Whoever takes up said stray cow and delivers her to Mrs. Dagworthy, in Trenton, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

Trenton, July 2, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 132, *July* 5, 1780.

New York, July 5.

On Sunday last was taken the Sloop Hazard, John Shaw, master, loaded with lumber, bound from Egg Harbour to Rhode-Island, taken off Sandy Hook, by a Tender of his Majesty's ship the Raisonable.

From the Boston Gazette, dated June 26.

Extract of a letter from Fairfield, dated June 16.

A gentleman this moment has come off Long-Island, and brings account that the enemy, in their late manoeuvre into the Jersies, have met with a repulse, and their loss sustained is 150 men killed, 3 or 400 wounded—General Stirling is dead since the action, belonging to the British army—nothing more transacted."

☞ *Every endeavour has been used to exaggerate the loss of the King's Troops, to represent it as considerable, and conceal that of the rebels in this Jersey affair. We are assured from an authority which never misled us, that their militia gentry in particular, on the excursion, were uncommonly chastised, and that in one of the skirmishes those of Essex county* alone *were corrected to the amount of* 114 *killed, wounded, and missing, The Newark adventurers too were copiously phlebotomized, many of the republican families in East Jersey have lost their* daddies *and* brother Jonathans, *whilst others are smarting and groaning under the wounds received from the animated fire which drove them to their recesses and defiles —— We have much pleasure in declaring that General Stirling is in a fair way of recovery.—The Royal Gazette, No.* 393, *July* 5, 1780.

Since our last, returned to this place, Major General Dickinson. The enemy having evacuated the State, the

General at the request of His Excellency the Commmander in Chief marched the militia to Elizabeth Town and destroyed those works which the enemy had erected at and near the Old Point; which service being performed, he dismissed them with great reputation.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the loss sustained by the militia, in the two late excursions of the enemy into this State, does not exceed ten killed, forty wounded, and ten prisoners.

The rapidity of General Knyphausen's last movement, with his incendiaries, to Springfield, could only be equalled by his precipitate retreat, short as his stay was in the country, the alarm was general, and the whole body of militia in motion; two days would have given us a prodigious force.

We hear from the best authority, that in future no stores will be suffered to remain at this post.—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 8, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24

Two vessels retaken from the Picaroens, who are cruising in our bay and Chesapeak, the week past, are sent into Egg-Harbour.

NEW-YORK, July 10

Yesterday came into Port the Privateer Brig Admiral Rodney, Daniel Moore, Commander. The Day before off Sandy-Hook, he fell in with a Rebel Privateer Brig, of 16 six and 9 Pounders, with whom he had a severe Engagement, for 3 Glasses within Pistol Shot. Captain Moore and several of his Crew, are dangerously wounded, and 6 killed. The Admiral Rodney having her Boom shot away, could not pursue the Enemy.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1499, *July* 10, 1780.

Was taken from the shore, about the 6th of June last, a little above the mouth of Mantua creek, Gloucester county, a large new BATTEAU, pine sides, with two boards near of a width on each side, one pine board in the middle of the bottom and the rest of the bottom cedar, two of her knees are mulberry, the rest whiteoak and whiteoak stem. Whoever secures said batteau, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward paid by JOHN STEPHENS, near the mouth of Mantua creek.—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, July* 12, 1780.

To his Excellency Lieutenant General Knyphausen, Commander of a detachment of the British army, in the late invasion of New-Jersey.

SIR,

AS a man, a gentleman and a soldier, I presume that a right of addressing you, when it is done in truth and decency, cannot be denied me, consistent with the sufferages of all nations, however you may differ from me in point of honorary rank, or superior authority.—By the former we are entitled to expect the greatest propriety in all your proceedings—by the latter, you are certainly accountable in some measure, for the conduct of every person acting under your influence and that authority.—Your army is either well disciplined or it is not—You either command troops who are accustomed to implicit obedience, or by a want of attention to your duty and a neglect of every essential that constitutes the character of a soldier, you have suffered a veteran army, committed to your care, to sink into a vast croud of lawless banditti.—The last you will not—you cannot admit.—I shall therefore consider you in this address as the head of a well disciplined army, from whom every movement as necessarily flows, as the blood from the human heart.

You may perhaps, notwithstanding all this, at first be surprised at the freedom of this public address from a stranger, whom you have honoured with the appellation of *Rebel*—As some apology however, I beg leave to inform you, that I am just returned from tracing that horrid path which you have so lately stamped with the indelible characters of relentless fury, and the most timed devastation.—*These*, not the concomitants of a soldier (an honourable character I greatly respect) but of a *powerful executioner* of royal malice, detested by every friend of mankind.

The funeral of one of the most amiable woman, whose whole life, had breathed nothing but benevolence and good will to every human creature, for a while suspended my astonishment and engaged my attention.—I thought myself greatly honoured, by paying her those last rights of friendship and humanity which you most cruelly refused her, tho' she fell the victim of your heroism and became the principle trophy of your pompous invasion.

Your Excellency cannot be ignorant, that the wife of the Revd. Mr. James Caldwell, is the worthy lady to whom I refer.—I think her name can never be forgotten by you, but must be remembered, with inexpiable anguish and misery, in the last agonies of your expiring nature.—I acknowledge Mr. Caldwell was your enemy—he was so, candidly, openly and uniformly—as such you had a right to meet him in the field, and to have opposed him valiantly in arms; but suffer me to ask your Excellency, did it become the dignified character of a soldier, when disappointed in every other malevolent attempt, to descend to the brutal alternative of assassination.—Assassination —not of a man, who might possibly, in the worst of circumstances, have defended himself; but of a sweet, placed, innocent lady, whose only security was a vain and delusive dependance on the humanity of a relentless foe. —Alas! for humanity! The horrid crime is perpetrated, and that by a British, disciplined soldier, under a veteran

General—*purchased* from a foreign country, by a British King.

In this act your Excellency has, it is true, most severely wounded this gentleman, in the tenderest part.—You have also the consolation of adding to this valiant deed, not only the depriving of nine sweet babes, of one of the most affectionate parents on earth, but you have devoted to the flames and plunder, his habitation and property, by which those dear pledges of their mutual affection, are turned out hungry and naked, to the benevolence of their friends.—I doubt not you will deny this charge—nay, I have already seen an attempt of this nature by a British officer, aggravated by the most abominable falsehood; but it is on your Excellency as the commanding officer, which I before observed, that we have a right to fix this horrid act. I confess it is not known to us, that it was perpetrated by your express order, yet it is ascertained beyond a doubt, by unexceptionable testimony, that you since knew, it was done *designedly* by one of your soldiers; and it has not yet appeared, that you have so much as threatened to punish the murderer.—Had you resented the horrid deed, or had she fell by accident, humanity would have dictated some respect to be shown to the corps of a lady of her invaluable character, an[d to the two] harmless infants, thereby exposed am[idst] your army. Neither of these you did.—That her [lifeless] body did not meet even with insult, is not owing to your delicacy, but to the humanity of two gentlemen not of the army. The deed is therefore your's, and your army's. And that every nation and every age may know it, the faithful page of history shall relate the transaction, and the same marble which presents her memory and perpetuates her virtues, shall so relate the story of her death, as to shew Americans in what detestation they are to hold the name of *Hessian, Britain* and *Tory*.

I am informed that you have near five hundred of Mr. Caldwell's manuscript sermons in your possession, many

of which I have heard; to these he appeals, read them, conside[r] them well; who knows but one of those rays of christian benevolence and patriotic sentiment, that breathes thro' the whole of them, may penetrate your heart, and produce that contrition of spirit and unfeigned repentance which may finally yield you a comfortable hope, which can be produced by no other earthly source whatever.

What could be expected by those daily betrayers of your confidence the Tory refugees, the very dregs of mankind, by pointing your malice against that gentleman in so particular a manner, I cannot conceive. Nothing but stupidity, blinded by malice and despair, could lead them to think that, in a dispute like this, any individual is of so much importance with us, that his destruction should essentially effect the common cause.—No, thank God, our liberties hang not on so precarious a prop. Be no longer deceived, depend upon it, that however divided about trifles and ceremonies, whenever you make the experiment, you will find us united in the grand essential point.—Look on the sands that bind the ocean; if a furious, resistless wave should remove one, another instantly takes its place, what the shore loses in one part it gains in another.—Attend and be wise.

Your Excellency has now made two expeditions in force into the heart of this county, and what have you gained that I have not mentioned; you have equally immortalized British cruelty, and the unshaken united fortitude, as well as the unparalleled bravery of a free people. —You have erased, by the most wanton destruction, not only every Temple of the living God that came within your reach, but you have deprived upwards of forty families of very valuable dwellings and other improvements, and a much greater number of their personal property, to gratify your own and your army's thirst for plunder. These things we do—we must feel; but can you be persuaded that thereby you crush our spirits? No, they

rise as far superior to these feeble efforts, as your army by these means sink below the character of men and of soldiers. That you might have been convinced of the impolicy of your conduct, I sincerely wished that yourself and many of your inferior firebrands, could have beheld the wives of freemen, in the mountains, viewing their houses in flames, with heroic fortitude, with calm and ever smiling countenances, recounting their various resources for future subsistance; whilst their husbands, roused to brave enthusiasm, pressed upon you in battle, and by the quick step of your hasty retreat, more than repaid to these American heroines, the distresses of your sudden surprise. Did not your judgment desert you with your humanity, you would know that by cheapening of life, you abate the fear of death, and thereby make us more perfect soldiers. You have now felt our pulse, and does it not rise, with the more ardent flame of liberty?

A few months ago when the revolution respecting our money was to take place. I had my own fears, lest it might produce an ill-timed apathy among our people. Your disappointed and mortified politicians, as was natural, mistook this political ague for an apoplectic, and waited the fall of Charlestown, as the important crisis for producing the last struggle.—Under this frenzy they have prevailed upon you to come out. The experiment has happily removed my fears, and I believe began the cure of your madness; our misfortunes on one hand, and the cruelty of your army on the other, have raised such a spirit as ha[s] not been lately seen in this country; a spirit which will no longer tamely bear the Tories and neutrals among ourselves, no longer bear your insults with patience. I could with the gentlemen of the British army, to remember they have unguarded towns on the island of Great Britain.—The officers and refugees in your army have wives and children among us. They compliment while they insult our humanity.

Great-Britain is not without her arsenals, her yards

and magazines. An English tongue, habit and manners may produce more speedy vengeance than addresses to your reason, or your honor. Remember *John the Painter,* who lost his house and effects at Amboy on the first landing of your army, and the destruction of the dock-yards at Portsmouth. He was a poor man, without friends, and unassisted by public council or money. I know that you have too much reason to laugh at our public appeals to Heaven hitherto, on the subject of retaliation—perhaps we now suffer deservedly for so base a profanation of sacred things.—Would to God the misery had fallen on those who are most immediately the delinquents, we should not now have had the necessity of associating in important bodies for this necessary purpose. However, you have now had your day; ours may not be far off. We have been now taught to consider our property as only of present utility, and that to secure *any, all* must be at the public service; the next attempt will convince you, what the whole personal strength of this country, as well as the abundance of its supplies, can accomplish.—By this time you are able to form some judgment of your fruitless invasion; set down and count the cost, and from that calculation make an estimate of what your requisitions must be to accomplish the conquest of the United States. Be honest in your information to your royal master, and convince him that neither his avarice, his vanity, nor his obstinacy, can possibly be gratified even at the expence of his three kingdoms, with the addition of his favourite Hanover into the bargain.

If it has required the loss of more than four hundred men, to make two sudden and unexpected marches of eight miles into the country, guarded by three or four hundred regular troops in addition to the natural strength of its inhabitants, and to hold this space of country ten or twelve hours at a time, what must be your force to make a final conquest of fifteen or sixteen hundred miles, and to preserve the same.—I now leave you to that hour

which must produce reflections, and to those feelings which the cries of innocent blood, and the remembrance of the blackest crimes, must raise; and most sincerely wishing that I may soon meet you arm to arm.

I am your's, &c.

A CITIZEN.

Essex-County, June 27, 1780.

N. B. My next shall contain an address to my fellow sufferers, and brave defenders of the American cause.

For the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

Mr. PRINTER,

MR. Rivington, according to his usual practice, has inserted in his Gazette, of the 29th ult. under the signature of one of my sex, the grossest falsehoods respecting what happened to Colonel Gordon near Governor Livingston's house, that ever entered into the heart of man. Almost every syllable of that publication is a most villainous lie. There was not a single musket fired from behind the Governor's house nor fields; nor was it the Colonel who was wounded that had the rose in the morning, but a Colonel Wormb, a Hessian officer, who asked leave to pick one as he was on his horse. This, Mr. Printer, you may depend on as a fact, and it is in the power both of Colonel Gordon and Colonel Wormb to confirm my words.

I am your humble servant,

CLARINDA.[1]

To be exchanged for Indian Corn,

A QUANTITY of excellent nails; also to be exchanged for any kind of country produce, or sold for continental money, a quantity of good rum, indigo, and lace, at the place where John Ramsey formerly lived, at Bottle-Hill.

[1] Probably some friend of Miss Susan Livingston.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, a sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, with several white feet, a scrip of white in the face. He strayed when the army lay in the Short-Hills.—Any person who shall take up said horse, and inform the Printer, shall be reasonably rewarded. JOHN NOYES.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, near Chatham, about the 10th of June, ten sheep, two of which are rams, and one has a bell on; they are marked with a crop off the left ear, and a swallow fork the right, with a halfpenny the upper side.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. PAUL DAY.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Saturday last, out of the pocket of the subscriber, the case of a silver watch.—Whoever finds it, and will convey it to Silas Hand or Thomas Gardner, at Bottle-Hill, shall have the above reward, or the weight of it in silver.

WHEREAS my wife AFFE has eloped time after time from my bed and board; and, in a fellonious manner, taken my effects and some hard money, and writings to a very considerable amount: This is therefore to forewarn all persons not to trade with or harbour her, as I am determined not to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

NICHOLAS MUNDY.

Piscataway, June 30, 1780.

To be Sold at VENDUE,

On Monday the 17th instant, at the late dwelling-house of Stephen Crane, Esq; deceased, in Elizabeth Town;

HORSES, cows, hogs, and sundry household furniture too tedious to enumerate.

N.B. All those indebted to said estate are desired to settle the same immediately with the subscriber; and all those who have any demands are desired to bring in their accounts for payment.

STEPHEN CRANE, Administrator.

For the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

And they cried the sword of the Lord and of Gideon.
JUDGES vii. 20.

ROUSE! my dear countrymen, rouse! the Philistians are upon you;—life liberty and every other thing in this world worth enjoying are at stake; they have both eyes put out who do not see it; a flourishing village in our vicinity within a few days reduced to ashes;—a house for God reared and built with much labor and expence totaly destroyed by villains. Who can behold such desolation without some virtuous and proper resentment; and foreseeing their own turn may be approaching? For if men are grown so callous that they do not feel for others, yet there are few but what feel for themselves; and those who will not now exert themselves have scarce virtue enough to be selfish, and are unworthy of membership, or even of enjoying property in any well meaning and civilized community. Something must be done, or this part of the country is undone; and as it is no crime to see it, so it is an instance of true patriotism to warn you of it. Were we now at the present juncture of affairs to hold our peace, and not cry *the sword of the Lord and Gideon,*

the sword of the Lord and Washington the very stones might cry out. We are to look to God in a way of holy trust, fervent prayer, and use our greatest efforts. Praying to God without useing the means he has appointed is a presuming upon God; using means without praying and crying to him is a denial of him; therefore what God has joined together let not man put asunder. Now is the time to be ready to give a merciless foe the warmest and most effectual reception, should they have the impudence and fool hardiness, after the repulse and loss they met with and sustained, to venture another such an excursion. Rise! Rise! to a man, and go forth on the next alarm; men of the best characters must go forth, and not leave the burthen on a few; 'tis mean, dastardly, and inequitable to refuse. Do not say we are clear from it by law, or have given something to hire a substitute; what, will you do more, when your country is on fire, and dying by your side, then what the law obliges you? The Tories come that length, and what do you more than others, more than Tories; how are you better, or deserve more praise? It can be no just excuse on such occasions, that a man is fifty or turned of fifty, when perhaps there is no part of his life from the cradle to the grave, when he could be more useful as a soldier, or better qualified to take the field. The age of sixty, nay seventy years, ought not to apologize for a man in such emergencies, so long as he is able to follow the plough, and his daily employment at home. Some who have shewed themselves very forward, or at least very talkative, in the beginning of our troubles, but have now disappeared, should come out of their lurking holes, at such times, and fly to arms; and not like apostates in religion, reflect such indignity and reproach upon the glorious cause they once seemed so warmly to espouse. Ministers especially, who are praying for the salvation of their country, and animating others from the pulpit to rush on, should no longer continue only to harrangue at the salutary distance of many

miles from the scene of action and seat of danger; or as some, make their appearance, bustle, and be noisy, crouding others forward, keeping on the ground of safety themselves; but on hearing the alarm guns, snatch their arms, mingle with their respective congregations, show, by their example, how interesting and important the defence then to be made; encourage and council the men, suppress rudeness and every kind of impiety that may rise to view; and, as they have opportunity, solemnly pray to the Lord of Hosts, the God of armies, that he would guide, protect, and succeed them. This would be to act in character. Such conduct would doubtless be attended with the most salutary effects. The country would soon be a live. Men would be ashamed to sneak. The enemy thrown into the utmost panic; when, from every height, from every advantageous stand and post, there were not only the roar of musquetry, but the united cry of camp and country, church and state, clergy and laiety, the sword of the Lord and Gideon, the sword of the Lord and Washington. To which let all the people say amen.

A REPUBLICAN.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXXIII, July* 12, 1780.

The Sentiments of a Lady in New-Jersey.

The war carried on by the British nation against my native country cannot fail to excite in the human and virtuous mind sentiments very unfavourable to the authors and instruments of such a variety of complicated evils and misfortunes as we have suffered in the course of it.

The contest, begun on their part without principle, has been prosecuted without humanity. Devoid of those sentiments and that conduct which do so much honour to the civilized nations of Europe even in time of war; they have thrown off all restraint, and fully displayed in their

military operations in this part of the world the true characteristics of their country—a fierce and barbarous spirit, resisting, contrary to the common rule, the ordinary effects which refinement of manners and a high degree of polish usually have on the minds of men in softening them to humanity, constitutes their real character.

Was I unconnected with America by ties of friendship or blood, was I not attached by that love of one's country which is inherent in some degree in every breast, and partakes of the nature of that instinctive affection which we bear to our parents and kindred; was I situated in a distant part of the world, unagitated by the incidents of the day, which are the more interesting the nigher we are to the scene of war, the bare recital of their unjust claims, their cruleties and their crimes would fill my soul with horror, and I should regard them not only as unprovoked aggressors, but as enemies by principle and example to mankind in general.

But as if it were not enough unjustly to spill the blood of our countrymen, to lay waste the fields, to destroy our dwellings and even the houses consecrated and set apart for the worship of the Supreme Being, they have desolated the aged and unprotected, and even waged war against our sex. Who that has heard of the burning of Charlestown in New-England,—of the wanton destruction of Norfolk and Falmouth,—of their wasting the fine improvements in the environs of Philadelphia,—of the tragical death of Miss M'Crea, torn from her house, murdered and scalped by a band of savages hired and set on by British emissaries,—of the melancholy fate of Mrs. Caldwell, put to death in her own house in the late incursion of the enemy,—and the general havock which at this moment marks their footsteps in their route through a part of this state—but would wish to avert from themselves, their kindred, their property, and their country in general, so heavy misfortunes.

These are truths sufficiently affecting to touch with pity and compassion even hearts hard as marble, and cannot fail to make a deep and lasting impression in the minds of all.

These feelings and these sentiments have been particularly manifested by the Ladies of Philadelphia in their liberal contributions of money towards rendering the situation of the soldiery of the continental army more convenient and comfortable. It is to this class of men we more immediately owe our defence and protection; they have born the weight of the war, and met danger in every quarter; and what is higher praise, they have with Roman courage and perseverance suffered the extremes of heat and cold, the attacks of hunger, and the pain of long fatiguing marches through parts before unexplored by armies, and which had scarcely ever before born the print of human feet.

It was enough for these brave men to reflect they were engaged in the best and most glorious of all causes, that of defending the rights and liberties of their country, to induce them to behave with so much resolution and fortitude. Their many sufferings so cheerfully undergone, highly merit our gratitude and sincere thanks, and claim all the assistance we can afford their distresses. If we have it not in our power to do from the double motive of religion and a love of liberty, what some Ladies of the highest rank in the Court of France every day perform from motives of religion only in the hospitals of the sick and diseased, let us animate one another to contribute from our purses in proportion to our circumstances towards the support and comfort of the brave men who are fighting and suffering for us in the field. We ought to do this if we deserve to keep the enemy from our borders, if we wish that there may not be occasion to call forth our husbands, our children, and our dearest friends, to risque their lives again in our defence. I can truly

say that I have experienced the most heart-rending anxieties when my relations and friends have been called upon as free citizens to march against the enemy; and the pangs I have suffered on such occasions have made it easy for me to give credit to the account we have in the history of ancient Rome of the two matrons who died for joy, one at the gate of the city, the other at her own house, at the sight of their sons who returned in safety after the battle at the Lake of Thrasymene:—When I say this I mean only to express the feelings of a woman, my sentiments being ever in favour of that spirit which my countrymen have so often manifested when their services have been required.

PRINCETON, July 5, 1780.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the declaration of Independence, the President and Faculty of the College, with the students, the officers and soldiers of the army and militia, and other inhabitants, assembled at six o'clock, afternoon, when thirteen guns were fired; before each of which one of the following sentiments was publickly read by Major Egbert, and after it the whole company gave three cheers, in testimony of their approbation.

1. The United States of America—May they prosper and flourish to the latest ages.

2. The Congress—May that body always preserve the dignity, the integrity, and the power necessary to govern so great a republic.

3. The Kings of France and Spain, and all our allies—May they be rewarded for their friendly aid to America.

4. General Washington—May he ever vanquish the enemies of America, and live to enjoy the honours of a grateful country.

5. The army of the United States—Blessings crown

their bravery, and may Providence reward, and their country never forget, their great and generous services.

6. Our brethren and countrymen in captivity—May they support their fortitude in that unhappy state, and be speedily restored to us by an equitable exchange.

7. General Lincoln and the garrison of Charles-Town —Thanks to them for their gallant defence—May they never, like General Burgoyne, experience a cruel ingratitude because they wanted success.

8. General Gates and the southern army—May Carolina, like Saratoga, see British confidence raised by undeserved success, humbled by the same leader.

9. The Liberties and Independence of America—May they be for-ever secured from the hands of oppression and tyrrany.

10. The Confederation of the United States—May it be compleated upon just and lasting principles, so that no divisions may ever disturb the happy union.

11. May Virtue, the sure basis of free governments, ever be the cement and support of the American union.

12. The Governor, Assembly, and Judges of New-Jersey—May they always have that wisdom and integrity that is necessary to make us happy citizens, and this State distinguished in the confederacy.

13. May this destructive war speedily terminate in a lasting and honourable peace.

Afterwards the company adjourned to the College Hall, where a discourse was delivered by the President, in which he considered, 1. The importance and necessity of Independence at the time it was declared; 2. The events of Providence in the course of the contest; and, 3. The duty of all ranks in the present crisis. After sunset the college and town were illuminated, and the whole was concluded with the greatest good order.

TRENTON, July 12.

The 4th instant being the anniversary of American Independency, the same was announced in this town by a discharge of thirteen pieces of cannon at twelve o'clock. A number of the Gentlemen of the town repaired to the *Thirteen Stars,* where a handsome dinner was provided; after which the following toasts were drank:—

1. The United States of America.
2. Independency.
3. The Congress.
4. General Washington and the Army.
5. The Governor and State of New-Jersey.
6. The King of France.
7. The King of Spain.
8. The New-Jersey Militia.
9. A successful Campaign.
10. A speedy arrival of the French Fleet.
11. The Friends of America in Great-Britain and Ireland.
12. Doctor Franklin.
13. Paul Jones.

The whole was conducted with that cheerfulness, good order and decency, which should ever characterize the *Freemen* of America.

A few days ago died, of the wounds he received in nobly fighting in defence of his country, Nathaniel Fitz-Randolph, Esq. late of Woodbridge, in this state.

This Gentleman's zeal and activity, joined with the most intrepid bravery, had long rendered him obnoxious to the vindicitive rage and cruelty of *a British enemy,* who has stained the pages of modern history with indelible marks of inhuman barbarity and savage cruelty. Twice he fell into their ruthless hands, and suffered all

the tortures of long confinement in the provost-guard at New-York; from whence he had lately been delivered.

Last Friday Robert Pomeroy was executed at Burlington, pursuant to his sentence.

Five Hundred Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS the store of the subscriber was attempted to be set on fire, last night, by some villain or villains, by putting a lighted match under the bottom of the back door. Whoever detects the incendiary or incendiaries, or gives me information thereof, so that he or they be convicted of the fact, shall receive the above reward.

July 11, 1780. ANTHONY MARAGUIER.

MARY EAST having removed to this town, begs leave to inform the Publick that she practices Midwifry, and has been favoured with great success in thirty years experience in Albany, in the state of New-York. She will with alacrity attend the calls of those women who will please to favour her with their custom, and is to be met with at the Brewery, next door below Mr. Potts's, in Trenton.

July 12, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE in which the subscriber now lives, situated in the healthy and agreeable village of Princeton.

The house is a large, neat, convenient, well finished brick building, with every conveniency of stores, stables, garden, &c. &c. to render it perfectly agreeable either for a merchant or private gentleman. For particulars enquire of the Printer hereof, or the subscriber at Princeton.

July 10th, 1780. ENOS KELSEY.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, in Readington,

TWO STILLS, that have been in use but one season, one of one hundred and one, and the other of thirty-one gallons.

Also a likely large breeding MARE with a likely sucking Colt, to be sold or exchanged for a good riding horse.

JOHN MEHELM.

Hunterdon county, July 1, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape on Monday the 3d instant, from the subscriber, a new Negro Man, that can scarcely speak a word of English, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, who was confined in Trenton gaol, and is advertised to be sold on Thursday the 27th of July instant; had on and took with him two tow shirts, one pair leather breeches, a white flannel jacket, an old blue cloth jacket, old shoes, and a leather furred cap. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him so that I can get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA CORSHON, Sheriff.

Amwell, July 5, 1780.

TO BE SOLD.

A STRONG, handsome NEGRO WENCH, nineteen years old, with a beautiful female child six months old, both very healthy; the wench has been used to cook for a genteel family, can sew, spin, and do every kind of housework; has had the small pox and measles, is very honest and sober. The purchaser will have a satisfactory as-

surance of her character, and that she is sold for no fault but merely for want of employ.

The lowest price £. 100 York currency or an equivalent. Enquire of the Printer.

July 1, 1780.

Freights taken by William Richards and Thomas Ashmore.

To and from TRENTON and PHILADELPHIA.

SOLDIERS, 1s3, Iron potts, 30s; Bar iron, 18s; Pig iron, 15s; Hogshead heading, 22s6; Pipe staves, 33s; Inch board and scantling, 20s; Barrel staves, 12s; Stone ware, 18*d* in the pound; Earthen ware, ditto; Large crates of ware, 7s6; and smaller in proportion; Wooden ware, 18*d* in the pound; Bran and shorts, 7*d* per bushel; Dutch fans, 2s6; Cotton, according to the bale; Bundles of deer skins, 3s; Bullocks hides, 9*d*; Bullocks horns, 4*d* 1-2 per dozen; Boxes window glass, 3s; one half, do. 1s6; Scythes, 9*d*; Bolts of oznabrigs or duck, 1s6; Passengers, 2s6; Hogshead of sugar, 11s3; do. rum and molasses, 7s6; do. tobacco, 10s; do. of lime, 6s; do. of beef and pork, 1s6; do. of cyder, 6s6; Tierces of rum and molasses, 3s9; do. of flax seed, 3s3; do. of sugar, 5s7 1-2; do. of rice, 3s6; Pipes of wine, 11s3; half do. 5s10 1-2; quarter do. 3s; Barrel of beef and pork, 1s6; do. of apples, 1s; Cask of gammons, 3s6; Single barrel from Philadelphia to Trenton, 2s3; All sorts of grain, 4*d* per bushel; Salt, per ditto, 4*d* 1-2; Trunks, bales, cases and boxes, with bags, &c. agreeable to size and weight; Chest of tea, 11s3; Boxes of soap, candles, and chocolate, 1s6; Bundles of leather, 3s6; bricks, 15s; Reams of paper, 2*d* 3-4. All freight for the publick agreeable to contract.

The above freights are settled for the exchange at sixty for one.

July 4, 1780.

PUBLICK notice is hereby given, that on the 28th day of February, 1778, the underwritten did take out of the New-Jersey Loan-Office at Bordentown, two Certificates of five hundred dollars each, No. 218 and 219, countersigned Jos. Borden, L. O.[1] And on the 26th of June 1778 when the enemy were marching from Philadelphia to New-York, a party of the British troops did take a pocket-book from the subscribers wife, in which were the above mentioned certificates.

HENDERICK SMOCK.

Monmouth, New-Jersey, June 26, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 133, *July* 12, 1780.

Trenton, New-Jersey, July 11, 1780.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN yesterday from the Subscriber, a black HORSE four years old, about fourteen hands and an half high, low in flesh, paces, trots and canters, but most natural to the pace, has one white hind foot, is somewhat goose rumped and not handsome in his hinder parts, and remarkably sprightly when not fatigued: The said horse was stolen by a certain John Rees, a Welshman, somewhat elderly, has lost one eye, and has been struck with the palsey, which seems to affect his speech a little; stoops in his walk, has a down look, and poorly clad, and is much given to drinking and smoaking.

Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, and all reasonable charges paid by JACOB BENNINGHOVE,

[1] Loan officer. For an account of the Borden family, see New Jersey Archives, 24 : 651.

tobacconist, in Philadelphia, or by the Subscriber, in Trenton,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to Lancaster or Baltimore, as he seems to be acquainted in both places, and was seen on the road to Philadelphia.—*The Pennsylvania Packet July* 13 1780.

Extracts from Rebel Papers.

CHATHAM, July 12.

Congress resolved, on the 28th ult. That the principal of all loans, that have been made to these United States, shall finally be discharged; by paying the full current value of the bills when loaned, which payments shall be made in Spanish milled dollars, or the current exchange thereof in other money, at the time of payment:

That the value of the bills when loaned, shall be ascertained for the purpose abovementioned, by computing thereon a progressive rate of depreciation, commencing with the first day of September, 1777, and continuing to the eighteenth day of March, 1780, in geometrical proportion to the time, from period to period, as hereafter stated, assuming the depreciation at the several periods to be as follows viz.

On the first day of March, 1778, one dollar and three quarters of a dollar of the said bills, for one Spanish milled dollar; on the first of September, 1778, as four the former for one of the latter; on the first of March, 1779, as ten of the former for one of the latter; on the first day of September, 1779, as eighteen of the former for one of the latter; and on the eighteenth day of March, 1780, as forty of the former for one of the latter:

That the principal of all certificates that shall hereafter be taken out, until the further order of Congress, be dis-

charged at the same rate and in the same manner as those that have been taken out since the eighteenth day of March last.

That the interest of all loan office certificates at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed on the principal ascertained as aforesaid, shall be discharged annually, in like manner as the principal until the principal shall be paid: Provided nevertheless, that the same interest and mode of payment on certificates taken out before the first day of March, 1778, shall be continued as at present, until the principal ascertained as aforesaid, shall be ready to be discharged.

They also ordered, That the board of treasury prepare the proper tables for direction of the commissioners of the continental loan offices in the several states, in paying off the principal and interest of loans, agreeably to the foregoing resolutions.

On Friday the 16th inst. a little after sunset, six armed villains came to the house of John Chamberlain, Esq: in Windsor, Middlesex County; three of them entered the house, the other stood as guards: Putting their bayonets to his breast, they demanded his money; and after much abuse, and many threatenings they went off, taking with them about £.65 in hard, and about £.1000 in continental money, three pair of silver shoe buckles, three silver do. three pair of silver buttons, half a dozen silver tea spoons, and a variety of the family's wearing apparel.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

In a small Township, in New Jersey, called Pacquanock, about 8 Miles from Morristown, containing about 300 Houses, their Fines for not turning out on the late Alarm, amounted to £.20,000: The Inhabitants are chiefly Low Dutch.

General Washington's Head Quarters, we hear is at Col. Dye's, at a Place called the *Little Falls of Passaick,*[1] about 20 Miles from Newark, and the greatest Part of his Army are encamped from Horse Neck upwards to the Westward of the Passaick.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury,* No. 1500, *July* 17, 1780.

On Wednesday sennight died, that patriot and terror to the abettors of tyranny, Captain Nathaniel Fitzrandolph, of Woodbridge, of a wound he received the preceding Friday in pursuing the enemy on their retreat from Springfield. The ball entered his left arm, below the shoulder, penetrated his body, and came out at the right breast. It may justly be said of him, that he was a kind and tender husband, an indulgent parent, a worthy citizen, a sincere friend, a brave and valiant soldier, possessed of honour and humanity, as acknowledged by his enemies. During this contest he has been twice wounded before the fatal one which terminated his life; and twice a prisoner, and was confined in the provost of New York for upwards of two years. His remains were interred on the Thursday following with the honors of war attended by a large concourse of respectable inhabitants from the neighboring townships. He has left an amiable wife and two lovely children to bewail his loss; and is much lamented by all that had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen out of Pasture in Waterford township, Gloucester county, on Thursday night last the sixth instant, a black Horse fourteen and an half hands high, a white

[1] Colonel Anthony Dey's, at Lower Preakness, two or three miles from Little Falls, and three or four miles from Paterson. For a description and view of the house, and an account of the encampment, see the Magazine of American History, August, 1879.

spot on the near side of his neck, switch tail, paces, trots and canters tolerable well, is six years old this spring. Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the Subscriber, living in Waterford aforesaid, shall receive the above reward of four hundred dollars and for apprehending and securing the Thief, so that he be convicted, shall receive a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

JOSEPH WILTSHIRE.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1780.

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, July* 19, 1780.

TRENTON, July 19.

Letters from Camp announce the arrival of the French fleet and army at Rhode-Island, on the 10th instant. It is reported that Admiral Graves arrived at Sandy-Hook a few days ago, with six ships of the line, but brought no troops.

THIS day's Gazette completes the year. The price is fixed by the quarter at *one third of a dollar,* to be paid in produce, or *half a dollar* in gold or silver, or the current exchange thereof in continental money at the time of payment, for the ensuing year. The great expence of paper and printing renders it indispensably necessary that the cash payments be punctually made at the end of every quarter, and those who pay in produce, once a year.

Isaac Collins.

Trenton, July 19, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Crosswicks, four miles from Bordentown, quantity 226 acres, now in the tenure of William Willson.

Also a very valuable Plantation in the township of Waterford, 11 miles from Cooper's ferry, quantity 440 acres, now in the tenure of Benjamin Pine.

A view of the premises will give the best idea of the quality of the land and of the improvements.

For terms apply to GEORGE BOWNE,
in Burlington.

Wanted Immediately

TWO JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS, to whom constant employ and good wages will be given by the Printer hereof.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of Trenton gaol, in the county of Hunterdon, on the 2d instant, a Negro MAN, named *John Banton,* about 5 feet 11 inches high: had on a green coat and red vest, old leather breeches, white cotton stockings, old shoes with brass buckles, and a round hat bound with black worsted binding; said negro is somewhat yellow, and much marked with the small-pox. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him so that the subscriber can get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN JAMES, Gaoler.

July 18, 1780.

N. B. The subscriber lost, the 14th May last, on the road leading from Trenton to Pennington, a homespun brown broad cloth Great Coat, almost new, with large pewter buttons down the front, and the cape lined with green serge. The person who has found the same, by leaving it at the gaol shall be handsomely rewarded.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the subscriber, a Negro Wench, named Maria, alias Amoritta; she is about 34 years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour; she had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white short linsey gown and petticoat almost new, a petticoat of green baize, a pair of new high-heel'd leather shoes, good shifts of brown homespun linen, and aprons of the same. It is supposed she will endeavour to get into the Jersies, as she came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington, but it is suspected she is now lurking in this city, or concealed by some free negroes. She also took her female child with her, named Jane, about 4 years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively; had on or took with her, a brown homespun frock, also a blue and white linsey frock.

Whoever will deliver the said wench and child to the subscriber in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward.

July 10, 1780. JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B. All persons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Pursuant to a resolve of Congress of the 10th of May, 1780, relative to the destruction or loss of Loan-Office Certificates by accident,

The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the subscriber on his return from South-Carolina to Albany, on the 23d of March last, early in the morning, at the house of Mr. Garret Hopper, in Paramus, (state of New-Jersey) was alarmed at the approach of a detachment of British troops, where-upon he

saddled his horse and put his saddlebags on him, but before he had time to get his sourtout coat and pistols out of the house and ride off, a skirmish began between the enemy and some continental troops, that were at the house of said Hopper, which frightened the horse, who broke his bridle, and ran off with the saddle and saddlebags. The subscriber got his horse and saddle again the same day, but did not see his saddlebags until three or four days after, which were cut open and every thing taken out of them, among the rest were the twelve following loan-office certificates, viz. No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 dollars each, dated November 19th, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779, payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutsch.

JOSIAH CRANE.

Albany, June 28, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III No.* 134, *July* 19, 1780

New York, July 19.

After the rebels had plundered the inhabitants of Staten-Island, in their descent last January, Lord Stirling (who commanded the invaders) issued an order directed to Parson Caldwell, for the collecting and restroring[1] all the property to the several owners; How far this has been complied with, may appear on perusal of the following copy of an original epistle in the printer's hands, from his Lordship's Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Benjamin Brown, to the immaculate Commissary James Caldwell, dated Springfield, Feb. 1, 1780.

[1] Restoring.

Springfield, February 1, 1780.

Dear Sir,

I WAS at Elizabeth-Town this morning, and found a good many articles of the Staten Island plunder in Mr. Shutes house. Mr. Ben. Williamson says he cannot procure sleighs sufficient to take it to Morris Town.—There are some articles, such as matrasses and blankets, which I sewed up in a blanket *for our family's use;* Mr. Ben. Williamson will send two sleigh loads of what are there, to-morrow: Major Williamson wrote me that there were some goods lodged at Springfield, if you know where they are, I wish you would send them to Morris-Town, directed to me: Such things as you may think, at Elizabeth Town, unnecessary to send to Morris, I could wish you to dispose of, and transmit the accounts with the sales to me, as I am to be accounted for all of them. I wish you would send a sleigh or two to Elizabeth Town, to fetch up what goods that may be worth sending, as soon as possible, so that the things may be appraised and settled.

I am, your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN BROWN, D. Q. M. G.

On Monday evening last, five loyal Refugees under the command of Lieut. Eben. Ward, went from this city in a small boat to the Jersey shore, when they proceeded to the town of Newark, and made prisoners Major Joseph Hayse, Thomas Canfield, (a justice of the peace, and commissioner for selling the estates of the Loyalists that have taken protection within the British lines) Job Canfield and Zophar Lyon, all atrocious rebels.—These four prisoners were brought to town yesterday morning, and safely lodged in the sugar house.
—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 397, *July* 19, 1780.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue.

On Saturday the 22d inst, at the Coffee-House.

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND in lower Freehold formerly Robert Campbell's, adjoining said Campbell's Tavern, containing one hundred and thirty-four acres, about fifteen acres of which, is good upland cleared, and ten acres excellent improved rich bottom'd meadow; sit-

uate about five miles from Monmouth Court House, and about four miles from Middle-Town Point, very convenient for a store as it lays on the Cross Roads, leading from Shrewsbury to Monmouth Court House; part of which is now under good fence, and the land well timbered; its very convenient to a grist-mill, and near Mr. Tennant's Meeting House; Any person inclining to purchase before the time of Sale may apply to JOHN L. JOHNSON, in South Amboy, in the County of Middlesex, (New-Jersey) or to ANANIAS COOPE, in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD *at Public Vendue,*

On Saturday the 22d July, at the house of COLONEL RICHARD WESCOTT, at the Forks of Little Egg-harbour.

The SCHOONER
MOLLY,

A New Virginia built Boat, and a remarkable fine sailing Schooner. Also seven pair of double fortified six pound Cannon, two pair ditto four, and one pair of three pounders, with two or three tons of bar IRON, and a few barrels of FLOUR.

Forks July 14, 1780. Joseph Ball.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, July* 22, 1780.

New-York, July 22.

In the account of the Rebels brought to town this week from Newark, the Reader is desired to substitute the name of "Samuel Hayse," instead of "Joseph Hayse," who is a Commissioner for selling of Tories estates, and it is remarkable, that as there are only three of these Commissioners for the county of Essex; they are all three now *in salva custodia* in this city.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, Generals Wayne

and Irwin, with the 1st and 2d Pennsylvania brigades of infantry, Colonel Moyland's cavalry, and Proctor's artillery, the flower of Washington's army, consisting of about 1800 troops, with 6 six pounders, and one howitz, appeared in view of Col. Cuyler's refugee post, on the Jersey shore, which was then commanded by Captain Thomas Ward; about 10 o'clock they advanced with their cannon, within 160 yards of the Refugee works, and commenced a tremendous cannonade which lasted till half past 11; they attempted to storm the abbatis, but were repulsed with the loss of about 90 killed and wounded among which are five officers. The loss of the Refugees is 4 killed, and 8 slightly wounded; no veterans could have behaved better on this occasion than these few Loyalists. And his Excellency the Commander in Chief, has expressed his thanks and approbation to this LOYAL BAND, for their spirited and gallant behaviour.

From the New-Jersey Journal, dated July 12.

Mr. RIVINGTON according to his usual practice has inserted in his Gazette, of the 29th ult. under the signature of one of my sex, the grossest falsehoods respecting what happened to Col. Gordon, near Governor Livingston's house, that ever entered into the heart of man. Almost every syllable of that publication is a most villainous lie. There was not a single musket fired from behind the Governor's house nor field's, nor was it the Colonel that was wounded who had the rose in the morning, but a Colonel Wormb, an Hessian Officer, who asked leave to pick one as he was on his horse. This Mr. Printer, you may depend on a fact, and it is in the power both of Colonel Gordon and Col. Wormb to confirm my words.

I am your humble servant,
CLARINDA.

Mr. Rivington presents his most respectful compliments to Clarinda, *and assures her he is perfectly innocent of the charge respecting the Rose, and all other imputations in the above address.—He has not printed or published directly nor indirectly, a single title upon the subject, and he takes leave to add that no Lady will from his performances, ever meet with injury or disgust.*

CARD *to* Mr. Rivington,

ROSALINDA presents her compliments to Mr. Rivington, regretting that the name of one of the sex should be connected with *terms,* so very unlike those used by the distinguished part of the *Fair!* However his zeal and loyalty may urge him through *mistake,* to be *poetical in his prose productions occasionally* the world at large must a quit him, of having merited the unguarded attack of the Clarinda of Chatham, he having been silent of late in what regards *La petite Guerre;* and wholly occupied by the tremendous manoeuvres of the grand fleurs of Spain, France, and Holland, the former of which he has given a good account of *uncontradicted,* and 'tis hoped, God willing, will soon give a further good account of the Ally next in rotation for flagelation. Rosalinda is informed that the British Officer refused the honour of the *Rose* by Clarinda, is s[o] very grateful for the *favour* that he will not relinquish his right to it, and for the *first* time, and as 'tis said (he hopes the last time in his life) he brags of the *Lady's Favour!*—Received on horse back, in like manner as the gallant Hessian *Partizan* honored by the signmanual of the fair Clarinda! it is whispered that on return from the excursion, notwithstanding he wore the sweet present next his left breast, the afternoon he received *an other,* in the vicinity of Mr. William L———'s[1] house, tho' also very honourable, not near so *agreeable* as that he had the pleasure to receive at 4 o'clock that morning!

—*The Royal Gazette,* No. 398, *July* 22, 1780.

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[1] Lieutenant-Colonel Cosmo Gordon, commander of a foot battalion of British troops, while on the way to Springfield, June 22d, 1780, was said to have been presented with a rose by Miss Susan, daughter of Governor Livingston, which was to serve as a protection against patriotic sharpshooters, but nevertheless was wounded next morning near the Governor's house.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

The following is the Names of the brave Refugees that were killed and wounded at Col. Cuyler's Refugee Post, near Fort Lee, about 8 Miles from New-York, on Hudson's River, on Friday the 21st inst. as mentioned in the preceding Page, viz. Thomas Philips, of the Artillery, John M'Murdy, with another Man, and a Negro, killed.

Lieutenants George and Absolam Bull, Alexander Sharp, John and Ezekeal Fealy, and John Mullan, wounded.

The principal Officers on the Attack were Colonels Moiland, Stewart, Hays, Proctor, and the Majors Lee and More.

Thus the chosen Band of Washington's Army were repulsed by a few determined Loyalists: and we have Reason to believe the Loss of the Rebels much greater than has yet been ascertained—and to add more to the Spirit of the Refugees, a Party, under the Command of the brave Captain Ward, pursued the Rear of the retreating Army upwards of 4 Miles, retook 20 Head of Cattle that were carried off from the well affected Neighbours, killed one Rebel, and made Prisoner of General Wain's Servant, and another.

The following Approbation was signified to Col. Cuyler by the Adjutant-General;

SIR, *Head-Quarters, July* 21, 1780.

THE Commander in Chief admiring the Gallantry of the Refugees, who in such small Numbers defended their Post against so very considerable a Corps, and withstood both their Cannonade and Assault: desires his very particular Acknowledgement of their Merit may be testified to them.

His Excellency requests you will give in a Return of

the Numbers present at this spirited Defence, that he may give Directions for uniform Cloathing and Hats being given them from the Inspector General's Office.

In future *your* Requisition of Ammunition will be valid with the Ordnance.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
JOHN ANDRE, D. A. G.

Mr. Gaine,

HOWEVER savage the Idea, and strange to tell, it is not the less true that during the Attack the Rebels made on the Refugees on Friday, they stripped all their killed except a Few that lay near the Works, as naked as they came into the World, and threw 10 or 12 of the Bodies down the Rocks towards the River, nor did they leave one wounded Man but such as were quite dead.

A SPECTATOR.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury,* No. 1501, *July* 24, 1780.

To be SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE

On the Twelfth Day of August, at the House of John Downey, Tavern-keeper in Bristol.

THE FARM MOUNT AIRY,

Situated on the banks of Delaware, on Jersey side, just above Burlington Island, and nearly opposite to Bristol; about 250 acres, 40 whereof is woodland, thirty acres of meadow reaching from the woods through the center of the farm to the river, lately bank'd out, the bank extending about sixteen rod, now in good repair. Its vicinity to Burlington and Bristol, and its extensive water front will make it considerably more valuable some future day, as it is well adapted for a gentleman's country seat, having

fishing and fowling in season. The house a decent frame, 46 feet front, with a spacious piazza ten feet broad, commands an agreeable prospect both up and down the river; two rooms and a kitchen on the ground floor, with stone cellars paved with brick, two good bed chambers and garrets ceiled, an orchard on each side the house, with an interval for a spacious garden, near an hundred acres now under tillage for Indian corn and buckwheat, whose promising appearance sufficiently recommends the soil. There are two other houses on the premises, one ranging with the above near the water, the other at the extremity of the farm, built for the convenience of an overseer, with a barn, &c. a fine spring running near the door which yields a constant stream through the whole plantation, and is capable of the greatest improvement from the advantage of watering the adjoining meadows. Any gentleman wanting to view the premises may apply to the proprietor on the spot or for information to Mr. Archibald M'Elroy, in Bristol. The terms are for Specie; the particulars of which will be made known on the day of sale. DRURY WAKE

—*The Pennsylvania Journal, July* 26, 1780.

CHATHAM, July 26.

ON Tuesday last died at Newark, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, Uzal Ogden, Esq; a gentleman of undissembled goodness, and universally esteemed.

RUN from his apprenticeship, to the shoemaker's trade, James Rivington, jun. son to the notorious James, the royal, alias, lying printer, in New-York. Those who knew the father, need no other description of the son, than to be informed that, allowing for age and experience, he is, in low cunning, deceit, lying,

and roguery, equal to the sire; and proves, without the marriage knot, that he is the *real* offspring, full blooded. It is thought probable this youth, on the rumour of the French fleet, is gone, agreeable to tory policy, to join the American army; that by dividing the family, part of the breed may be saved, even should the property be lost. Whoever takes up the above identical son, shall be weekly entitled to the father's privileged gazette, except those which may happen to contain aberrations from the truth.

N. B. The above is not the BAY COLT.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO brown coloured horses, each seven years old, both natural trotters, suitable for the carriage or saddle; both in good working order, one will be sold for ready pay, and a reasonable credit given for the other. Enquire of the Printer.

BROKE into the pasture of the subscriber, about five days ago, a bay HORSE, near thirteen hands and a half high, a natural pacer. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. EDWARD CROWELL.

Morris Township, July 25, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from Bottle-Hill, about the 22d of June last, a bay wagon HORSE, five years old, fourteen hands high, with a star, and one white hind foot.—Any person who shall secure the said horse and thief, shall be entitled to the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for the horse. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

Elizabeth Town, July 25, 1780.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the 23d of June last, a likely two years old bay mare colt, with some white in her face, and some white on the feet, a natural trotter, has been lately docked, and her tail very thin.—Any person that will deliver said colt to the subscriber, shall have Two Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

JEREMIAH MULFORD.

Springfield, July 24, 1780.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a bay HORSE, about fourteen hands two or three inches high, trots and canters, shod all round: branded with a W on the near buttock, something low in flesh. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. EBENEZER BLACHLY, Jun.

Mendham, July 25, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

By DANIEL KEMPER,

At Morris Town;

A FEW mens and boys French beaver HATS, of an excellent quality, for which any kind of country produce will be taken in payment.—Also, a Negro wench, about twenty-five years old, and a neat sulky, with a good set of harness.

July 25, 1780.

To be Sold at public VENDUE,

On Saturday the 29th instant, at the house of the subscriber, in Woodruff's Farms;

THE grass of a quantity of fresh and salt meadow, as it stands; the salt grass may be got off immediately.—Also, one ox cart, one plough, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at two o'clock of the same day, when the articles will be made known and attendance given by

JOHN HENDRICKS.

N. B. Three months credit will be given to the purchasers.

Two FARMS to be SOLD.

THE one on which the subscriber lives, containing 273 acres, forty acres of which is good mowing ground, thirty acres more is sowed with grass seed, and will be fit to mow the ensuing year; eighty acres is covered with fine white oak timber; the remainder is good arable land, fit for raising all kind of grain; the whole under complete fence, chiefly new rails, and in small enclosures and well watered. There is on said farm, a good dwelling-house, two stories high, almost new; a large and commodious new kitchen, with a well of good water by the door; a large Dutch barn, a new cider works complete, smoak-house, barracks, cow-sheds, &c. a large apple orchard in full growth, a young apple orchard containing near three hundred trees of the best grafted fruit, a number of peach trees, and a peach nursery that will be fit to plant out next spring; the purchaser may be accomodated with an ample quantity of all kinds of farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. grain and roots for a family, and forage for the stock.

N. B. On this farm there is more good wood cut into proper lengths and piled up than will serve for fuel for two years.

The other farm joins this, and contains one hundred and sixty-three acres, above one-third of which is well timbered wood land, fifteen acres of it mowing ground, the rest good arable land; there is on it a good farm-house, one and a half story high, has three rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, with a well of good water by the door; a shop, and a good English barn; two fine apple orchards which annually produce a large quantity of cider; a number of peach, cherry and pear trees. This farm was rented in February 1778 for seven years at fifty pounds per year, and the proprietor to have half the fruit that the orchards produce every year; the tenant is bound to have the whole farm inclosed at the expiration of the lease, under a fence of eight rails high, with stakes and riders, and the cleared land divided into seven fields, and under fence of seven rails, with stakes and riders. Both farms are at sixteen miles distance from Brunswick-landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth Town. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Stewart, merchant, in Philadelphia, or the owner.

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, New-Jersey,
Somerset county, July 25, 1780.

AS the partnership of STEVENSON and CANFIELD is dissolved, all persons that have any demands against them are requested to bring in their accounts that they may be settled; and all that are indebted to said partnership are requested to make speedy payment, or they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

Morris Town, July 18, 1780.

TO BE SOLD

A LIKELY Negro man, about twenty-five years old; understands every branch of the farming business. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, at New-Providence, on Thursday the 13th inst. a RED COW, gives milk, has some white spots about her head, marked with a half-penny under each ear; she is three years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM BAKER.

July 18, 1780.

STRAYED away from the subscriber the latter end of last May, a brown yearling mare colt, with a small star in her forehead, a natural trotter, and pretty likely. Whoever takes up said colt, and secures or delivers her to the owner, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, and all reasonable charges paid, by

JOSEPH CLISBE.

Lyon's Farms, July 18, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A Strong, handsome, NEGRO WENCH, nineteen years old, with a beautiful female child, six months old, both very healthy; the wench has been used to cook for a genteel family, can sew, spin, and do all kind of house-work; has had the smallpox and measles, is very honest and sober. The purchaser will have a satisfactory assurance of her character, and that she is sold for no

fault, but merely for want of employ. The lowest price 100l. York currency, or an equivalent. Enquire of the Printer.

July 18, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXXV, July 26, 1780.*

To the PRINTER *of the* NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

SIR,

I FIND that some notice has been taken in your paper of the barbarous murder of Mrs. Caldwell, near Elizabeth-Town, by the British soldiers. This is not the first nor a singular instance of their brutality; yet from several circumstances it is no wonder that it drew the attention of the public: She was an amiable woman—the wife of a clergyman—the mother of nine young children—and in her disposition one of the most meek and inoffensive persons in the country. The murder was committed not only without immediate provocation, but by a piece of deliberate and refined malice; it was projected and executed to be revenged on the husband for espousing the cause of his country: I add, that the malice was pure as well as refined, for there was no policy in the measure at all. Had they carried his wife off a prisoner and kept her in their hands, it might have been expected that this would prove a restraint upon his activity against them, but to put her to death was an act of unmixed malignity, for all the effect it could be supposed to have was to kindle resentment in his breast. I hope however it will not be in one breast only that this resentment will be kindled, but that the whole country, holding in detestation this savage barbarity, will exert themselve with unremitted vigour to expel the murderers from our coast. Sometimes, as Montesquieu observes, a single instance of cruelty that is somewhat remarkable sets fire to the indignation of a people which had been long ripening, tho'

silently, under repeated acts of oppression. Thus Lucretia's misfortune occasioned the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, and the still more melancholy fate of Virginia, killed by her own father to save her from the lust of Appius one of the Decemvirs, occasioned the deposition of that whole body of tyrants. These were both ladies; and it would seem that among a brave and free people virtue and honour are kindled into a fiercer rage by an injury done to one of the weaker sex than to a man, be the circumstances in other respects ever so striking.

I am for my own part, Mr. Printer, a theoretical or speculative whig; that is to say, I embraced that cause more from principle than from passion; more from a deliberate judgment on the rights of mankind and the future benefit to the public in general that must arise from independence, than from any oppression I had myself suffered before, or any good I expected to receive after the successful issue of the contest: Therefore I have been accustomed to make many general, political, and moral observations on the state and conduct of the quarrel from time to time. Among others, as soon as I clearly perceived that the public mind was on the side of liberty, that the great body of the people, as General Burgoyne expresses it, was *with the Congress in principle and in zeal,* I concluded that whatever vicissitudes there might be in the military operations, the final settlement must be in favour of America. The nature of things is on her side. All who have extensive views of the course of human affairs, and the causes of political revolutions, must be of that opinion. Accordingly it is said that the celebrated historian, Dr. Robertson, observed very early to some of the great men in office, that if they did not suppress this rebellion the first year, they never would be able to effect it.

The final success of America then appeared to me to be certain, whatever measures her enemies had pursued; but by the peculiar order of Divine Providence Lord

North, or whoever had the supreme direction of affairs in England, in every step they took contributed to ascertain, promote, and accelerate the separation. We have now done talking and writing about the Acts of Parliament passed at the first appearance of American resistance, but posterity will wonder at them in two respects:

1. At the cruelty; and, 2. At the ill policy that appears in them.

1. They will wonder that a body of men representing a great nation should be found so unfeeling and barbarous as to pass what the people here very justly called the murder act. This act ordained even before the separation, that persons charged with *murdering* Americans, then their subjects, should not be tried in that country, but brought over to England, that is to say, as every body understood it, should not be punished but rewarded. Who did not perceive at one glance that a candid trial in such cases was not to be expected, and indeed that in most cases of the kind any trial at all was wholly impossible. Could this barbarity be exceeded? Yes: It was exceeded by that act which ordered Americans taken at sea, to be turned before the mast, and obliged to kill their relations and friends. Some of the English writers have told us that they had a right to put us all to death, and therefore to inflict this punishment which was less than death; on which I shall only say, what hearts must these persons have who do not perceive that this was fifty times worse than any death they could inflict. Acts of cruelty in the field committed by single ruffians vanish in a manner entirely in the eye of reason when compared with acts of a numerous assembly, which are intended to have a general and perpetual operation, which must be thrice gravely read before they are passed, and then deliberately assented to, i. e. approved and enforced by a *most gracious* sovereign. Well, is there anything still worse than this, or more wonderful behind? Yes: That in the King's speeches from the throne, and in the preambles to the Acts

of Parliament you will find them extolling their own lenity even when every act they passed filled this whole continent with resentment and horror. Posterity will wonder at all this, but circumstanced as we are we have no reason to be surprized that mercenary soldiers should breathe the spirit of him who employs them, or execute the cruel purposes of the Parliament which pays them.

2. It will also be matter of wonder in future times that they should imagine barbarity was the way either to reconcile or to subdue a numerous and brave people, inhabiting so extensive and so distant a country. Probably somebody will say with astonishment, If there were no politicians, were there also no philosophers in England at that time? Was there nobody that understood human nature? Was there nobody acquainted with the history of their own or other countries? Did persecution ever extinguish a religious sect? or did cruelty ever establish a secure and permanent authority? Suffer me to put my countrymen in mind of what happened in the close of the year 1776. When General Washington's army melted away almost to nothing by the expiration of the times of the soldiers enlistments, the English army over ran a great part of New-Jersey, and took up their posts in a line from Hudson's to Delaware river. From the suddenness of the interruption the people were confounded, and as was natural enough, their own country being possessed by the enemy, there were not wanting many who thought the cause was hopeless. If in these circumstances the English had behaved with gentleness or with justice; if they had protected every person in his property, and made no enquiry what part any man had formerly acted, it seems probable to me that most of those who could not remove their property and effects, would have remained very quiet for that season. I am far from thinking that this would have gained their cause itself, yet would it have made their interest stronger by much in the country than ever it has been since. But happily for the general good,

they were vain enough to think that, as some of them expressed it, the whole affair would be over in two or three weeks, and therefore began to act as conquerors, giving us a fair earnest of what they would do if ever they should be really so. They oppressed the country in general by the most arbitrary orders and exactions, and treated every friend of liberty with insult, injustice, and cruelty, as may be seen in the publication by Congress of that time from the most authentic testimonies. If any expostulated, some of the proud underlings who traiterously assisted in plundering and peeling their neighbours would say, Remember your former conduct,—whigs must expect to suffer,—you was out a tory-hunting but the other day.

What was the consequence? The body of the people no longer able to bear to see their effects plundered by two or three marauding soldiers, sometimes by a single horseman, twenty miles from their quarters, betook themsleves to arms; and the militia, with very little assistance from the continental army, drove them from all their other posts, and confined them to Brunswick and Amboy. This resolution was taken and began to be executed even before the taking of the Hessians at Trenton, and the battle of Princeton. These happy and glorious events providentially occurring, gave great spirit to the country, and brought the efforts of the voluntary insurgents under the direction of the Commander in Chief. But I must always attribute the extraordinary efforts of the New-Jersey militia ever since that time, which have been confessed and applauded by every state on the continent, in a great measure to the barbarity of the English while they possessed a great part of their country. I would not willingly derogate from the valour of my countrymen, which was spoken of with so much honour last war, but I am confident none of them will deny that a just indignation against false-hearted traiters and unfeeling ravagers added strength to their arm, and made their ex-

ertions at once more vigorous and more virtuous. What was the reason that when General Washington called for the militia in November 1776, to assist in stopping the enemy's inroad into the country the time was thought too short, and nothing effectual was done? But when he called for assistance in the June following, to hinder them from penetrating the country a second time, within twenty-four hours after firing the beacons there assembled at Princeton alone upwards of 5000 men. We owed that to Gen. Howe's possessing Princeton twenty-six days in December, 1776; and many may remember it was usual to say in the spring, 1777, that where Congress had made one whig, Gen. Howe had made ten.

The mention of that gentleman's name leads me to introduce a fact which has always appeared to me the most complete and undeniable proof, and indeed superior to every other of the vindictive and implacable spirit by which our enemies are actuated. We are assured, and I believe upon good evidence, that Gen. Howe is now in disgrace at the Court of Britain, and one of the charges against him is his too great lenity in his treatment of the Americans. Hear, O ye inhabitants of New-Jersey, will you not do justice even to an enemy, and vindicate him from so groundless an aspersion? Let your empty houses and plundered country tell the lenity of General Howe—let the prisons of New-York, and the vast numbers starved with hunger or suffocated with stench, tell the lenity of General Howe—let the gastly spectres who by a miracle escaped death in their hands, and passed through this country after their exchange, tell the lenity of General Howe. I speak of things universally known, and therefore shall not enlarge.——But what must be the hearts of that King and Ministry who were not satisfied with the horrible carnage.

I intended to have concluded this letter by a cool and critical examination of an assertion of several of the writers in Rivington's and other New-York papers; for

the King of Great-Britain has officers who can write as well as fight, perhaps better. The assertion I mean is, That humanity is the characteristick of the English nation. But having already taken up too much room in your paper, I defer it to another opportunity.

And am, Sir, &c.

ARISTIDES.

CHATHAM, July 19.

On Monday the 10th inst. Mons. de Ternay arrived at Newport, Rhode-Island, with a very formidable fleet of ships and a large body of land forces, sent to the relief of these United States by his Most Christian Majesty, with whose assistance we hope very soon to extirpate from our territories those invaders of our rights, the apostate Britons.

Last Thursday Thomas Graves, Rear Admiral of the Blue, arrived at Sandy-Hook from England, with five ships of the line. We are told they are very badly manned.

On Sunday last three of the enemy's dragoons swam their horses, with their accoutrements, from Staten-Island, and came over to our people at Elizabeth-Town.

We are informed that the spirit of desertion is very prevalent among the enemy. No less than 15 of their light horsemen deserted in a body on the 6th instant, with their horses, arms, and accoutrements; six of them came into Fredericksburgh, and nine to Gen. Howe's head-quarters; and that scarcely a day elapses without more or less coming off to some of our posts on the east side of Hudson's river.

Night before last five or six of the refugees came over to Newark and carried off Major Hayes, Justice Canfield and son, and Zophar Lyon.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Extract of a letter from Freehold (New-Jersey) *dated July* 17, 1780.

"There remains no longer a doubt about the six large ships that my former letter mentioned to have come to off Long-Island on this day afternoon—they are Admiral Graves' fleet; I presume some of them 80 guns, none under 60. I rode down to Shrewsbury yesterday, but the weather was too foggy to make any critical observations. I observe that Arbuthnot had augmented Graves' fleet to 13 ships, ten of them appear to be 60 and upwards, three of them large frigates. Arbuthnot's ship and others form the west line, immediately to cover the entrance into Sandy-Hook.

"From my own observation, and variety of accounts, I am of opinion that the British now have 18 ships of 40 guns and upwards at New-York, besides small frigates, sloops, cutters, &c. Accounts from New-York, on Saturday, say, Admiral Graves has fallen in with Admiral Ternay, and that Graves had lost a 74 gun ship sunk; that Admiral Ternay had arrived at Rhode-Island in a shattered condition; that they were exerting themselves amazingly at New-York to complete their complement of men on board their ships of war. Every volunteer that will enter on board for this exigency shall be discharged from all duty by land or sea for three years."

TRENTON, JULY 26.

We hear that on Friday morning last the Pennsylvania line, under the command of General Wayne, made an unsuccessful attack against a block-house the enemy erected some time ago at Closter, in Bergen county. Our

failure it is said was owing to the lightness of our artillery, and the enemy's metal being much heavier than was expected. Our troops however recovered several hundred head of quadrupeds, consisting of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, which the banditti that infest that neighbourhood had plundered from the inhabitants. Our loss on this occasion is said to be several killed and wounded.

The French armament which arrived at Rhode-Island the 12th instant, is said to consist of 8 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 2 bomb-ketches, and about 100 transports with upwards of 5000 troops. M. le Count de Rochambeau commands the French troops, and M. le Chevalier de Ternay that of the fleet.

We learn that a large body of the militia of the state of New-York will shortly be ordered out, and that His Excellency Governor Clinton will command them in person.

We also hear that one thousand of the militia of this state are ordered to join the continental army; and that a large number of the Pennsylvania militia are directed to hold themselves in readiness to march on a short notice, to camp.

On the night of the 14th inst. Sergeant Bainbridge, of the New-Levies, deserted from Staten-Island, and brought off Capt. Steward's wife, two privates, six horses, and a considerable sum of hard money.

We hear that the French squadron, M. de Ternay, came south about, in order to relieve Charlestown. Off the Capes of Virginia he fell in with Admiral Graves with six English line of battle ships, when a skirmish ensued, in which one of the enemy's ships in running down the line of the French, was so severely handled that the English Admiral thought it most prudent to sheer off, and made the best of his way to New-York, where the damaged ship is now repairing.

Admiral Graves, with ten sail of men of war, sailed from the Hook on Thursday or Friday last, but their destination is not known.

We also learn that on the 4th inst. a severe engagement happened in the West-Indies, between the combined fleets of France and Spain and that of the English, in which the French took two 74's and sunk one 64, beside doing the British other considerable damage.

This account is said to be published in a late New-York paper, but we have not yet been able to obtain a sight of it.

The new crops of wheat and rye, in this quarter, are remarkably good; and there is as great a show for fruit of almost every kind as has been perhaps for many years back.

Extract of a letter from a capital mercantile house in Amsterdam, (Holland) to a gentleman in this state, dated May 1, 1780.

"The friends of America in this country persevere in their attachment to the good cause, and their opponents still preserve their former sentiments; however upon the whole, the political sky, which at particular times has been much clouded over your country, is clearing up very fast —Ireland has already a volunteer army under the most approved whig leaders, who are of their own choice—The whigs of England are associating after the example of America—Great Britain has made herself odious to all the commercial nations of Europe by her arrogance in pretending to keep the *sovereignty* of the seas, and by her injustice in seizing and condemning neutral vessels, contrary to treaty. The time is now come when those nations will insist on their right to a free trade, and are determined to support the honour of their respective flags— There is already a negotiation on foot, and as good as concluded, between the Courts of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and this Republic (to which they were invited by the Empress of Russia) to make it a common cause, and

to form a system for the protection of their commerce to every part of the world, and not suffer it to be interrupted by any nation whatever—She has already declared her design to the belligerent powers, and requested the concurrence of our States; and tho' you know our motions are generally very slow, in this instance the Province of Holland resolved immediately not only to enter into the plan, but to confer with Prince Gallitzin, the Russian Ambassador, on the best and most effectual measures to accelerate the negotiation and to complete the plan. We believe that a Russian squadron will, for that purpose, soon be in the British Channel to act in conjunction with ours, as there is not a doubt of the other provinces following the example of that of Holland. The Court of Great Britain are in great jeopardy, and seem to act irresolutely desperate.—About the middle of April last, when they found the Dutch would not at any rate grant them succours, but on the contrary, were determined to assist in abridging their assumed sovereignty of the seas, to cover their chagrine and disappointment published a declaration charging the Republic with deserting their alliance, and have suspended, till further orders, all the particular privileges in commerce it has hitherto enjoyed—the very mention of privileges, which we never enjoyed but when they pleased, is affronting in the highest degree: Generally speaking, these would be called *privileges* with the same propriety as the British cruelties practiced in America may be called *tender mercies*—Finding we were not very uneasy in consequence of their threatenings, a great ministerial house in London has written that by properly appealing, the condemnation of our vessels, taken under Count Byland's convoy, would be reversed. A great patriotic character among us, whom you know, I believe to have been very instrumental in our present measures. – – – Thus we may truly say, "auspice ——— ——— ——— "tandem bona causa triumphat," tho' by the bye there have been great political struggles here. The effects of this triumph must extend to

America; for if after the open declaration of two great powers in its favour, the other maritime ones should combine to preserve a neutrality, and at the same time to protect and insist upon a free trade, England must stop her mad career or sink forever. I have therefore strong hopes that peace may at length be the issue of these proceedings; especially if England could have its intolerable pride humbled by a blow at sea.

"You were, when among us, a personal witness of the inclination of many wealthy individuals of this country to place part of their money in the American funds; that inclination is not altered;---and should that desired peace be brought about by proper management, almost any sums might be procured, and at a lower rate than it would be possible in any other part of Europe. We hope to see speedily some person properly authorized for the above purpose, as well as for the granting of vacant lands, as we already observe a spirit prevailing here which agrees well with that idea.——Thus would America reap important advantages from the wealthy individuals of Holland being its creditors, and land proprietors, as interest would fix and increase the attachment, and produce the same effects as the English stocks have done, but on much better ground.

"Before this reaches you, the French fleet destined for America will be probably on your coast. I hope your army will be ready for co-operation—the troops on board will very considerably increase the number.

"We will persevere in promoting the cause of America in Holland, and request your continued correspondence to enable us the better so to do."

THE LAWS of the last Sitting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, the VOTES of ASSEMBLY of a Sitting in February and March last, and the MINUTES of the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY in JOINT-MEETING, are printed and ready to be delivered.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the subscriber on the evening of the 9th inst.

A Bay Horse, five or six years old, about 14 and a half hands high, is branded on the near buttock with the letters C B, trots and paces, and has a wart on the near side of his jaw, and has a little white on one of his hind feet. Also a brown horse Colt, one year old, has a star in his forehead, and two white hind feet. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and colt, so that the owner may have them again, or delivers them to the subscriber in Trenton, shall be entitled to Three Hundred Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

Robert Ashmore.

Trenton, July 25th, 1780.

This day's Gazette, No. 135, begins the year. The price is fixed by the quarter at *one third of a dollar*, to be paid in produce, or *half a dollar* in gold or silver, or the current exchange thereof in continental money at the time of payment. The great expence of paper and printing renders it indispensably necessary that the cash payments be punctually made at the end of every quarter, and those who pay in produce, once a year.

Isaac Collins.

Trenton, July 26, 1780.

All persons indebted for this Gazette who intend to discharge their respective balances with cash, and those in arrear for inserting advertisements, are requested to make immediate payment. N. B. Advertisements cannot in future have a place unless they are paid for before they are inserted, agreeably to the price specified at the bottom of the last page. Letters he also requests may be sent postage paid. The Printer.

Trenton, July 19, 1780.

One Continental Dollar Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber last Fall, an apprentice lad named JACOB HICE, about 5 feet 6 inches high, somewhat marked with the small-pox, hath brownish hair. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to me, shall receive the above reward. JESSE KNOWLES.

July 25, 1780.

New-York, July 29.

The following is a faithful Copy of an original lodged with the Printer, who has done justice to the General's Orthography. No observations are necessary, but it is hoped that every one who may be detected in the threatened violences, will, in their turn be most exemplarily and emphatically Retaliated *upon—Two Gentlemen long active in the Rebel interest, were lately made prisoners and brought from Elizabeth Town to this city, where instead of pains and imprisonment they are, through the grace and benignity of government, genteely lodged, entertained and protected from every kind of insult, whereas the King's Loyal Subjects, merely for a conscientious adherence to their principles, have been to the everlasting infamy of a rebel legislature, condemned at mock tribunals, tortured and ignominiously put to death; and hitherto not one single instance of retaliation has been attempted upon the monstrous actors in these horrid Tradegies.*

In Committee of Retaliation.

Monmouth County, July 1, 1780.

WHEREAS many Hundreds of the well Effected Citizens of the County of Monmouth justly alarm'd at the dareing Continuance of Plundering's, Devastations Kidnaping's & Even Murder itself perpetrated by the disaffected & Refugees from amongst themselves, and Now dispairing of any other Effectual Means of Redress, Have Solely

on the principles of Self Preservation entered into a Most Solemn Association for the purposes of Thorough Retaliation on

the persons & full Restitution from the Property of

A

of such Men of Influence & Opulence yet residing among them as are Generally known and Reputed to be disaffected, And Consiquently justly Supposed to be highly Instrumental of abeting and Encouraging those and Such like Barbarities.——

And whereas on this first Day of July, 1780. The said Associators did Meet at the Court House & there by plurality of Voices did Elect and Constitute David Forman, Nathaniel Scudder, Thomas Henderson, Asher Holmes, Thomas Seabrook, Hendrick Smock, John Schenck, Thomas Chadwick, & Moses Shepherd, a Committee with full and ample Powers to carry into Effect the Said Association pledgeing Themselves & their Fortunes Jointly & Severally to Support and Defend them in the prosecution of this Necessary & Important Business——

We the Said Committee haveing placed General David Forman in the Chair & Maturely Deliberated on the Affair Do Unanimously Resolve—First That this Committee will in the full Sperit of the Association & at every Hazard, retaliate on the Persons and property of the Disaffected within the County, for all Damages, & for all Injuries Sustained by any and Every of the Monmouth Associators, on or after the said first Day of July, One thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty.

Secondly That Advertisements be Immediately Issued to Different Parts of the County Notifying the Inhabitants of the Appointment & Powers of this Committee and of the Foregoing resolution, And Requesting the Associators to give the Earliest intelligence to their Chairman, of any Damages, Depredations, Burning's, Kidnaping's, &c. committed by any of the Disaffected or Refugees, Black or White, or by their Connivence or procurement & at the Same Time to Transmit an Accurate Account of Every Kind of Property, Destroy'd Damag'd or Taken away, and of any Associated persons Not Actually in Arms, Who may be Taken off or Paroled, by any of the Refugees &c. To the End that ample Retaliation and Restitution may as speedily as possible be Made in Behalf of the Sufferers agreeable to the Sperit of the Aforesaid Association——

N. B. By General Consent and Order of the Associators, All Such Persons belonging to the County (and Generally Esteamed well Affected) as are now in Captivity or on parole and consequently unable at present to become Subscribers, will be Considered as such until their release & Retaliation will be made in behalf of their property if Necessary——

Signed by Order of the Committee.
DAVID FORMAN, Chairman.

NEW-JERSEY.

Chatham, July 26, Last Friday General Wayne, with a detachment of 1800 men, made an assault upon a block-house of the enemy near Bull's Ferry, on the North-River, but finding it very strong, (*held only by* 84 *Refugees*) drew off the men. Our loss, we are told, amounts to near 50 killed and wounded. (*But the Returns say* 150.)

On Tuesday last died at Newark, in the 68th year of his age, Uzal Ogden, Esq;[1] a gentleman of undisembled goodness, and universally esteemed.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 400, *July* 29, 1780.

For the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IN my late address to General Knyphausen, while I recollect the instances of their barbarity, I found those two effects upon my own mind, viz. Fortitude superior to their heaviest strokes, and such abhorrence and detestation of their ways, as would forbid forever any thoughts of union with them. Those feelings and sentiments I wish to engrave in your breasts.

Arguments at this period of the war to prove the justice of our cause, or importance of the controversy, would be useless, nay would be insults upon your understandings.

[1] Uzal Ogden, born 1713, was a son of David Ogden; he married Elizabeth Charlotte Thébaut, daughter of Gabriel Louis Thébaut, of the Island of Antigua. So early as 1740 he was associated with his brothers John and David in the purchase of the Ringwood iron mines in the upper part of the present Passaic county. He was Judge of the Essex County Common Pleas, 1743-62, and in 1763 was appointed Sheriff of the county. The newspaper notice given above is the only record we have of the date of his death, and of his age at death. The Ogden Genealogy gives his date of birth conjecturally as *circa* 1705, and his death as *circa* 1780.

But our successes in arms and in gaining the powerful alliances of foreign nations, have lulled us into a dangerous security. You neither want wisdom to conduct, or courage to finish, what you have carried so far with unequalled reputation. But as the bravest minds are the most tender and gentle, those soft feelings of yours have betrayed you too soon into a forgiving indolence, and led you to hope that the war might be finished without those vigorous exertions which might prove bloody to yourselves and must end in the total destruction of our enemies. Save Britain has been the common cry! It was my own. Themselves have schooled us out of our error, and taught us that we must entirely put out the flame, or loose the building.

Britain hath long seen the conquest of America, by force alone, is impracticable. She has therefore had recourse to stratagems, by which she hopes to gain an *accomodation,* if not a victory. An accomodation that will give such power to neutrals and tories as will gain a flower, but not less certain, nor less fatal, victory in the end. To accomplish this she has too well succeeded in depreciating our money, by her emissaries both without and within our lines and councils. But she can never accomplish her design unless your zeal and vigour are depreciated with our money. This is now attempted by various means. Some they endeavour to crush by making rapid excursions and cruelly, and totally divesting them of their property;—others are stolen from their beds into captivity;—others are allured by hopes and fears to trade and parole submission. By thus gradually removing from the lines such spirits as they could not tame, and enlarging their connections among the meaner sort, they hope gradually to make their way into the country. We are therefore often told by their abettors, that they can go where they please, and take whom they will. One to save his house will declare, "That no rebel gun was ever fired from behind it;" Another, to save his person, seeks a parole, or refuses to take any active part. The calamities of war are held up in magnified pros-

pects on the one hand; and the mild terms offered by the enemy more falsely trumpeted upon the other. The most horrid murders, and other barbarities, committed by them, are attributed to *accident,* or the error of some unsupported individual. And from Lord North downward, they are all declaring they do not mean to injure this country, but to watch the favourable moment of the war to give us peace and order. That all their barbarity in the field, the destruction of our property, and the far more cruelly flow murders of thousands in their prisons, was only designed for our good, and to prepare us for the olive branch. By those pretentions some are imposed upon, and our public danger increased. Yet how little reason there is for the imposition, reflection will soon convince you. The death of our paper currency, and the fall of Charlestown happening near together, flushed their hopes, and, in their opinion, gained them the point which Lord North deemed proper for extending the olive branch. But what was their conduct? In the South, the cruelty of their conduct, and high demands of *Clinton's* proclamations, were sufficient to draw the pale ghosts from the graves of their former fears, resolved to check the tyrant or deliver themselves by an honourable death in arms. And amongst us their barbarities rose with their hopes, till they have proved to us, by the strong language of plunder, flames, and murder, that they only waited for power, wholly to desolate the friends of liberty. Your dwelling-houses and temples in flames before your eyes; the aged, the widow, the fatherless insulted, beaten, plundered, without pity, are arguments you understand and feel. And Oh! that unequalled act of guilt and cruelty! I cannot forget it myself, nor am I willing you should. Defended by every personal charm; protected by a complete collection of the softest and most charming virtues; guarded by a sucking infant and a large family of depending babes, and who, sitting still in her own house, might thereby claim, at least, life from the enemy, in whose power she had put her's;—yet she falls by

the deliberate aim of an instigated soldier! What then have you to expect if fully in their power? Some of the enemy affect to say her death was accidental. I have seen, and you will see, sufficient proof to the contrary. But suppose some of the enemy thought so, did they shew one mark of grief, pity or humanity. Did one officer or one soldier, protect the corps, or save any property for the bereaved babes.—Not one. General *Robertson's* wagon was brought to the door and loaded by his own servants, with the beds and family goods. General *Skinner* knew the lady and her family. He had many years pleaded at the bar where her father was Judge. Long sat a fellow member with him in the Legislature. But the plunder of the house was more in his eyes than the murdered person of his old friends daughter. And her corps which was in part stripped, must have been consumed in the flames had it not been for the humanity of some who were not of the army.

The enemy have also insulted your understanding by as a reason why they burned your houses that you fired out of them. Had it been convenient to have used our houses as forts, we should have been justified in it, and could the enemy have fired them at that time they would also have been justified. But after they were not, and could not again be used for that purpose, the reason for burning ceases. But the whole story is false in fact. I knew but of one house out of which a gun was fired at the Farms or Springfield. If there are any more instances they are very few. And did not the enemy avail themselves of our houses in Elizabeth-Town, while they lay in it and fired upon us out of the windows?

From every view then of the enemies conduct, it is evident you have nothing to expect from them but the effects of pride and malice hightened by resistance. Many may *now* be flattered by them and a few villains may be *finally* protected, to answer their purposes. But if they could conquer this country for the present, they could not hold the conquest without crushing us very low.

That necessity will favour their dispositions to prosecute the object. As a warning, I give an extract, which I assure you is genuine, from the Journal of a principal officer of their own, when speaking of a number of persons of considerable note, who came into General Howe from Philadelphia; he says, "they are all very politely received "*for the present,* but their several characters are particu- "larly known to the General, and a day of recconing is "to come hereafter."

In these circumstances, my countrymen, divine providence is rouzing us to action by the most favourable prospects, our allies are gaining the superiority by sea in the different quarters of the globe; and at the same time have sent a very powerful aid to us. The remains of this campaign are big with important events. The danger and the expence of one liberal supply of one vigorous effort, will be much less than a lingering war. While in the one case our success is morally certain, and in the other doubtful. Rouze then at once to action, and flash the final shock upon those who disgrace humanity. Nay, humanity cannot live till they are dead. Give the necessary supplies with your personal services. We shall either gain an honourable death, or secure a fine country in circumstances more advantageous to posterity than our fathers found it at first, even if we loose our moveable property. Free yourselves from the hope of reunion with such men. *Hope,* did I say? Pardon the expression! Your generous souls are too sensibly stung with resentment to admit the unnatural bond! Slavery and freedom, savage insolence and soft humanity, cannot live together. The tories are now returning to their original: Horse thieves, night robbers and murderers. They are banding themselves together for the execution of their plan. Rise then together to exterpate those wretches root and branch from this continent, which was given to freemen. The late militia law is favourable beyond others to you who only deserve the country be-

cause you fight for it. And as the government is fully in your own power you need nothing but watchful zeal to have all your own. Let me again intreat you to look back on what you have done and gained, and also to consider what you have at stake. Let not the want of a last brave effort sacrifice the whole. Do not so much as please the tories ears, by a groan under the complicated difficulties you have to struggle with. The greater they are, the more honour you will gain by chearfully surmounting them. In a future day we shall enjoy pleasing reflections, and feel rich, in proportion to the losses we have sustained, in preserving our country. He that has lost nothing will not dare to be seen among Freemen. Let affection strengthened by sufferings; fears, rouzed by dangers; and fortitude supported by the greatest prospects, unite and invigorate the grand struggle, that we may soon be in full liberty and peace, each enjoy all that is contained in the character of A CITIZEN.

CHATHAM August 2.

Within a few days past, upward of forty persons have been confined in Morris Town gaol for being concerned in passing counterfeit money.—By the exertions of the inhabitants, we hope a stop will soon be put to such a nefarious practice.

Last week one Steel, a horse thief, of Morris county, having some time since been taken, was under guard, when attempting to make his escape, received the reward due to his demerit, by being shot through the body by the centinel.

On Sunday last, eight of the infamous refugees, five of whom pretended to be officers in the tyrant's service, were brought to the commissary of prisoners at Elizabeth-Town from Monmouth. When they were captured, they plead they came over with a flag, and produced their orders; but

their frivolous pretentions would not answer their end, and they are sent to Philadelphia, to occupy a corner in the new gaol until exchanged.

We have the pleasure to assure our readers, that Ensign Moody, a refugee from Sussex to the British army, and who was lately sent from New-York with a party of ruffians for the purpose of burning Sussex gaol, of taking or assassinating Governor Livingston and the persons who were active in apprehending the three spies lately executed, and of inlisting our inhabitants in the service of the British tyrant, was lately captured himself by the vigorous exertions of Capt. Lawrence of the New-York state levies, near the English neighbourhood—The instructions found upon Moody, in order to give the better colour to his private directions for inlisting and assassinating, and to prevent his being treated as a spy from the military stile, what he was to produce, in case of his being taken prisoner, was in the following terms:

"Head-Quarters, May tenth, New-York, 1780.

"SIR,

"You are hereby directed and authorized to proceed without loss of time, with a small detachment, into the Jerseys, by the most convenient route, in order to carry off the person of Governor Livingston, or any other acting in publick station, whom you may fall in with in the course of your march, or any person whom you may meet with, and whom it may be necessary to secure for your own security, and that of the party under your command.

"Should you succeed in taking Governor Livingston, you are to treat him according to his station, as far as lies in your power; nor are you, upon any account, to offer any violence to his person. You will use your endeavour to get possession of his papers, which you will take care of, and, upon your return, deliver at head-quarters.

By order of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Knyphausen.

GEO. BECKWITH, Aid de Camp.

To Ensign Moody, 1st battalion
New-Jersey volunteers.

It is said that all Moody's party, except one, who attempted to swim the North river in his flight, and is supposed to be drowned, have been either captured or killed

by the activity of our inhabitants; and as to the famous or infamous *Ensign* himself, the great taker of Governors and general gaol deliverer of Sussex, he is at present safely lodged at West-Point; and if he has justice done him, it is generally supposed, as our correspondent observes, that he will be hanged for a spy, for inlisting our citizens in the British army, and coming with a party so small as nine, and with weapons concealed, either of which are, according to the present construction of all the nations of Europe, characteristic of a spy.

It is reported that another party was sent from Staten-Island last week for the express purpose of assassinating his Excellency our Governor. Ought not such bloody measures to be retaliated upon the enemy?

Yesterday sennight died of the wounds, he received in an attack on the block-house, near the English Neighbourhood, Lieut. Jacob M. DeHart, of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment (a brother to Col. De Hart.) This youth fell at the age of eighteen, bravely, and was universally lamented. —Every military honour was paid his remains by his affectionate brother officers.

*** *Those gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Quibble Town, who are in arrears to the Printer, will please to pay the same to Mr. John Marseleson.*

TAKEN up in Chatham, some time ago, a brown HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. Inquire of the printer.

To be SOLD for cash, or country produce, as low as the times will admit of, by
JOHN STEPHENSON,
At his Store in Morris Town;

BROAD cloths,
Black mode & sattin
Calicoes of different kinds
Black and white gauze
Ditto millionet
Irish linen and cambrick
Spelling books
Testaments
Writing paper
Inkpowder
Pocket-handkerchiefs
Leather breeches
Hats
Fine thread & sewing silk
Needles, pins, and tapes
Worsted binding,
Silk twist different colours
Basket buttons
Shoe and knee buckles
Mens and womens combs
Fine and coarse ditto
Mens shoes
Skeliton and hair pins
Black laces different patterns
Rum by the gallon
Green Tea,
Coffee and pepper
Spanish sugar
Tobacco and snuff
Glass tumblers, pints and half pints, gills and half gills
Wool cards, best kind
China cups and saucers
Indigo, copperas, alum
S[h]oes heels, salt petre
Womens kid gloves

NOTICE is hereby given to the publick, that WOOL-COMBING is performed at the clothiers shop of Abraham Fairchild, in Hanover, near Jacob Tappin's store, where people may depend upon being served in the best manner by JOSEPH HART.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A LOT of excellent good LAND, containing ten acres, a young bearing orchard of near two hundred apple trees of the best kind of fruit, a good fraim house, with four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the same; a well of excellent water close by the house. It is pleasantly situated, adjoining the great road leading from Morris Town to East Town, in the township of Roxbury and county of Morris, near Mr. Douglas's tavern, Black

River; and very suitable for a merchant or mechanick. A good title will be given for the same. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Moses Esty, near said place; or the subscriber in Trenton.

ALEXANDER CALHOUN.

August 1, 1780.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, the 19th of July last, a dark brown HORSE, four years old, half blooded, a natural trotter, fourteen hands and a half high, marked with the traces on both sides, a high rump bone, shod before with old shews. Whoever takes up said horse, if strayed, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have Two Hundred Dollars reward; but if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, Five Hundred Dollars, paid by

MICHAEL GORDON.

Hacket's Town, Sussex county, August 1, 1780.

STRAYED from the subscribers, in Rahway, seventeen sheep, five of which are lambs; the chief of the old sheep are marked with a swallow fork in the left ear, and a half crop in the right, and painted in the forehead with Spanish brown and tar. The lambs marked with a hole in the left ear, and swallow fork in the right. Whoever secures said sheep, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive One Hundred Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by DAVID SHOTWELL.

N. B. One black sheep marked with a half-penny the under side the right ear; and am not certain of the other mark, but suppose it is a swallow fork in left ear, and a half-penny the upper side and under side the right.—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXXVI., August* 2, 1780.

TRENTON, AUGUST 2.

The French fleet, commanded by the Chevalier de Ternay, left Brest the 2d May. A considerable body of French troops were then lying there to be embarked, but there were not transports at Brest to receive them. It was expected that many transports would be ready in the course of three or four weeks, when it is probable that those troops will sail for America, escorted by some ships of the line under the command of the Count Duchassaud.

On Tuesday, the 25th of July, were happily married at Mansfield, in Burlington county, Mr. Thomas Richards, aged sixty-eight, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rickets, aged sixty-two.

In the morning of the 25th ult. died at Camp, of the wounds he received in bravely doing his duty before the Block-house near Bull's ferry, on the 21st, Lieutenant Jacob Morris De Hart, of the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, aged nineteen years.[1] The emulation and fire necessary to warm a soldier's breast soon kindled in this young, but manly officer, having entered into the service of his country at sixteen; from which time his sweetness of disposition, and attention to duty, gained him the affection of officers of every rank.——At five o'clock in the afternoon he was buried with the honours of war; attended by a large concourse of officers from the different lines of the army.

The infamous Jock Hyde, alias John Haight, jun. who had not long ago joined the enemy on Staten-Island, was lately made prisoner in Woodbridge, whither he had come with an intent to steal horses; and was on Sunday last safely lodged in the gaol of this town.

Sunday night last a plundering party of the enemy came from Staten-Island to Woodbridge, where they collected a

[1] Jacob Morris De Hart was commissioned Ensign of Captain Jacob Ashmead's company of Light Infantry, Pennsylvania Second Regiment, June 2d, 1778; First Lieutenant, May 16th, 1780.—*Penn. Archives*, Second Series, 10: 410, 399.

few cattle, but the militia presently collected, drove off the enemy and recovered the cattle.

Yesterday were brought to town under guard, being on their way to Philadelphia, Col. George Taylor, Lieut. Samuel Leonard, Lieut John Thompson, Ensign John Lawrence, and Chrineyonce VanMater, late inhabitants of Monmouth, and three others.—They were made prisoners at Shrewsbury on Wednesday last by a party of our militia.

Captain Barry arrived at Philadelphia a few days ago in a short passage from St. Eustatia, and we are told brings advice, that the combined fleets of France and Spain sailed five days before he left St. Eustatia, from Martinico, with 6 or 8000 troops on board, supposed to be gone against Barbados.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Camp, dated July 24, 1780.

"Inclosed you have a list of Admiral de Ternay's force, exclusive of two twenty gun ships, two bomb-ketches, and one sloop of war of eighteen guns.—The troops under Lieutenant-General Count de Rochambault consist of five regiments, one legion, and a detachment of royal artillery; the whole amounting to 6000 men. Four thousand more will come with the second division;—the number of ships unknown.

Names of ships under the command of Monsieur le Chevalier de Ternay.

	Guns.		Guns.
Le Duc de Burgogne	80	La Provence	64
Le Cesar	74	L'Eveille	64
Le Neptune	74	L'Ardent	64
Le Jason	64	Le Fantasque	64
	FRIGATES.		
L'Hermoine	32	La Surveillante	32
L'Amazone	32		

Extract of a letter from Camp at Pracaness, dated July 29, 1780.

"This morning, at three o'clock, the whole army except the Jersey brigade, marched from this place, as we imagine for King's ferry, and how much further is very uncertain. It appears by accounts from New-York that Sir. H. Clinton, with all the troops he can muster, are embarked on board transports and gone up the East-River. It is also said by good authority, that Admirals Arbuthnot and Graves with all their ships and little boats, are now lying before Rhode-Island.——You will readily conjecture from these circumstances, that our good friends and allies will soon have an opportunity of discovering to every political infidel or tory their attachment and zeal for this country, and their high sense of the honour of their Prince."

To Be Sold at Public Vendue

By Jacob Benjamin, in Trenton, on Saturday, next, the 5th instant,
Three Horses, a Stove,
And sundry other Articles.

NICHOLAS GEORGE,

Taylor, from Philadelphia,

BEGS leave to inform the Publick that he has taken a shop at the house of Mr. Richmond, tavern-keeper, in Trenton, where he intends to carry on his business in the best manner and newest fashions. Those Gentlemen that please to favour him with their custom,

may depend on having their work well done, and on the shortest notice, by their and the Publick's humble servant,

NICHOLAS GEORGE.

Trenton, August 1, 1780.

PHILIP WARNER,

TOBACCONIST, from PHILADELPHIA,

TAKES this method of informing the Public that he carries on the Tobacco Manufactory in Trenton, near the Market, where country Store-keepers, and others, may be supplied with any kind of tobacco, wholesale or retail, at the Philadelphia lowest prices. He has also on hand a quantity of good Scotch Snuff in bladders.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, commonly called the Burnt Swamp, lying in Nottingham township, Burlington county, and about five miles from Trenton, containing One Hundred and Fifteen Acres.—A considerable part of it is well timber'd, and may be made into meadow. Apply to

LAMBERT CADWALADER.[1]

Trenton, August 1, 1780.

[1] For a sketch of Col. Lambert Cadwalader, see N. J. Archives, 27 : 469; and Penn. Archives, 2d Series, 10 : 107. A fine steel-engraved portrait of Col. Cadwalader is given in the last-named volume, opposite p. 488. Some account of his father is given in N. J. Archives, 19 : 293-4.

LOST,

ABOUT two weeks ago, by the subscriber, in or near Trenton, a Certificate for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, signed by Peter Gordon,[1] late Quartermaster at Trenton, number forgot.——Whoever finds said Certificate, and delivers it to the owner, shall have FORTY DOLLARS for their trouble, paid by

DANIEL SMITH.

July 25th, 1780.

—*New Jersey Gazette, Vol.* 3, *No.* 136, *August* 2, 1780.

SCOWS

Or Newark Ferry Boats.

ANY persons having two or three Scows to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Capt. Miller, No. 37 King Street.—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 401, *August* 2, 1780.

To the PRINTER of the ROYAL GAZETTE.

IT would be superfluous to call to remembrance the almost infinite and artful frauds practised by American demagogues, to precipitate the Colonies into their present deplorable condition.

To compare their odious tyranny with the Turkish government, would really be doing great injustice to that empire; for tho' in those provinces, the rich, occasionally may be squeezed by the Bashaws, who, in turn, receive the bow string, yet the people really are at their ease.

In the revolted Colonies, life, liberty, and property is undeniably at command of every despot in power in or out of the Congress. How often have we heard that their invincible navies and armies, were sufficient to defend them against the world;—that a great part of Europe depended on their granaries, and that Great Britain utterly exhausted must decline future efforts.

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[1] For some notices of several persons of this name, see Proceedings N. J. Hist. Soc., 3d Series, 3: 139–140.

In fine, the Congress, last year, impiously declared that their Empire was fixed as fate, &c. Notwithstanding this firm basis of Independence, French fleet and army is arrived to prop its foundation, *as they alledge.*

The French unquestionably possess a pliant versatility of manners, unknown to the bravest nations of Europe; therefore I doubt not their perfectly according for the *present*, with their allies, whom they will acknowledge the most *grateful, brave, candid* and *humane* people that ever existed. Indeed we are already informed, that the French troops have *more* than extreme ardour to combat for American freedom, so congenial to French liberty; and that the inhabitants of the States, are animated with an ardent enthusiasm, to contend for the glory of the Grand Monarque.

These Halcyon days must speedily terminate.

Every considerable American remembering the invariable national perfidy of France, will dread Realization of the fable of the Horse, who invoked the aid of man. This severe truth, is very constantly justified by history, and expressly confirmed by their lately celebrated Abbe Reynal, who is by no means chargeable as prejudiced in favour of England.—In his history of the settlements p. 380, Book XIX His words are "In short the insulting behaviour of France which en-"creased with her victories; the natural turns of her intrigues to "spread dissention every where to reign alone; her contempt for the "fate of treaties, her haughty and authoritative tone confirmed the "change of envy, into hatred, and raised universal alarms."

Contrary to every human probability, let us now suppose the houses of Bourbon, to attain the Empire of the Main.

Surely no man of understanding can conceive that the policy which sacrificed its national honour, faith, blood and treasure, to acquire an object so important, would permit the creation of a naval power in America, soon to become more certainly formidable than that depressed at such vast expence. Is there a sensible Colonist unacquainted, that such naval power soon must arise; that a fact so obvious, cannot elude the attention of a court celebrated for political knowledge; or that a nation, contemning the faith of treaties, would not confide in seeing this American fleet invariably ranged under her banners? France, tho' profiting by the treason, must despise and distrust the Traitors, and will constantly remember, that as her unnatural connexion is far less profitable to America than one with Britain, it must be torn asunder as soon as the provinces can avow their sentiments. This event, probably would be accelerated by death or removal of the present incendiaries, or by a British Minister holding out alliance and offers of aid to conquer Hispaniola, or other French spoils.

Never can it become the interest of Great-Britain to conquer Mexico, or any considerable possessions of Spain. The situation and goodness of her country, and the native industry of her inhabitants, will always command the mines of Mexico, on easier and more

rational terms than conquest. But if permanent empire is fixed in the British colonies; the Spanish monarchy in America, must, and speedily will be dissolved. It therefore requires no penetration to perceive, that however expedient to the present purposes of the House of Bourbon to cajole my countrymen, they never can become free or independent by concurrence of these powers.

Actuated by this sound policy, France with avidity, seized the first pretext to make a lodgement in one of the gates of America, and she will not speedily lose sight of the finest provinces of this country; from which she never can be expelled, save by Great Britain, the natural guardian of America.

But many well meaning persons may alledge that my countrymen have equal ardour and power to prevent such degradation, by expelling the arms of France. Time will evince the utter impracticability of this assertion. Posterity will agree that considerable part of the consequence, real or apparent, of the insurgents, originated in the parliamentary opposition; in the mistaken, tho' generous lenity of Great Britain; or in other causes, several of which most happily no longer exist.

The affair at Trenton did not cost the assailants ten men, and I have reason to believe that the surprize would never have been attempted, if an almost moral certainty of success had not presented.

Troops so advantageously posted, never made a more important defence, than did the insurgents at Brandywine. The action at Germantown may do some credit to Mr. Washington's sagacity, but disgraces his troops.—The surrender of General Burgoyne's army does not militate against the present purpose: In effect, he did not surrender 3000 fighting men, and if his proceedings had not been marked by a series of fatalities, it is probable the New Englanders, to this hour, would have rested their defence in GOD and the *Southern Army*.* By the French alliance, and abandonment of Philadelphia, the rebels acquired numbers and confidence, till then unknown: But during the long, dangerous and ably conducted march thro' the Jersies, did they effect any glorious or advantageous purpose? Were they not disgraced by part of a division of the army under the eye of the enlightened Commander in Chief? If unhappily it had been thought expedient to have transported the King's army from Philadelphia to New-York, innumerable gasconades respecting the absolute impossibility of penetrating through the Jersies in the face of the invincible Rebel army, had been obtruded on the world, and would have obtained credit with those who, from simplicity or design judge, or affect to judge of causes by events which never originated in, or were generated by said causes. Certainly the late attack by Mr. Washington's chosen bands, on a handfull of brave wood-cutters, does not augur that his troops, even joined with the Saratoga army, would expel Mons. Rochambault from America.

That Gentle-man will probably not be undecisive in his defence,

* See the New-England Gazettes for August, 1777.

every principle forbids it.— There are no R————s, no minorities in France. &c.

Nothing therefore seems clearer, in human affairs, than, that the revolted colonies, unaided by Great Britain, never can shake off the yoke of France, and that dependence on that kingdom must ruin America. That nation only by her racks and wheels, can prevent emigration to the colonies; the surest source of power and wealth.

It is her's to enervate and immoralize the Americans, by her frivolous and voluptuous manners, to seduce their abject leaders, or awe the refractory by prompt and arbitrary decisive measures. Her merchant's have not sufficient power or inclination to promote American industry, or even commerce, which they avariciously monopolize, to the impoverishment of our natives, in whom they have no confidence; deficient themselves, in that honest mercantile English candour so ill compensated by French finesse. Every intelligent American will perceive these facts, and that a perfect contrast is found in connection with Great-Britain, who has tendered more than we desired.

Her generous merchants again would have been enriched by yielding unaccustomed and unbounded faith.— Her fleets would have defended us; no mushroom armies had devoured us; arrets would not have extorted the surplus provisions of all families, rum, salt, &c. Then ordonnances would not have compelled on pain of expulsion from their houses, the miserable inhabitants of Rhode-Island, to labour without DISTINCTION on the French lines. Nor in every province accumulated crimes and miseries so multiplied, so humiliating, that I blush to have received existence in a country submitting to such galling chains, forged surely by the least respectable in the community.

These recreant leaders, are clearly apprized of the conclusions resulting from these premisses, but lost to every sentiment of virtue, humanity, and patriotism; they are proud of becoming slaves to France, more securely to enslave their unhappy country. Ambitious of unmerited self-importance and empire, they have plunged their country into the deepest anarchy and misery. Unhappily too well have they succeeded in the first, but humanely speaking, their efforts for the last will certainly be found premature:

Time most assuredly will evince, that the Colonists are to remain slaves to France;* if they do not once more become a happy people, by renewing and cementing their natural connexion, with the most respectable nation and government, (including all its imperfections) that ever did or perhaps will exist on the earth.

COLONUS.

** It is confidently said, that Mr. Izard, lately arrived in the fleet from France, boldly and loudly proclaims in Philadelphia, that the Congress beyond possibility of doubt, have undone their country by basely selling her to France.*

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to your request, I give the following narrative of what I saw, heard, and conceived relative to the death of Mrs. Caldwell; not as you say to contradict the Rebel accounts (for they sufficiently contradict each other) but for the satisfaction of such judicious inquirers as wish to be informed.

I, without being requested by any one, or attached to any detachment of the army, from mere curiosity, marched from Elizabeth Town with a column of British troops, I did not enquire, nor do I yet know who commanded them; the column halted near a house said to be Mr. Caldwell's: I soon saw a group of soldiers in and about said House, and on my nearer approach, heard some of them mention, (rather piteously) a woman's being shot in the house, as soon as the crowd dispersed, I entered the house and not without difficulty, found her laying on her back on a bed that stood in a small dark back bed room, (for I don't recollect it had any window) tho' it had two doors that opened into other apartments. She was to appearance dead, and had a cloth carelessly thrown over her face, which I did not remove but left her, expecting the troops would soon march, when her friends might take care of her. Some time after this, a detachment moved near Rahway river, I followed, and did not return in less than three hours, when some person who was near Mr. Caldwell's house, told me the woman was stripped, and thrown off the bed, but that a British officer's coming in, had prevented the soldiers from carrying off her cloaths: On entering the house, I found her laying on her face on the floor beside the bed, and most of what cloaths had been pulled off by her side. I concluded she had been taken off of the bed that the bedding might be taken from under her:—As I came out of the house I met at the door a Mr. Benjamin Dunn, a Refugee

of Piscataway, (New-Jersey) who seemed sensibly touched with the humane feelings of an informed Loyalist; he had not yet seen the corpse, but desired me to shew her to him; I did so: We then examined every circumstance in our power, in order, if possible, to discover the cause of the lady's death, who by this time we had heard was Mrs. Caldwell. We found that on account of a pantry that was building on the back side of the house, a small spot of covering had been pulled off opposite to the bed whereon the Lady sat, the only ball we could discover that had touched the house, was the one that killed her: It appeared to have come from a northern direction (in the course of the Rebel fire) and passed between the joints of the plaistered wall, it seemed to have passed so far above the bed, as to have hit her above her girdle and its passing through her left breast I account for, by supposing her to have sat in a stooping posture.—Mr. Dunn, and myself, (for I cannot say which proposed it) concluded to go to the nearest house, which we did, and asked the woman to call some of the neighbouring women, and go to lay the corps out. This she declined, but said, she would send for assistance if we could get help to remove her to her house, which was done; and at the instance of Mr. W. Chandler, a Hessian sentinel was set at the door, while the women performed their last kind office to their friend; at this house was a young woman, who said that she sat on the same bed with Mrs. Caldwell at the time she was shot, and that she was shot by the continental troops. About two hours after the corpse was removed, Mr. Caldwell's house was set on fire.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
EBENEZER FOSTER.[1]

[1] Ebenezer Foster was a prominent citizen of Woodbridge some years before the Revolution. He was already one of the trustees of the Free Schools of the Township when Governor Franklin granted a charter of

[*Mr. Foster, (who gives the above account of Mrs. Caldwell's fate, was a justice of peace in the county of Middlesex in New Jersey) is a Gentleman of great integrity, and a very loyal subject.*]

About a week ago Justice Barnes[1] of Woodbridge, Isaac Freeman, and an elderly man, and Joseph Shotwell, of 70 years of age, suspected of being secretly friends to the old constitution, were committed to Morristown gaol, in

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incorporation to the trustees, June 24th, 1769, naming Mr. Foster as one of them. He was a vestryman of the Church of England of Woodbridge, and was named as such in the charter incorporating the church, December 6th, 1769. He was appointed a justice of the peace of Middlesex county, June 9th, 1770. He was commissioned a Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the same county, July 10th, 1773, and on December 14th, 1773, was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that county. His sympathies were evidently with the British, and perhaps it was because this fact was well understood, that at a meeting of the freeholders of the county, on January 3d, 1775, held pursuant to the recommendations of the Continental Congress, he was appointed on a committee of observation for Woodbridge. A few days later, at a meeting of the inhabitants of the town, he was appointed on the committee of observation, and with two others was authorized, in case the Assembly failed to appoint delegates to the Continental Congress in the May following, to meet with the committees from the other counties of the province in Provincial Congress, and appoint such delegates. On January 16th, 1775, at a general meeting of the committee of observation and inspection, Mr. Foster was appointed on the committee of correspondence for the county of Middlesex. Subsequently, just when we have no record, Mr. Foster was arrested as a sympathizer with the British. At a meeting of the Convention of the State of New Jersey, July 19th, 1776, he "asked and was given leave on his parole, and security in the sum of £1,000, to remove to the public house of Mr. White, in Barnardstown, in the county of Somerset, and not to go more than six miles from thence, unless with the leave of the Convention, or the future Legislature of this State." His confinement naturally was irksome, and on August 2d he prayed that he might be permitted to return to his farm at Woodbridge, but the petition was ordered to lie on the table. He fled with other refugees to Staten Island, and was there on September 22d, 1777, when he signed his name as witness to the will of Oswald Ford, another refugee from Woodbridge. An inquisition was found against him and many other persons of Middlesex county, "who had either joined the army of the King of Great Britain, or had otherwise offended against the form of their allegiance to the State," and he was advertised August 15th, 1778. Judgment final was entered against him in due course, and his property was advertised to be sold on March 22d, 1779. He probably remained on Staten Island, but did not join the army, as appears from his communication to the printer of the *Royal Gazette*, of New York, August 5th, 1780, given above.

[1] Samuel Barnes was commissioned Judge of the Middlesex Court of Oyer and Terminer, July 10th, 1773. Was this the person meant?

reprisal for a rebel justice Freeman, a Constable and a Collector, who had been taken by the refugees, and are now prisoners in this city.

Wood Contract.

ANY Person who is willing to furnish the Barrack-Master General with Wood for the Use of his Majesty's Troops, to be delivered either in this city, or at the different Posts upon the island of New-York, or Paulus Hook, are requested to send their Proposals in writing, to his Office, No. 985, Water-Street.—Persons having Vessels, by employing them in bringing Wood to New-York, will meet with every suitable Encouragement, and be paid their Money immediately upon the delivery of the Wood.

New-York, July 12th, 1780.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 402, *August* 5, 1780.

NEW-YORK, August 7.

We are told there are few or none of the Continental Army from Newark to Amboy, or in the Vicinity of East-Jersey: They having been called away by General Washington, who we hear has crossed Hudson's River, at King's Ferry, and is now in the Neighbourhood of the White Plains, about 30 Miles from this City.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1503, *August* 7, 1780.

It is reported that another party was sent from Staten Island last week for the express purpose of assassinating his Excellency our Governor. Ought not such bloody measures to be retaliated upon the enemy?—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, August* 9, 1780.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Morristown, dated June 23, 1780. (Two o'clock, P. M.)

"The Commander in Chief has for several days past been extending the left wing of our army towards the north, so as to prevent the enemy from out flanking him with their right.

"This morning early General Knyphausen with thirteen regiments, consisting of about 5000 regular troops exclusive of New Levies, advanced upon our right which was commanded by Major General Green. The progress of the enemy was slow, at least six hours moving from the Point to Springfield, did but little mischief on their march. When they arrived, were checked by the spirited conduct of a few Continentals and some Militia, who gave them so warm a reception they thought proper to halt and burn every house, except two or three in the town of Springfield.

"Six o'clock P. M. The enemy retired to Elizabeth Town, 11 o'clock their main body are at the Point below the town.

"Twenty-fourth. It is reported that Clinton is gone up the North-river, with all the force he can make, exclusive of Knyphausen's division, and it is thought by some he will soon join.

"The loss of the killed and wounded on both sides must be very considerable. Col. Angel's and Col. Dayton's regiments have suffered much, a Capt. Thompson of Col. Lamb's regiment is killed; further particulars I have not yet been able to obtain, and have no doubt but you will receive authentic information of every important circumstance, more just and minute than is possible for me to give at this time; however I conclude, that even those imperfect hints might not be disagreeable."

CHATHAM, August 9.

Last week a party from Staten-Island took off Doctor Bloomfield,[1] of Woodbridge.

[1] Moses Bloomfield, son of Joseph and Eunice (Dunham) Bloomfield, was b. at Woodbridge, December 4th, 1729; he m. 1st, Sarah, b. 1733, dau. of Robert and Phebe (Baldwin) Ogden; she d. October 25th, 1773; he m. 2d, the widow of Dr. Samuel Ward. It is not known where he studied medicine, but he soon achieved a reputation for skill in his profession. He was one of the original members of the New Jersey Medical Society, organized July 23d, 1766, and his name as secretary is appended to notices of meetings of the society, October 4th, 1767, and March 23d, 1768. He was prominent and influential in promoting the welfare of the society. He was named as a trustee in the charter of the First Presbyterian Church, in the township of Woodbridge, granted by Governor Jonathan Belcher, September 8th, 1756. The "Meeting House Green" was surveyed, at his request, August 8th, 1784. In the charter of the Free Schools in the town of Woodbridge, granted by Governor Franklin, June 24th, 1769, Moses Bloomfield is named as one of the trustees. In the charter granted by Governor Franklin, December 22d, 1773, for incorporating "The New Jersey Society for the Better Support of the Widows and Education of the Children of Deceased Presbyterian Ministers in Communion with the Present Established Church of Scotland," Moses Bloomfield was named as one of the incorporators. His name is appended to a set of resolutions adopted by the "Freeholders and Freemen" of Woodbridge, July 23d, 1770, affirming allegiance to King George, but declaring their adherence to the Non-Importation Agreement, until the British ministry should make "ample Confession of their Crime" in infringing upon the "natural Privileges of our happy Constitution," previously enjoyed by the colonists. Nevertheless, when there appeared in the same paper that published these resolves, and immediately following them, an advertisement plainly threatening the merchants who violated the agreement with tar and feathers, he wrote to the paper disclaiming for the Sons of Liberty of Woodbridge all responsibility for said advertisement, and declared that the "respectable Freeholders and Freemen of Woodbridge (acting as a Body) never did, nor ever will do, or cause to be done, any Thing inconsistent with Law or Liberty." He was appointed a justice of the peace and Judge of Middlesex county, September 19th, 1776, and was again appointed justice of the peace of the county, June 5th, 1787. He was clerk of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county, 1773-1784, and frequently served as moderator of the town meetings. His name is signed, as secretary, to a letter sent by the Woodbridge committee, May 1st, 1775, to the several patriotic committees of Massachusetts, thanking them for the "noble stand" they had made. Among the deputies elected by Middlesex county to the convention of New Jersey, which met at Burlington, June 10th, 1776, and which adopted the first constitution of the State, July 2d, 1776, was Moses Bloomfield, but his name seldom appears in the minutes, indicating that for some reason he was not regular in attendance—probably because of service in the field, for on August 21st, 1776, he was appointed one of a committee of four members to audit bills approved by the convention,

Last week a party of our troops took, near the English-Neighbourhood, four of the enemy's light-horse, and killed one of their riders.

☞ By his Excellency the GOVERNOR.—The militia of this state is ordered to hold itself in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

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and on the same day that body ordered paid "to Dr. Moses Bloomfield five pounds, eleven shillings and five pence, in full of his account of medicines and attendance on Capt. Neal's Artillery Company," which was encamped at Perth Amboy during the summer. On May 14th, 1777, he was commissioned Hospital Surgeon of the Continental Army, and Hospital Physician and Surgeon, October 6th, 1780. He was at the hospital in Princeton, in October, 1778. He resigned December 13th, 1780. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Middlesex county in 1784. He died at Woodbridge, August 14th, 1791, and his tombstone stands in the Presbyterian churchyard in that town. In an obituary notice of his death, in the *New Jersey Journal*, August 31st, 1791, a correspondent writes: "He maintained an eminent character as a scholar, a physician, a gentleman and a Christian. In the early part of his life, he became acquainted with men as well as books. When his assistance as a physician was called for by the public, he cheerfully stepped forward and served with faithfulness and reputation as senior physician and surgeon until near the close of the war, when he retired to private life of his own accord. As a physician he was skillful, attentive and successful; easy and familiar in his manners and address; he was benevolent and liberal to the poor without ostentation, religious without bigotry, never ashamed to own in any company that he was a Christian; nor would he neglect his duty to God or to his fellowmen on any account whatever. His last illness, which lasted more than two years, he bore with an uncommon Christian patience and fortitude. In his death the State has lost a worthy citizen, and the Presbyterian Church an important member." Dr. Wickes says: "He was a man of fine appearance and of more than ordinary culture and ability, and was considered one of the best physicians of his day." His residence is thought to have been the old Bloomfield homestead, which, in 1873, was occupied by George C. Hance. His children (all by his first wife) were:

i. Joseph Bloomfield, b. October 18th, 1753; m. Mary McIlvaine, dau. of Dr. William McIlvaine. She d. 1818; he d. October 3d, 1825. He served in the army during the Revolution, and was afterwards Attorney-General and then Governor. He died without issue, so far as known.

ii. Samuel, b. February 14th, 1756; m. Abigail Ellis; he d. November 25th, 1806. He was a physician; settled at Colestown, Gloucester county. Children: Sarah Ogden, b. 1781; d. 1794; two sons are said to have survived him, and to have lost their lives in the War of 1812.

iii. Ann, m. 1st, John G. Wall; 2d, James Paton.

iv. Nancy, b. February, 1762; d. September 5th, 1764.

v. Hannah, b. 1763; m. James Giles; d. 1823.

vi. Isaac, b. June, 1764; d. January 16th, 1768.

THE subscribers being appointed by the Quartermaster-General to ascertain the quantity of timber or fuel, taken by the army last campaign, or while in winter quarters, where the same hath not been already done, do hereby inform the public they are to have a meeting at Morris Town next Tuesday, where those who have business are desired to apply; or if there are any at a distance who have business that comes within the above description, they may apply to either of the subscribers separately for direction.

JOHN N. CUMMING.
JAMES CALDWELL.
ELEAZER LINDELEY.

August 8, 1780.

IN obedience to a precept to me directed, publick notice is hereby given that a Court of *Oyer* and *Terminer* and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Morris Town, in and for the county of Morris, on Tuesday the 22d instant, whereof all officers and others concerned are to take notice at their peril, and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand this 8th day of August 1780.

RICHARD JOHNSON,
High Sheriff of Morris County.

WHEREAS the subscriber having been lately accused by some evil-minded persons of going over to the enemy, and obtaining a quantity of counterfeit continental money, and of circulating the same: He hereby challenges mankind, let them be either friend or foe, to support the charge or any part thereof.

EPHRAIM MARSH, jun.

Elizabeth Town, August 8, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXXVII.*, August 9, 1780.

For the NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.

Mr. COLLINS,

No part of the system for conducting the Quartermaster-General's department, adopted the 15th of last month, is of more importance, will give more satisfaction, or be attended with more salutary consequences, than that general regulation, comprehensive of all the departments, which discontinues the issues of rations from the publick stores after the first instant, to any person whatsoever, except such as are in camp or attached to and serving with the army.

All reformations are difficult: No person who has become in the least acquainted with the improper consumption of the publick provisions, forage, and other articles, in every quarter of the country, will be surprised at the artifices we may expect to see practiced to defeat this regulation, and to have a custom continued which is very convenient to many individuals; no matter what expense it creates to the community, or what deficiencies it causes in the subsistence of the soldiery.

I ever thought the furnishing of rations to persons employed at posts and places throughout the country, and not attached to and moving with the army, the most destructive policy, and have seen it produce the most serious mischiefs. It is a little unaccountable how it was introduced, there being no kind of necessity for it, and no example of it in any other country. Every one knows that an army must be supplied by means of publick stores and magazines; it is plainly impracticable for them to produce their own necessaries. But this is not the case with those employed at posts, stations, and places not in camp or the vicinity. If it is said that money without rations cannot support persons in this predicament; I answer it is a shallow prejudice taken up without thought. Cannot wages be so calculated as to include pay and what would procure a ration per day? Do the Commissaries or others buy these rations of provisions, forage, fuel or anything else without money, and cannot the proper proportion of this money be applied in paying wages to the equivalent? If it is enquired, Where is the difference? I answer, a saving to the publick of two thirds of the expenditures for rations issued throughout the country; and give me leave to observe this is very far from being a trifle. Compute the wages of purchasing and of transportation; add wastage and casualties; and consider loose and erroneus issuing which may sometimes happen; and then decide whether a ration would not be bought at market for one third of what it costs to furnish it from the publick stores. If two thirds were saved, and the numbers of these people properly reduced, the payment of adequate wages to the necessary remainder would be practicable. The inconvenience of the thing would be found very small on the experiment, a very few extraordinary cases excepted.

But a deciding reason in favour of this measure, and which alone would be sufficient were every other wanting, is, that the custom of issuing rations at this, that, the other, and every place throughout the

country has been a principal cause of the wants and sufferings of the army. Large supplies of provisions, forage, and every necessary article have been purchased, but they have been drawn away and absorbed on the communication, before they reached camp. Hundreds in every quarter, many of them doing little, many nothing at all, have abounded, while the officer and soldier, fighting the battles of his country in heat and cold, fatigue and danger, has been literally destitute. It is notorious that in times of the greatest extremity, when every kind of means has been resorted to, when the farmers have given up the sustenance of their families for the use of the army, I do not mention the forage of their stocks, the supplies have been shamefully diverted into another channel. These things ought not to have been; I trust we have at length come to the end of them. Every one is now fully convinced that in order to furnish the army these drains must be stopped. Were they kept open, there is no alternative but the army must go without. No country on the face of the earth could long support expenditures and consumptions similar to ours for a few years past. Place things on a proper footing and the rest will be easy.

The exception in favour of waggoners; the discretionary powers given to the Board of War, the Commander in Chief of the army, and commanding officers of a separate army, in particular and extraordinary cases, no reasonable man can object to; the necessity of these is obvious.

I will make one farther remark. The patients in the hospitals are well understood to be part of the army; but there are some few persons actually and daily attending in the hospitals and taking care of the sick, who may not have it in their power to derive subsistence from any other source than the publick stores. Where a case is indispensable, it will doubtless be attended to; but if the descriptions be not exact, abuses will probably continue, and it seems they have not been scarcer in this than in other departments.

These remarks are submitted to the general sense of the community, who are best judges of their propriety.

August 3, 1780. SILENTIO.

CHATHAM, August 2.

Last week one Steel, a horse thief, of Morris county, having some time since been taken, was under guard, when attempting to make his escape received the reward due to his demerit, by being shot thro' the body by the centinel.

We hear that two brigades of light infantry of the continental army, consisting of near 2000 men, are now at the White Plains, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette.

We hear from Philadelphia, that Col. Pickering, late member of the Hon. Board of War, is appointed Quarter-master-General of the United States, in the room of General Green, whose resignation has been accepted by Congress.

On Friday last the Mercury in Farenheit's thermometer stood at noon at 87 1--2, and on Sunday last at the same time of day at 88; the glass hanging in a open entry.

To be sold at private sale for hard money,

A Certain Lot of Ground, two rod front and ten rod deep, situate in Trenton, nearly opposite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which is lately erected a neat two story frame dwelling house, 27 by 20 feet, with a cellar under the whole; a chairhouse adjoining, and a well of water in the yard. A store has usually been kept in said house, and in a good stand for that purpose. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms from the subscriber living thereon.

Aug. 9. James Cummings.

N. B. Said Cummings can give a good title; and the purchaser may enter on said place before winter.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber,

A LOT of excellent good Land, containing ten acres, a young bearing orchard of near two hundred apple trees of the best kind of fruit; a good frame house with four rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the same; a well of excellent water close by the house. It is pleasantly situated, adjoining the great road leading from Mor-

ristown to Easttown, in the township of Roxbury and county of Morris, near Mr. Douglass's tavern, Black river; and very suitable for a merchant or mechanick. A good title will be given for the same. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Moses Esty, near said place; or the subscriber in Trenton.

Aug. 1. ALEXANDER CALHOUN.

Taken up by the subscriber in Veal-town, the 1st of June, a BAY HORSE, branded with a W. on the near buttock. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him from me.

JAMES BOYLAN.

June 29, 1780.

Taken up by the subscriber at Morris-town about the beginning of July last, a GREY HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, eight or nine years old, marked A R on the near buttock. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOSEPH LEWIS, I. M.

CAME to the plantation of Capt. Pancoast, in Mansfield, Burlington county, a likely BROWN MARE, supposed to be strayed or stolen, has a white spot on each side of her back made by the saddle, trots and canters well; supposed to be ten or twelve years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be sold according to law by me

WILLIAM BAILY.

June 17, 1780.

☞ The Price of this Gazette is 2s6, paid in Produce, or 3s9 hard Cash, or the exchange thereof in Continental Money at the time of payment per Quarter.

Writing Paper,

OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES,

TO BE SOLD,

Wholesale or Retail, for CASH,

By the Printer hereof.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 137, *Aug.* 9, 1780.

Mr. RIVINGTON.

I am one of those who constantly read your paper, in doing which the other day, I could not avoid taking notice of a letter that had been written by Mr. Benjamin Brown, Deputy Quarter Master General to Commissary Caldwell, about the restitution of property to the unhappy sufferers on Staten Island when Lord Sterling made a predatory visit there. Since that I found in a house in Elizabeth Town, when a part of the British army was last in the Jerseys, the following letter, which I will subjoin; by that it will plainly evince to the world how far his Lordship was moved by the partial distresses of some poor families, whom he suffered remorselessly to be stripped of the few comforts of life in that inclement season of the year.

Dear Sir, Feb. 3, 1780.

I received your's of the 1st instant, and in answer thereto, I must confess, some qualms of conscience rankle my very soul. I am at a loss whether to comply with your requisitions in the first instance, or after deliberate thought to give you my total rejection of them. Could you believe it, my good Sir, possible, that the only man engaged in the American cause against our enemy, enobled by birth,[1] and who bears so high a military rank and reputation among us, should issue an order to me for the collecting and restoring all the property to the

[1] Lord Stirling.

several owners plundered on Staten Island, yet I am free to declare that very nobleman was the first who put his own seal upon some of the said plunder to be retained as his property.

This shameless procedure is such a gross violation of faith, so injurious to the honour and dignity of the independent states of America, and so derogatory to the character and name of his Lordship, particularly after the solemn representation to the General of the equity of his designs, that I will venture so far to presage from it, whenever his Lordship may at any subsequent period be employed as the Commander of any military enterprize, the most inauspicious consequences will arise from it.

This will be delivered into your own hands I will pledge my honour, but for heaven's sake let me enjoin inviolable secrecy, and I request also that this may be instantly destroyed when read.

I am, my dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES CALDWELL.[1]

Benj. Brown, Esq: D. Q. M. G.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 403, *August* 9, 1780.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET,

August 1, 1780.

HEAD-QUARTERS, (Bergen County) *July* 26, 1780.

HAVING received information that there were considerable numbers of cattle and horses on Bergen neck, within reach of the enemy, and having reason to suspect that they meant shortly to draw all supplies of that kind within their lines, I detached Brigadier General Wayne on the 20th, with the first and second Pennsylvania brigades with four pieces of artillery attached to them, and Col. Moyland's regiment of dragoons to bring them off. I had it also in contemplation, to attempt at the same time,

[1] This letter is so unlike the courageous Caldwell, as to suggest the conclusion that it is a forgery.

the destruction of a Block-house erected at Bull's ferry, which served the purpose of covering the enemy's wood cutters, and giving security to a body of Refugees, by whom it was garrisoned, and who committed depredations upon the well affected inhabitants for many miles round.

General Wayne having disposed of his troops in such a manner as to guard the different landing places on the Bergen shore, upon which the enemy might throw over troops from York Island to intercept his retreat, and having sent down his Cavalry to execute the business of driving off the stock, proceeded with the first, second and tenth regiments, and the artillery to the Block house, which he found surrounded by an abattis and stockade. He for some time tried the effect of his field pieces upon it, but tho' the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was constructed. The troops, during this time, being galled by a constant fire from the loop holes of the house, and seeing no chance of making a breach with cannon, those of the first and second regiments, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the officers to restrain them, rushed through the abattis, to the foot of the stockade, with a view of forcing an entrance, which was found impracticable. This act of intemperate valour was the cause of the loss we sustained, and which amounted in the whole to three officers wounded, 15 non-commissioned and privates killed, and 46 non commissioned and privates wounded.—The wounded officers are, Lieutenants Hammond and Crawford, of the first, and Lieutenant D'Hart, of the second, the last since dead. I cannot but mention his death with regret, as he was a young gentleman of amiable qualities, and who promised fair to be serviceable to his country.

The Dragoons, in the mean time, drove off the stock which were found on the Neck; the sloops and wood boats in the dock near the Block-house were burnt, and the few people on board them made prisoners.

I have been thus particular, lest the account of this affair

should have reached Philadelphia much exaggerated, as is commonly the case upon such occasions. I have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq;
Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1504, *August* 14, 1780.

CHATHAM, August 9.

Certain intelligence having been received that Sir Henry Clinton had embarked the principal part of his force, and had proceeded to Huntington bay, on his way to Rhode-Island, to make a combined attack upon the fleet and army of our allies now there, His Excellency General Washington marched from his camp at Prackness the 29th of July, and crossed the North river the 31st, where a junction was formed with the troops under the command of Major-General Howe.[1] His Excellency had resolved, in case the enemy should continue their course to Rhode-Island, to march immediately to New-York and attack it. All the necessary preparations were made for this purpose, when intelligence arrived that the enemy had put back the 31st instant. It is to be regretted that they did not go on with their intended expedition, as our allies were well prepared to receive them, and they could have met with nothing but disgrace and defeat in that quarter; while in this we had every reason to expect, from the spirit and number of our troops, the most decisive and glorious success. Sir Henry no doubt relinquished his project in consequence of this move-

[1] Robert Howe.

ment of our army; and it must be confessed that he abandoned it with much more prudence than he undertook it. The object for which the army crossed the river having ceased, the whole re-crossed the 4th instant, and are marching towards Dobb's ferry, in prosecution of the original plan formed for the campaign.

The following, we are told, are the vessels that composed Admiral Graves's squadron, viz. The London, Bedford, Royal Oak, Prudent, America, and Shrewsbury, with the Amphitrite frigate.

Last week a party of our troops took, near the English Neighbourhood, four of the enemy's light horse, and killed one of their riders.

TRENTON, August 16.

By Captain Reiley, of the Pennsylvania line, who passed thro' this place yesterday, from Head-Quarters, charged with dispatches to Congress, we are informed, that the second division of the French fleet had a few days ago arrived on the coast from the West-Indies, consisting of six ships of the line and 4000 land forces; and that it was reported in camp that Admiral Arbuthnot had returned to New-York with several ships of war, where the enemy were busily employed in getting their heavy cannon on board the shipping in the harbour.

Dr. Moses Bloomfield, Jonathan Bloomfield, a town collector, and Ensign Britton Moores, were lately made prisoners at Woodbridge, by a party of refugees from Staten-Island, and carried to New-York.

We are informed that a packet bound from England to New-York, was sent into the Delaware a few days ago by the Holker, Fair American, and a New-England privateer. She is a ship of considerable force, was carried by boarding her, and had a number of British officers on board. Her cargo consists of ten tons of English cheese, a large quantity of porter, and some dry goods.

We hear that Head-Quarters a few days ago was at Tappan.

The enemy have evacuated and destroyed the Block-house in Bergen county, in consequence, it is said, of our army returning to this side of the North River.

Since our last a number of the Pennsylvania militia have arrived here from different parts of that state, and are daily coming in, this being the place of rendezvous. They are under the command of Brigadier-Gen. Lacy, who came to town on Sunday last.

Last week a ship, captured by the privateer brigs Fair American and Holker, arrived at Philadelphia, with 380 pipes of Madeira wine.

By His Excellency The Governor.

THE Militia of this State is ordered to hold itself in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Subscriber in Trenton,

A MILCH COW with red and white spots, her tail short and the end bushy, four years old. Whoever takes up the above cow, if stolen, and secures the thief, shall have a reward of Sixty Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

August 2, 1780. Isaac Britton.

Being informed by Col. John Taylor, of Hunterdon county,[1] that a report has been propagated injurious to his character, respecting his conduct whilst on duty in June last at Springfield.

[1] Colonel John Taylor, of Hunterdon, was b. at Bath, England. Coming to this country, he m. Lydia Kar, and settled on a tract of four hundred acres of land on the Rockaway Creek, between New Germantown and White House. There was a mill on the property, known from about

In justice to the above Gentleman, I inform the Publick, his behaviour on that tour of duty was unexceptionable, and he was dismissed with reputation.

Col. Taylor has repeatedly served under my command, and I ever found him an active, spirited, attentive, good officer, whose exertions were uncommon, when the distress of *America* was the greatest.

PHILEMON DICKENSON, M. Gen.

Hermitage, August 14, 1780.

1760 to 1780 as Taylor's mill. Among letters advertised as in the Trenton post-office, in August, 1758, was one for John Taylor.—*N. J. Archives,* 20 : 264. In the *New-York Gazette, or Weekly Post-Boy,* May 1st, 1766, appears an advertisement offering for sale the mills of Andrew Leake, at Bromley, and a tract of land near the Falls of Lamaton, and a house and lot at New Germantown, signed by three assignees, one of them being John Taylor.—*N. J. Archives,* 25 : 102. At the beginning of the Revolution, he tendered his services to the patriots, and was chosen captain of one of the companies of militia raised in Hunterdon county, in the Fourth Regiment, under command of Colonel John Mehelm. On October 28th, 1775, he was promoted to the rank of Second Major; November 27th, 1776, he was made a Major in Colonel Read's Battalion, State Troops; February 17th, 1777, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Hunterdon Regiment, and on May 23d, 1777, succeeded to the Colonelcy of that regiment. He retained his interest in military matters after the war, and became a General of Militia. Having become bondsman for the county collector of Hunterdon county, upon the defalcation of the latter in the amount of over £3,000, he was prosecuted in the Supreme Court in an action of debt, confessed judgment, and was committed to jail, September 29th, 1795, but on October 31st, following, was released. He had three children.

i. Nathaniel Kar, b. in Readington, June 21st, 1769; m. at Readington, March 26th, 1802, Mary, dau. of William Cool and Sarah, his wife; d. at Woodbridge, August 28th, 1823, and was interred at Metuchen; his wife, b. in Readington, May 4th, 1777, d. in New York, April 12th, 1823.

ii. Catharine, m. 1784, the Rev. William Boyd, pastor of the Lamington Presbyterian Church, Somerset county, October 20th, 1784, to the time of his death, May 17th, 1807.

iii. Lydia Kar.

There was a Colonel John Taylor of Middlesex county, who is easily mistaken for the Hunterdon county officer; a John Taylor of Monmouth county, who joined the British, and a John Taylor of Bordentown—all contemporaries. See "The Two Colonels John Taylor," by Henry Race, M.D.

A List of Letters in the Post-Office in Trenton.

B. WILLIAM Benson, near Trenton, Oliver Barnet, Esq. New-Germantown.
C. Cornelius Cooper, Monmouth, Miss Betsy Cadwalader, Trenton.
E. Amy Ellis, near Haddonfield.
G. James Glisson, near Trenton.
H. Samuel Henry, Trenton.
K. Anthony Keasby, Salem.
P. James Parker, Esq. Pitts-Town, two.
W. John Wright, Bordentown.
V. Joseph Vanhorn, near Sherrard's ferry.

Aug. 8, 1780. BENJ. SMITH, P. M.

Pennington, *August* 8, 1780.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 5th instant, a BROWN MARE, about 14 hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letters C. A. and on her buttock with m. l. appears to be 14 years old; trots well, and has good courage. Any person proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

STEPHEN KERR.

Burlington, *August* 10, 1780.

BROKE out of Burlington gaol last night, two notorious villians: The one named Joseph Heighton, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 24 or 25 years of age; had on a lightish coloured jacket without sleeves, a pair of striped overalls and boots; had no coat or hat: The other named Asher Levy, about the same age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on a fashionable hat, brown broadcloth coat, jacket and breeches, a pair of new shoes without buckles. It is supposed they are gone towards Amboy in order to

make their escape to the enemy. Whoever takes up and delivers them at the gaol aforesaid, shall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for each, paid by

J. PHILLIPS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE farm commonly known by Douglass Tract, on the river Delaware, joining Trenton ferry on the one side, and the Lamberton landing on the other; containing about 190 acres, with all the buildings and improvements. Its situation is beautiful for prospect up and down the river, and for improvement, by building wharfs and storehouses at Lamberton.

Any person inclined to purchase, are requested to apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, in Trenton, or Randle Mitchell, at Bowhill Farm, who will shew them the premises, and let them know the terms of sale.

TO BE SOLD,

A good iron-bound WAGGON, two HORSES, and Gears complete.

Enquire of JOHN DUNCAN at Cranberry-Neck.

Council-Chamber, June 9th, 1780.

A PETITION from Thomas Marshall, setting forth, that Randall Marshall his father purchased of John Hinchman a tract of land, in the county of Gloucester, and paid him therefor; but by the said John Hinchman's going over to the enemy, he has been prevented from getting a deed for the same, and praying relief, was read; whereupon,

Ordered, That the Petitioner have leave to bring a bill

for the purpose mentioned in his said petition, at the next sitting, upon giving three weeks notice thereof in the New-Jersey Gazette, and also by advertising the same in three of the most publick places in the said county.

A true Copy

BOWES REED.

To whom it may concern.

THE TRUSTEES of *Queen's College* in *New-Jersey,* are requested to meet at Hills-borough, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 8th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on business of importance.

By ORDER,

JACOB R. HARDENBERGH, Clk.

Raritan, August 12, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 138, *Aug.* 16, 1780

New-York, August 16.
Elizabeth-Town, Aug. 1, 1780.

COW CHACE.

Canto I.

TO drive the Kine one summer's morn,
The Tanner[1] took his way,
The Calf shall rue that is unborn
The jumbling of that day.

And Wayne descending Steers shall know,
And tauntingly deride,
And call to mind in ev'ry Low
The tanning of his hide.

Yet Bergen Cows still ruminate
Unconscious in the stall,
What mighty means were used to get
And lose them after all.

[1] General Anthony Wayne was a tanner.

For many Heroes bold and brave
From New-Bridge and Tapaan
And those that drink Passaick's wave,
And those that eat Soupaan.[1]

And Sons of distant Delaware
And still remoter Shannon,
And Major Lee with Horses rare
And Proctor with his cannon.

All wond'rous proud in arms they came
What Hero could refuse?
To tread the rugged path to fame
Who had a pair of shoes.

At six the Host with sweating buff,
Arriv'd at Freedom's Pole,[2]
When Wayne who thought he'd time enough
Thus speechified the whole.

O ye whom glory doth unite
Who freedom's cause espouse,
Whether the wing that's doom'd to fight
Or that to drive the Cows.

Ere yet you tempt your further way
Or into action come,
Hear Soldiers what I have to say
And take a pint of Rum.

Intemp'rate valour then will string,
Each nervous arm the better
So all the land shall IO sing
And read the General's letter.

Know that some paltry Refugees
Whom I've a mind to fight,
Are playing H[—] amongst the trees,
That grow on yonder height.

Their Fort and Block Houses we'll level,
And deal a horrid slaughter,
We'll drive the Scoundrels to the Devil
And ravish wife and daughter.

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[1] An Indian word for corn-meal mush, a favorite dish with the Bergen county Dutch people.

[2] Liberty Pole, now Englewood.

I under cover of th' attack
Whilst you are all at blows,
From English Neighb'rood and Tinack
Will drive away the Cows.

For well you know the latter is
The serious operation
And fighting with the Refugees
Is only demonstration.

His daring words from all the crowd
Such great applause did gain
That every man declar'd aloud
For serious work with Wayne.

Then from the cask of Rum once more
They took a heady jill,
When one and all they loudly swore
They'd fight upon the Hill.

But here—the Muse has not a strain
Befitting such great deeds,
Huzza they cried, huzza for Wayne
And shouting—did their Needs.
End of Canto the 1st.[1]

Our old acquaintance Mr. Washington, we learn is approaching us *Polyphemus like,* with hasty and ample strides, his dire intents (supported by myriads of heroes and in his train a thirteen inch mortar drawn by eight *charming, lovely* oxen) are given out to be another coup upon Powles Hook.—His last halt was at Paramus, some thirty miles off.
—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 405, *August* 16, 1780.

To be SOLD *at Public Vendue.*

On Monday the 21st instant, at the dwelling-house of Kendal Cole, in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, three miles from Haddonfield, for ready money,

[1] This is the first appearance in print of this rollicking satire. The second Canto was published August 30th, 1780, and the third September 30th, the very day the unfortunate young author, Major John Andre, was captured at Tarrytown.

FIFTY HEAD of CATTLE, viz. working oxen, three and four years old steers, milch cows and calves, &c. Attendance will be given by

PERSONS LEAMING.
August 18, 1780. DAVID EDWARDS.

TO BE SOLD

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situate two miles and a half from a landing on Oldman's Creek, in Piles Grove Township, Salem County, New-Jersey, containing upwards of three hundred acres; it is all woodland, and exceeding finely timbered with oak and hickory. This land is exceeding good, and sold fifteen years ago at 3£. per acre. For terms of sale please to apply to ABRAHAM Shoemaker, at his office in Fourth-street, below Spruce-street, Philadelphia.
—*The Pennsylvania Packet, August* 19, 1780.

TAKEN up on Bergen shore, a ship's Boat. Whoever can prove their property and pay charges, may have her again by applying to Ebenezer Wan, in the Coenties Market.—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1505, *August* 21, 1780.

THE last number of this paper terminated the second quarter of the current year. The Editor presumes his subscribers must be sensible of the great expence he is at in publishing a newspaper at this time of general difficulty, and the necessity there is for punctual payments: He is therefore surprized, that though he has so often requested payment of those in arrears, so little notice has been taken of it; many of whom have not paid off their last year's subscription,

which, by the depreciation of the money, if now paid, is of so small value that it is hardly worth receiving.—Those subscribers in the vicinage of Chatham, the Printer expects will pay him in produce at the old rate; those at a distance, who pay cash, he hopes, in future, will be punctual in their payments quarterly.

Printing Office, August 23, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 9th of June last, two large heifers, four years old; one of which is white pied, marked with a half crop in the right ear; the other red, with some white in her flanks, marked with a swallow fork in the left ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JAMES SMITH.

Orange, August 22, 1780.

THE LAWS of the last sitting of the General Assembly of this state, the Votes of Assembly of a sitting in February and March last, and the Minutes of the Council and Assembly in Joint Meeting, are printed and ready to be delivered at the printing-office in Trenton.

BROKE in upon the plantation of the subscriber at West-Farms, in the township of Newark, the 22d day of August, two stray stears, two years old past; one a red brindle, with a white forehead and belly; the other a dark brown, no natural marks: They are both marked with a half crop in the right ear, and a halfpenny in the left, and branded with the letters I D, but hardly to be distinguished. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN TICHENOR.

FOR SALE,
For hard money, bills on the Commissioners at Paris, or Continental currency;

AN elegant pair of brass barrell'd silver mounted holster PISTOLS—Also, A very genteel saddle HORSE, five years old, full fifteen hands high, of fine figure and excellent blood; and two common horses applicable for draught or the saddle. Enquire of the Printer, by whom the current price will be given for bills on the Commissioners at Paris.

Chatham, August 15, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

At the house of JONATHAN MORRELL, in Elizabeth Town;
WEST INDIA rum by the barrel or gallon, excellent bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alspice, best indigo, plug tobacco, hard soap, black beads, Irish linen, with a variety of the best glazed Philadelphia earthen ware, consisting of large and small dishes, cups, mugs, bowls &c.

At the same place may be had the following MEDICINES:—Peruvian bark, rhubarb, glauber salts, tarter emetick, cantharides, opium, quicksilver, red precipitit, compound spirits lavender, spirit volatile, aromatic, &c. &c.—Nails of all sizes made and sold. Enquire as above.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY strong NEGRO WENCH, about thirty-four years old. Enquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD at VENDUE,
By the subscriber, on Monday the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises;

A PLANTATION, containing 150 acres, 50 of which are well timbered, and about 30 may be made good meadow; there is on said place, two dwelling-houses, two forge fires, an orchard of about 130 bearing apple trees. It is situated about three quarters of a mile from Morris Town, on the road to Hibernia furnace, and very convenient for a tavern or for erecting a grist-mill. There will be sold, at same time, two yoak of oxen, several horses, and farming utensils. The articles will be made known on the day of sale, when attendance will be given by ELISHA JOHNSON.

August 15, 1780.

ALL persons having demands upon the estate of the Rev. Azariah Horton,[1] deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber that they may be settled; and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to discharge the same as soon as possible, that the subscriber may be enabled to make a final settlement.

FOSTER HORTON, Surviving Executor.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST, about the 1st instant, within the bounds of Newark, a needle worked pocket-book, lined with striped persian silk, marked R. I. containing a number of papers of accounts only. Whoever will restore said pocket-book to the subscriber in Newark, shall receive the above reward. ROBERT JOHNSTON.

August 15, 1780.

[1] For a sketch of the Rev. Azariah Horton, see N. J. Archives, 2d Series, 1:195; 2:380. For references to Foster Horton, see same, 2d Series, 3:228, 310, 348, 412, 468, 501.

NOTICE is hereby given that attendance will be given from morning until night, on Thursday and Friday the 24th and 25th instant, at the house of Mr. Munn, innkeeper, near Orange meeting-house, in Newark township, in order to take in all such accounts as may come under the notice of the Contractor of this county.

DANIEL MARSH, Contractor
for Essex County.

Rahway, August 15, 1780.

N. B. The Associators of Essex, for the support of government, and for giving the last blow to Toryism, requests that those inhabitants in the northern part of the county who are willing to join with them, will meet at the above place on Friday at two o'clock.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Morris Town, about the latter end of July, a dark brown horse, about 14 hands high, natural trotter, neither brand nor mark, his mane has been lately trimmed, a small star in his forehead, switch tail, shod all round, and has a saddle mark on his back. Whoever takes up said horse, and returns him to the owner, or to Capt. Arnold, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges.

August 15, 1780. JOHN THOMAS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber the 5th instant, a red cow with a white face, marked with a half crop on the off ear, and with a half-penny the under side of each.—Likewise a yearling heifer with two half-pennies the under side of the off ear, and a white spot in the forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Also, strayed from the subscriber, a two years old black heifer, has no ear mark, short crumpled horns, and a short tale. Any person that will take her up, and bring her home, shall be handsomely rewarded.

NEHEMIAH WOODRUFF.

Springfield, August 15, 1780.

STOLEN out of the pasture, of the subscriber, on Tuesday the 8th instant, near the Great Falls, in Essex county, two horses, viz. One brown gelding, white spotted, and branded with C G on the right thigh, about fourteen hands and three inches high; the other a light brown gelding, with a white star in his forehead, and a black spot on his left buttock, branded with C G on the right thigh, and about fourteen hands and three inches high. Whoever apprehends the thief and horses, shall have Fifteen Pounds reward, paid by the subscriber, in specie; or Ten Pounds for the horses alone.

August 15, 1780. SIMEON VAN WINKLE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Vauxhall the 23d of June last, a dark brown yearling horse colt, has no particular mark, except carries his tail a little to one side. Whoever gives information, so that the owner may get him again, shall have One Hundred Dollars reward; and if brought home; all reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REEVE.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, near the Little Falls, on the evening of the 26th of July last, a pair of four years old steers, small of their age, one a black pied, white belly, a white stripe along his back, and a number of scars on the off side by whipping); the other red pied, white belly, and white on the end of the tail, ear mark, (if any) unknown. Whoever will take up said steers, and bring them to the subscriber at Springfield, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges; and whoever will notify the subscriber where they are, so he may get them, shall be handsomely rewarded by

CONCKLING BUDD.

Springfield, August 15, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given to the publick, that WOOL-COMBING is performed at the clothiers shop of Abraham Fairchild, in Hanover, near Jacob Tappin's store, where people may depend upon being served in the best manner by JOSEPH HART.
—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXXIX., August* 23, 1780.

To The Worthy Citizens of New-Jersey.

Friends and Countrymen,

The war in which we now contend has been undertaken on principles as just and noble as bold and resolved as ever marked a revolution since the commencement of time. It has been prosecuted now five years with suffering and perseverance on our part, spite and cruelty on that of the enemy. Every new occasion brings irrisistible proof that the same spirit which arrayed us at first is still with us; and no man who has looked into the history of the world, or is capable of solid reflexion, will admit that a contest so begun and so supported can be unsuccessful. To some I should be cautious of saying without an apology, but to you I can say with unreserved freedom, 'It is the doing of the Lord, and wondrous in our eyes.'

Perhaps, my countrymen, no instance, since the feudal times, can be produced of a war maintained so long on funds so slender. The spirit of the people has supplied the place of what all nations call the sinews of war. But we ought not to expect that this spirit will always hold so high as the full vigour of enthusiasm. We must lay it to our account to settle at length, except perhaps upon extraordinary occasions, into those principles and modes according to which other nations have acted in similar cases. This is the course of human nature, and it would be a poor mark of wisdom to presume that we are totally exempted from the infirmities of it.

When we speak of the means of terminating this controversy, it is now, and long has been known to every one that we want nothing but a stable finance to bring it speedily to the desired issue. To this defect in the political system all our debilities and embarrassments are referable. Whether it is to be charged to mistakes or abuses, or to unavoidable necessity, is not now the object of consideration. Let us forget for the present the things which are behind, and point every thought forward to the safety of our country. We know the disease, that is half the cure; and the remainder is not out of reach.

In the act for establishing a fund to sink and redeem the proportion of the bills of credit of the United States assigned as the quota of this state, passed the ninth of June last, I contemplate as wise and politick the provision made in the tenth section, enabling the holders

of the present bills to exchange them for those to be issued agreeably to the resolutions of Congress of the 18th of March next preceding, at a defined rate. The operation of this may be rendered favourable both to the community and to individuals; to the community, by throwing a sum into the tresury equal to that handed out in exchange, and thus contributing the means of discharging the publick debts and pushing the campaign; and to individuals, because by speedily sinking the present bills, those to be issued are better secured against uncertainty and fluctuation, and because the rate of exchange ascertained in the law is much below the actual depreciation, and therefore in favour of him who gives the present bills for those to become current. I reject every insinuation that the credit of the latter will not be supported. It must be supported, and it will be supported. Therefore the sooner the present bills are out of circulation, the better for everybody. Circumstanced as they are in all respects, it is obviously the policy of the state, coincident with the interest of every subject. No position can be clearer than this, and stand less in need of arguments to support it. I avoid discussion in a case where the slightest reflection renders it unnecessary.

The present currency being brought in and cancelled, the bills to be issued will have every advantage to give them a circulation on a level value with silver and gold.

1. The quantity is limited by the resolution of Congress, and by the laws of the respective states, therefore it cannot surpass the present amount.

2. The quantity is small, being only ten millions of dollars for the whole union, our quota of which is six hundred thousand. This is all the paper-credit we can have, for there is no state-currency in New-Jersey.

3. The periods of redemption are ascertained; and the redemption of principal and interest with specie at the expiration of six years is guaranteed by the union, in case the state, by the events of war, should be rendered incapable to redeem the bills.

4. These periods are early, and yet the assessments cannot be burthensome.

5. The funds are precise, productive, and sure; for though real property or coin in bank are more striking pledges of redemption, because more visible, yet in fact as far as these are distinct from taxation, and independent of it, the latter must be preferable. What security can be so certain; what resource can be so productive as the industry of the community?

6. The bills carry an interest payable in coin or bills of exchange on stated conditions, at the option of the holder.

I can safely confide in the truth and soundness of the principles on which this currency is rested.—But from what has happened in the case of the old, prejudices and jealousies will operate to the disadvantage of the new. To remove these is to render an essential service to the righteous cause in which we fight.—

I take it for granted that a satisfactory assurance of a punctual payment of the interest annually in gold or silver instead of bills of exchange, would give this money a currency at par with specie, probably above it. I confess I can see no reason against assuming that such an assurance for the first year's interest would produce the effect. Nothing could suggest an additional security but the circumstances of the case out of which arise the prejudices and jealousies above mentioned. While some think the present stipulations sufficient, and others require something further, indecision prevails; and success, which in matters of this kind depends particularly on similarity of opinions, is rendered problematical. To effect so salutary a purpose as the decisive establishment of what it is hoped will shortly be the only paper-currency among us, the principles of an association will be submitted in the next Gazette; not because it is thought indispensible, but because it may be convenient and useful.

SPERANDO.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 139, *August* 23, 1780.

TRENTON, AUGUST 23.

Captain REILEY's account of the arrival of the second division of the French fleet, mentioned in our last, must be considered as premature, as no confirmation has yet come to hand. We can however assure our readers that such an armament is daily expected on the coast by the knowing ones.

Extract of a letter from Camp, dated Aug. 17.

"We have an agreeable piece of news from the Eastward; which is, that most of the enemy's Quebec fleet are taken and carried into Eastern ports—16 sail have already arrived, and more coming in."

Wednesday last His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esq. President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with his Suite, came to this place from Philadelphia, to take the command of the militia of that state; a large body of them being now encamped on the common below the town.

We hear that another body of Pennsylvania militia have crossed Coryell's ferry.

And on Sunday last Colonel Henry Neil, with a number of four-months men, arrived from the Delaware state, and marched yesterday for camp.

Within a week past several persons have died in this neighbourhood by the intenseness of the heat, and drinking cold water.

By Capt. Grinnell, who made his escape from the prison-ship at New-York on the evening of the 15th instant, we are informed, that the same day a very hot press took place in the city. Seven hundred men were procured by that means before he came off;—among whom were many refugees, labourers, and carmen; and the press continued when he left the prison ship;—that more lenity was shewn to the prisoners than usual; and that about 200 were on board the Strumbulo, and 120 on board the Scorpion, from which he escaped,—among them were Capts. M'Gee, Thompson, Keble, Proby, Bester, Spencer, and Venter, besides several others.

Thursday evening last four armed men came to the house of John Black, jun. in Springfield, Burlington county, and robbed him of a considerable sum of hard and continental money, also sundry wearing apparel; from Mr. Black's they proceeded to the house of Caleb Shreve, Esq. taking along with them a certain Mr. Lloyd as their guide, or to prevent his giving information to the neighbourhood, they robbed Mr. Shreve of a small sum of hard and continental money, but did not take anything else;—from Mr. Shreve's they went to the house of Mr. Cleayton Newbold, whom they robbed of a quantity of plate, a gold watch and money;—from Mr. Cleayton Newbold's they passed to the house of Mr. William Newbold, where observing a number of people about the house, they feigned themselves to be whigs and in pursuit of horse thieves, and did not attempt to rob. As soon as Mr. Lloyd was released from them he alarmed the neigh-

bourhood; Col. William Shreve,[1] with a number of the inhabitants, immediately set off in pursuit of the villains, and overtook them at Borden's Run, on the verge of the pines, in a thick swamp. Mr. John De Cow observing their centinel, hail'd him, who answered by the discharge of his musket, and ran into the swamp; Mr. De Cow returned the fire, and pursued him so closely that he threw away his gun and plunder, among which was all Mr. Newbold's plate and Mr. Black's continental money and apparel.

One of the robbers it is said is since taken and lodged in Monmouth gaol.

DEATHS. In Essex county: The Hon. Stephen Crane, Esq. Member of the Legislative-Council for that county.[2] At New-York: Mr. Walter Franklin, Mr. Elphinstone, the Hon. Joseph Manton, jun. Esq. Mr. Booth, Mr. Dav. Devoor, and Mr. Peter Brower,

We hear that the inhabitants of New-York are very sickly.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Raritan Landing, in the county of Middlesex, a very good Dwellinghouse, with a convenient Storehouse and Kitchen almost new, and a large garden all adjoining. The house was lately occupied by the subscriber, and is both large and convenient; very suitable for a trader or tavern-keeper, it being in an excellent

[1] William Shreve and Moses Ivins advertised in *The Pennsylvania Journal*, April 10th, 1766, two runaway servants.—*N. J. Archives*, 25 : 80. The marriage of Col. William Shreve to Mrs. Ann Reckless, at Reckless Town (Burlington county), February 21st, 1779, is announced in *The New Jersey Gazette*, March 3d, 1779.—*N. J. Archives*, 2d Series, 3 : 109. Stryker gives his military record thus: First Major, First Regiment, Burlington, September 28th, 1776; Lieutenant Colonel, same, March 15th, 1777; Colonel, same, April 18th, 1778.

[2] One of the New Jersey signers of the Declaration of Independence.

stand for business, and has the advantage of a fine fertile country around it. The purchaser shall, if required, have easy terms for payment.

For particulars apply to the subscriber,

JOHN BRAY.

Raritan, Landing: *August* 21, 1780.

THE Partnership of ROBERT and JOHN SINGER being dissolved, all persons are desired to make immediate payment; and all those who have any accounts against the partnership are desired to bring them in, that they may be paid.

ROBERT SINGER[1] hath for sale,

Rum, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and a few dry goods.

And JOHN SINGER

TAKES this method to inform the Publick, that he has taken the stores formerly kept by Colonel Thomas Lowrey, in Flemington, where he has opened store, and will sell as low as the times will admit.

Trenton, *Aug.* 22, 1780.

King's-Ferry, *August* 16, 1780.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my company of boat-men, one James Lucay, about 19 years old, five feet ten inches high, black hair, dark complexion; formerly belonged to North-Carolina, and supposed to be gone there again. Whoever will secure said deserter, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me

SAM. BOND,
Superintendent of the Ferry.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 139, *Aug.* 23, 1780.

[1] For some account of the Singer family, see N. J. Archives, 2d Series, 3 : 545.

New-York, August 26.

The Debates in every Session of Parliament affording us on this side the Atlantic continued proofs of their want of information concerning the real state of the Rebel Army, the Congress, their Financies, &c. &c.—The Printer with humble deference presumes to address the following sketches found in truth, to the noble and honourable Members of both Houses in their approaching Session, as well as to the good people of Great-Britain and Ireland at large, and he hopes for as candid a reception of the intelligence produced in his Gazette, as have in too many instances been granted to News-Papers published in other parts of America, craftily qualified, and stating occurrences with monstrous aberrations from truth, serving to impose upon Myriads of their ignorant and credulous constituents on this continent, highly colouring the exploits of their Generals and Armies, describing Mr. Washington, a Turenne, and Mr. Wayne, a Prince of Brunswick, to the Courts of Europe in general, as well as to the Republican Faction, their known allies and abettors, at present too greatly prevailing in the Mother Country.

WITHOUT money and without credit, the rebel interest is now supported by depredation and spoil.

No man will now part with any thing for paper money, old or new.—The rebel Commissaries have not credit for a farthing, in any part of the Continent; in every place they take what they want from the farmers, a horse, a cow, grain, hay, straw, and leave a certificate to be paid at Doom's Day, and in spite of all this licentiousness, Washington's army between Pompton and Tapan are at three quarters of a pound allowance of flour and fresh meat.

At the late irruption of their light horse (about 60) to Bergen, on Sunday the 13th inst. they found the inhabi-

tants going to the church; some they insulted, others they robbed, and condescended to such pitiful exploits, as changing hats and cloaths, taking the buckles from their shoes, and in one instance of stripping off a man's breeches, and leaving an old pair of trowsers to cover his nakedness.

The most horrible oppressions are at the same time, used to force the militia to join them in their career to destruction. All their bands are made up of men and boys drafted from an unwilling militia, except the continentals who had been early beguiled to inlist in the continental army, and whose times are not yet out, or who, if they are, cannot get their dismissions.—Who at the opening of the present campaign were about 3 or 4000 in Jersey, and another 1000 in the Highlands, and Fort Stanwix.—They rely for augmentations entirely upon a militia, every where a majority abhorring the French, &c. against the protraction of the rebellion. They have departed from the old practice of classing them, forcing a number to produce a man, by extorted contributions, and now class them according to their property, and not their number of polls.—A man of between five and six thousand pounds estate, is obliged to find a substitute in the Delaware counties, or turn out himself, yet a certain county there, that was to have furnished long since 88 men, had not collected but 24 on the 10th instant.

The loyalists increase hourly, scarce a day passes without fugitives to this place, from the barbarities perpetrated by the usurpers in the upper parts of this, as well as from the neighbouring provinces.

Resolutions are forming in divers colonies, to resist the freedoms taken with private property to support what the rebels call their army. In the southern parts of Virginia, certain militia officers have lately laid down their commissions; and several thousands are gone from North-Carolina to join the King's troops on the advance into that province. They are doing duty in the interim at Cambden, where is an abundant supply of all kinds of fresh provisions from the surrounding country.

Yet for all this Mr. Joseph Reed struts through Prince-Town, boasting that his 500 forced recruits are 3000, crying along the road, *our independency is established.*—So a drunken beggar calls himself a King, the sober spectators laugh at such a King, and such a President General or Counsellor, or whatever else he is pleased to be stiled, at the head of a mob, notoriously the minority of the province, he plays the tyrant over us, as a little more time will demonstrate, unless he too can find means for an escape by a Lieutenant Generalcy in France, or in Mr. Dean's path of peculation.

COW-CHACE

Canto II. will be inserted on Wednesday next.
—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 408, *August* 26, 1780.

A letter from an officer of the American army at Head Quarters, Pracanness, dated July 22, 1780, contains the following, viz.

"The following is an extract from General Orders:—It is recommended to the officers of the American army, to have black and white cockades, a black ground with a white relief emblematic of the expected union of the two armies.

HEAD-QUARTERS, July 20, 1780.

The Commander in Chief has the pleasure to congratulate the army on the arrival of a large land and naval armament, at Rhode-Island, sent by his most Christian Majestey, to co-operate with the troops of these States against the common enemy; accompanied with every circumstance that can render it honourable and useful: The generosity of this succour, and of the manner in which it is given, is a new tie between France and America: The lively concern which our allies manifest for our safety and independence, has a claim to the affection of every virtuous citizen. The General, with confidence,

assures the army, that the officers, and men of the French forces came to our aid, animated with a zeal founded in sentiments for us, as well as in duty to their Prince; and that they will do every thing in their power to promote harmony and cultivate friendship: he is equally persuaded on our parts, we shall vie with them in their good disposition; to which we are excited by gratitude, as well as by a common interest: and that the only contention, between the two armies, will be to excel each other in good offices, and in the display of every military virtue: this will be the pledge of the most solid advantage to the common cause, and of a GLORIOUS ISSUE to the campaign."

NEW-YORK, August 23.

Yesterday were brought to town a Colonel and Major Smock, of the Monmouth county militia, one of these was of the associated community of Retaliators upon the Tories, who were mentioned in one of our late papers.

The following Compositions of Mr. William Livingston, the Titular Governor of New Jersey, may serve to shew his real Opinion of the French Nation.

Extracts from the Journals of the Assembly of New-York, while he was a Member of it, and held the Pen for the House, as many on both Sides of the Lines can attest. See a List of the Members in the printed Journals, on Gen. Forbes's Success against Fort Du Quisne, now Pittsburgh, 31st of January 1759—*the Assembly to the Lieutenant Governor in their Address:*

" AS the Preservation of *his American* Colonies was
" his Majesty's *paternal Motive,* for entering
" into the present Quarrel with France, we should
" be justly chargeable, with the greatest Ingratitude
" and Insensibility, did we not, to the utmost of our

" Power, contribute to its vigorous Prosecution, and " exert ourselves with the greatest Alacrity, in aiding " our Sovereign in *his most righteous* and heroic Pur- " poses, of chastizing the Insolence of so *unprovoked* and " *perfidious* an Enemy.

After speaking of the Success in Canada, 11th December following, they add,

"Events which ought to inspire every benevolent " Breast, with suitable Anticipation of the *general Hap-* " *piness of Mankind,* and to rejoice every loyal Subject " in particular, for the illustrious Triumphs of his " Country, over the *unjust* and *merciless* Designs of its " Enemies; as well as universally to excite, the most " ardent Gratitude to Almighty God, for enabling our " Sovereign so effectually to chastize the *Ambition of* " *France,* and to adorn his auspicious Reign, with so " many, and such splendid Trophies."

After the Reduction of Canada, at the Assembly, 29th of October, 1760, these are the words of the House;

"A Conquest replete with innumerable Advantages " to the Nation in general, and which has delivered these " Colonies in particular, from the Devastations of a " *cruel* and barbarous Enemy—an Enemy rather bent " on *the Destruction of Mankind,* than waging War " either for their own Defence, or even from Motives of " Ambition or Conquest. The Reduction of *such an* " *Enemy* to his Majesty's Obedience, attended with " almost insuperable Difficulties, from the natural Sit- " uation of the Country, with so little Effusion of " human Blood, has added fresh Lustre to his Majesty's " Arms:—And, by the *generous Use* made of our *Su-* " *periority,* the *World is furnished* with an Instance of " Clemency, that has made *British Mercy,* even to *tri-* " *umph* over *British Valour.*

"No Consideration shall induce us to regret the " Blood and Treasure expended in facilitating this in- " estimable Acquisition, save only (to which we are

" confident the Honour of the Nation will ever disdain
" to submit) the Surrender of this most important Con-
" quest; which, in the Possession of *the Crown,* must
" prove to Britain the Source of immense Riches—to
" so *perfidious* a People, would only expose us to the
" *keen Revenge of a defeated Enemy—Who,* unre-
" claimed by one Example, and by our Clemency un-
" softened, would *doubtless* relapse into their *native*
" *Barbarity,* and retaliate our Levity with *more signal*
" Acts of *Inhumanity and Bloodshed.*"[1]

Speech to the Assembly at Haddonfield, in New-Jersey, 25th February, 1777.

"We ought to consider her (Great Britain) as
" hated by a potent Rival, her *natural* Enemy, and par-
" ticularly exasperated, at her *impervious* Conduct in
" the *last War,* as well as her *provoking Manner* of
" commencing it—And thence *inflamed* with Resent-
" ment, and only watching a *favourable* Juncture for
" open Hostilities.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

General Washington, the Marquis de la Fayatte, Generals Green and Wayne, with many other Officers, and a large Body of Rebels, have been in the Vicinity of Bergen for some Days past. They have taken all the Forage from the Inhabitants of that Place, and left them destitute of almost every thing for their present and Winter Subsistance. Their Officers were down as low as Prior's Mills last Friday, but did not seem inclined to make any Attack: Their Artillery, save some Field Pieces, with their Baggage, are about 20 Miles in the Country.

The Rebels on Saturday burnt Col. William Bayard's

[1] See Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, 1743-1765, reprinted by Hugh Gaine, New-York, 1765, 2 : 584, 586, 604, 637-8.

new House and Barn, at Castile, on the North End of Hobuck, and destroyed all the Forrage and Timber to be found there to a very large Amount: They went off on Saturday Night or yesterday Morning, and have not been since heard of.

Yesterday the ship Therese, Capt. Haggie, arrived here from Lisbon in 7 Weeks. Last Thursday 4 Leagues W. N. W. off Block-Island he heard a very heavy Cannonade, and the Day he came into the Hook he was chased by two Rebel Privateers.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1506, *August* 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO FARMS.

The one on which the subscriber lives, containing two hundred and seventy three acres of land, forty acres of which is good mowing ground, thirty acres more is sowed with grass seed and will be fit to mow the ensuing year; eighty acres is covered with fine white oak timber; the remainder is good arable land, fit for raising all kinds of grain; the whole under compleat fence, (chiefly new rails) and in small enclosures, and well watered: There is on said farm a good dwellinghouse two stories high, almost new, a large and commodious new kitchen with a well of good water by the door, a large Dutch barn, new cyder works compleat, smokehouse, barracks, cowsheds, &c. a large apple orchard in full growth, a young apple orchard containing near three hundred trees of the best grafted fruit, a number of peach-trees and a peach nursery that will be fit to plant out next spring. The purchaser may be accommodated with an ample quantity of all kinds of

farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. grain and roots for a family, and forage for the stock.

N. B. There is cut into proper lengths and piled up on this farm as much good wood as will be sufficient for two years fuel.

The other farm joins this and contains one hundred and sixty-three acres, about one third of which is well timbered woodland, fifteen acres of it mowing ground, the rest good arable land: There is on it a good farm-house one and a half stories high, has three rooms on a floor, a good kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a shop and a good English barn, two fine Apple orchards, which annually produce a large quantity of cyder, a number of peach, cherry and pear trees. This farm was rented in February 1778, for seven years, at fifty pounds per year rent, and the proprietor to have half the fruit that the orchards produce every year; the tenant is bound to have the whole farm enclosed at the expiration of the lease under a fence of eight rails high with stakes and riders, and the clear land divided into seven fields and under fence of seven rails with stakes and riders. Both farms lie at sixteen miles distance from Brunswick Landing, and twenty-two miles from Elizabeth Town. For terms apply to Mr. Alexander Stewart, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the owner.

JOHN SHAW.

Bernard's Town, Somerset County, New-Jersey.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, August* 29, 1780.

By late advice from New-York, we are informed that near two hundred sail of transports, victualed and watered, lay ready to take troops on board.—

Where destined we cannot learn.

TRENTON, August 30.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated August 7.

"The fleet bound from England to Quebec has met with some interruption on their passage off the Western Islands. A French 74 fell in with it, and took twelve; which were ordered to the West Indies: The privateers belonging to Salem, Newbury, Boston and Cape Ann have eighteen more; and the remaining seven were proceeding up the river St. Lawrence, where were Capt. Hinman in a large ship *well mann'd* and two others, which will undoubtedly take the whole. Amongst the seven is a large ship full of ordnance stores. In London they were told, that all the rebel privateers were lost at Penobscot; that the risque was nothing; the underwriters received but ten per cent premium. Chief of the eighteen are got into port; four of them provision ships, the rest sorted cargoes. The richest and most capital stroke made on the British trade this war."

Captain Dillon, of the Mercury Packet, lately captured and arrived at Philadelphia, with the crew, passed through this place on Monday last on their way to Elizabethtown, to be exchanged.

Hendrick Smock, Esquire,[1] and Lieutenant-Colonel John Smock,[2] of Monmouth county, were lately made prisoners by a party of the enemy from Sandy-Hook and carried to New-York.

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[1] "At a meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of Lower Freehold," June 6th, 1774, Hendrick Smock and others were appointed a committee for the township "to join with those who may be elected for the neighbouring townships or counties, to constitute a General Committee" to enforce the non-importation of British goods until the Boston Port Bill and similar acts should be repealed.—*Minutes Provincial Congress*, etc., 5. Stryker says he was Captain of the "Minute Men," October 12th, 1775; Captain, First Regiment, Monmouth, 1777; Captain, Company of Artillery, Monmouth, and prisoner of war, September, 1780.

[2] Stryker gives John Smock's military record as follows: Captain, First Regiment, Monmouth, 1777; Major, ditto; Lieutenant Colonel, ditto, March 27th, 1778; prisoner of war, September, 1780; Colonel, same Regiment. John Smock was appointed a Justice of the Peace of Monmouth county, March 17th, 1786; again, November 23d, 1795, and again, November 13th, 1800.

A few Days ago one of Goodrich's fast sailing ships was captured by one of our cruisers, and brought into the Delaware.

On the 14th instant Mr. MICHAEL SCHAMP was unfortunately drowned as he was fishing in the Delaware, near Sherrerd's ferry. He has left a wife and ten children to deplore his loss.

EPHRAIM HARRIS, Esq. is elected a Representative in General Assembly, for the County of Cumberland, in the Room of Timothy Elmer, Esquire, deceased.

§ ‡ § The Piece promised in our last in the Address, signed SPERANDO, is come to Hand, but is necessarily postponed to next Week's Gazette.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Subscriber in Pennington, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey,

A CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE, publick property, 15 and a half hands high, about 7 years old, a star and snip, a natural pacer, pleasant under the saddle and good spirits; if any brand it is not remembered. If stolen, any person securing the thief and delivering me the horse, shall have Five Hundred Dollars reward, and for the Horse half the above sum, with reasonable charges.

August 28, 1780. JOS. INSLEE, Con. Hun.

Wanted immediately,

A PERSON that can come well recommended, to keep the GAOL in Burlington. For further particulars apply to JACOB PHILLIP, Sher.

Aug. 18.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE, at the late dwellinghouse of AMOS Smith, deceased near Trenton, on Tuesday the fifth day of September next,

A WAGGON and gears, horses, cattle, and hogs, a smith's anvil, vice, bellows, and sundry other smith's and cooper's tools; farming utensils and lumber. The vendue to begin at two o'clock when the conditions of sale will be made known and attendance given by

August 24, 1780. ELIZABETH SMITH, Admtrx.

—*New-Jersey Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 140, *Aug.* 30, 1780.

New-York, August 30

COW CHACE,

CANTO II.

NEAR his meridian pomp the Sun
Had journey'd from the hor'zon,
When fierce the dusky Tribe mov'd on
Of Heroes drunk as poison.

The sounds confus'd the boasting Oaths,
Re echoed thro' the Wood,
Some vow'd to sleep in the dead Men's Cloaths,
And some to swim in blood.

At Irvine's Nod 'twas fine to see,
The left prepare to fight,
The while the Drovers, Wayne and Lee,
Drew off upon the Right.

Which Irvine 'twas, Fame don't relate,
Nor can the Muse assist her,
Whether 'twas he that cocks a Hat,
Or he that gives a Glister.

For greatly one was signaliz'd,
That fought at Chestnut-Hill,
And Canada immortaliz'd,
The Vender of the Pill.

Yet the attendance upon Proctor,
They both might have to boast of;
For there was Business for the Doctor,
And hatts to be disposed of.

Let none uncandidly infer,
That Stirling wanted Spunk,
The self-made Peer had sure been there,
But that the Peer was drunk.

But turn we to the Hudson's Banks,
Where stood the modest Train,
With Purpose firm, tho' slender Ranks,
Nor car'd a Pin for Wayne.

For them the unrelenting Hand
Of rebel Fury drove,
And tore from ev'ry genial Band,
Of Friendship and of Love.

And some within a Dungeon's Gloom,
By mock Tribunals laid,
Had waited long a cruel Doom,
Impending o'er their Heads.

Here one bewails a Brother's Fate,
There one a Sire demands,
Cut off alas! before their Date
By ignominious Hand.

And silver'd Grandsires here appear'd,
In deep Distress serene,
Of reverend Manners that declared,
The better Days they'd seen.

Oh curs'd Rebellion these are thine,
Thine are these Tales of Woe,
Shall at thy dire insatiate Shrine
Blood never cease to flow?

And now the Foe began to lead,
His Forces to th' Attack;
Balls whistling unto Balls succeed,
And make the Block-House crack.

No shot could pass, if you will take
The Gen'ral's Word for true;
But 'tis a d——ble Mistake,
For ev'ry Shot went thro'.

The firmer as the Rebels press'd,
The loyal Heroes stand;
Virtue had nerv'd each honest Breast,
And Industry each Hand.

"In [1]Valour's Phrenzy, Hamilton
"Rode like a Soldier big,
"And Secretary Harrison,
"With Pen stuck in his Wig."

"But least their Chieftain Washington,
"Should mourn them in the Mumps,[2]
"The Fate of Withrington to shun,
"They fought behind the Stumps."

But ah, Thadaeus Posset, why
Should thy Poor Soul elope,
And why should Titus Hooper[3] die,
Ah die—without a Rope.

Apostate Murphy, thou to whom
Fair Shela ne'er was cruel,
In Death, shal't hear her mourn thy Doom,
Auch wou'd you die my Jewel?

Thee Nathan Pumpkin I lament,
Of melancholly Fate,
The Grey Goose stolen as he went.
In his Heart's Blood was wet.

Now as the Fight was further fought,
And Balls began to thicken,
The Fray assum'd the Gen'ral's thought,
The Colour of a licking.

Yet undismay'd the Chiefs Command,
And to redeem the Day,
Cry, SOLDIERS CHARGE! they hear, they stand,
They turn and run away.

(The End of Canto the 2d.)

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[1] *Vide Lee's Trial.*

[2] *A Disorder prevalent in the Rebel Lines. "The Merit of these Lines, "which is doubtless very great, can only be felt by true Connoisseurs con- "versant in antient Song."*

[3] Jonathan Hopper, murdered by refugees in his bed at Wagaraw.

Last Friday and Saturday the rebels held a fête champetre, with an harvest home, in the vicinity of Bergen, New-Jersey;—they drove off some cattle, brought a number of teams, which bore away some salt hay, and after pilfering (in their old petit larceny way) all the honest and trusty inhabitants, the week was closed very tragically indeed to (one of the greatest sufferers in America) Col. William Bayard, for on Saturday they visited his estate at Weehawk, destroyed the houses and burned his farms. They then repaired to Hoobuck, set fire to Col. Bayard's elegant house there, and one of the finest barns ever constructed; these, with several other improvements were burned to the ground; they proceeded still further, and set fire to the grass, parched by the late uncommon scorching weather, which continued two days in raging flames, when one of the most valuable orchards existing, was utterly destroyed.
—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 409, *August* 30, 1780.

PHILA. On Friday last the Camp which had been formed at Trenton by the Militia of this state, by orders of His Excellency General Washington, broke up in consequence of a countermand from him, or advices received from Europe. It consisted of 1500 Infantry, two companies of artillery, with 4 pieces of cannon, and a troop of Light Horse. During their encampment they daily practised the manœuvres and discipline introduced into the Continental army by Baron Steuben, and made a very great progress. The greatest harmony and good order prevailed. A market was established, which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood regularly attended, and the respect paid to private property was such, that all the damage done in three weeks, did not amount to more than fifty pounds specie, agreeable to an appraisement made by two Freeholders of New-Jersey. They were well provided with tents, and all other necessaries for actual field service. In a few days more, the whole, with the addition of Lancaster, York and Cumberland, would have

made a corps of 3400 men. All under the command of His Excellency the President of the State, ready to Co-operate with the Continental army, if their services had been immediately necessary.
—*The Pennsylvania Packet, September* 5, 1780.

CHATHAM, *August* 30.

Last week our army moved down to Bergen invited the cooped up Britons out to a trial of their skill, which invitation they prudently declined accepting. We are told they drove off some hundred head of cattle and sheep; likewise brought off a considerable quantity of wheat and forage.
—*The Pennsylvania Journal, September* 6, 1780.

CHATHAM, SEPTEMBER 6.

By intelligence from the Southward we learn, that our army in South Carolina, under the command of General Gates, has lately been repulsed with the loss of upwards of one thousand men killed and taken prisoners, and that General Gates, with difficulty, escaped sharing the fate of the latter;—that Baron De Kalb, who commanded the Maryland line of Continental troops, was wounded and taken;—that the two armies met one another in the night, both endeavouring to gain a certain piece of ground;—that to the pusillanimous behaviour of the militia the disaster may be attributed.

Mr. William Livingston (son of Mr. Peter Van B. Livingston) and Lieut. Paton of the Dragoons, were both lately killed at camp in two different duels. What pity, such promising youths, who might be of service to their country, should be so untimely slain, in mistakingly supporting their honour.

Died, at Newark, on Monday last, Mr. Samuel Morrel, late an inhabitant of Long-Island.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, containing about 130 acres, off of which may be cut upwards of 20 tons of hay in good seasons; has three orchards, consisting of 360 apple trees; plenty of wood; under good fence; and is capable of much improvement: On the premises, is a good barn, and framed house, with five rooms and a kitchen; a small house with two fire places.

Likewise for sale,—An elegant time piece, an 8 day clock, a large looking glass, a side board, a large pair of brass and-irons. For terms apply to Walter Buchanan, at Hanover, within 2 miles of Morris-Town.

To exchange for any kind of country produce, rum, tea, white and brown sugar, indigo, cotton, pepper and sundry other things.

Hanover, September 5, 1780.

To be Sold at public VENDUE,
On Monday the 18th instant, at the house of the subscriber at the Scotch Plains;

THE house and lot where the subscriber now lives; a loom, a quantity of reed and geers, and other utensils for weaving; household goods, a cow or two, hogs, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at nine o'clock in the morning, when the conditions will be made known by

September 5, 1780. JOHN HAMTON.

FOR THE NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

GRIEVANCES proposed, and published, to be by the only proper authority of the state of New-Jersey considered and redressed.

ATTENTION! all attention! candid reader, to the feelings of mankind, and to the dictates of common sense and reason.

When the Americans first engaged in the present war, liberty and property were the great and important objects held up to view;

objects worth contesting; worth ten thousand struggles. What a pity then, these objects should disappear, be lost, and suffered to go out of sight; better let a preacher forget his text, ramble from his subject, and never return to it more; the consequence would be safety, and the blunder compleat accuracy, in the comparison.—The cause for which we contend is a common one.—Therefore one as well as another are equally interested. From whence then has originated the most glaring inequality; there is rotteness or mistake somewhere, otherwise the burden would not be so laid upon the shoulders of some, the least able to bear it, and others almost exempted, and scarcely obliged to touch it, with so much as with one of their fingers. *Horrendum dictu!* It must be acknowledged, that the New-Jersey militia, and especially those of Essex county, have done even wonders; their labours, toils, expences, and dangers are abundant. Witness (among a number of other things not now mentioned) their ready compliance with the requisitions of Assembly, in hiring six months men, at a time when the raising of the money to pay them, on account of its scarcity, was next door to impossible, to serve in other places and counties, and then turn out themselves, to guard and defend their own, amidst hay and harvest, leaving all to rack and ruin at-home, or run the venture of a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds. In the mean while, the exempts, and such who some time ago, had given a few dollars for substitute men (perhaps now fighting against us) rest easy and quiet in their own houses, and on their own plantations, clear of these troubles, dangers and expences adding day by day to their wealth at home; or by huckstering or labouring abroad, receiving for one day nearly double the amount of a poor militia man's wages for a whole month; when, perhaps, he has a numerous family of children to support, or suffer by the means.—Now then, that such evils, in part, at least may be removed, and justice take place, and all do something like their proportion under our present difficulties and distresses, 'tis hoped, and warmly urged, that petitions be forthwith drawn up, and sent into the General Assembly of this state, at their next meeting, praying, that a law be immediately passed to raise the wages of each and every militia man who turns out in his country's service, when properly called, equal to a common day's labour. This can be no more than what is justly called doing right, between man and man; this would give satisfaction to thousands, supply the state with a sufficient number of militia soldiers, whenever wanted; leave us all nearly upon one floor, in point of duty or burden, since we must either turn out in person, or pay something that resembles an equivalent to them who do.—In consequence of which, peace among ourselves would bid fair to take place, court martials and finings, on account of delinquents, almost, if not altogether, cease.—Justice and judgment, would then begin to run down our streets as a stream, and righteousness as an overflowing flood. AN EXEMPT.

A GOOD draught HORSE to be sold, or exchanged for one fit for the saddle. Enquire of the Printer.

To be sold at public VENDUE,
On Wednesday the 13th instant.

THE FARM the subscriber now lives on, containing 130 acres, lying on the main road leading from Pequanack to Morris Town: There is on said farm a good frame house, a story and a half high, with 3 rooms on a floor, almost new; a barn, and orchard containing 150 bearing apple-trees, about 20 acres of meadow, and as much more may be easily made; about 50 acres of woodland, the residue good pasture and plough land. Also farming utensils and household goods, two colts, some cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs.—The farm will be sold whole or divided, as best may suit the purchasers. Vendue will begin at 10 o'clock, on said day, when conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given by

September 5, 1780. CHARLES BYLE.

A FEW thousand dollars still remain in the hands of the subscriber to pay arrears due to the militia of the counties of Morris, Sussex, and Bergen, for services performed before the 1st of May 1779; should it not be applied for before the 1st of November, it will be lodged in the hands of his successor in office, or returned into the treasury. JOSEPH LEWIS, Late Paymaster.

Morris Town, August 29, 1780.

ALL persons, in this county, who have hired substitutes during the war, are desired to meet at Herd's tavern, at Connecticut Farms, on the 7th of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

SAMUEL WOODRUFF.

Elizabeth Town, August 29, 1780.

To be SOLD,

A SMALL FARM, containing 120 acres, 10 of which is good meadow, and 10 more may be easily made; 20 acres of good timber and wood, the rest suitable for the plough: There is on said place a comfortable house, with a well of excellent water close to the door, a good barn, and an orchard of 130 bearing apple trees, with other fruit. Any person being disposed to view the premises, and know the conditions, may apply to the subscriber, in the township of Morris, three miles from Chatham.

JOHN ROBARTS.

August 29, 1780.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Hanover, Morris county, the 1st instant, a sorrel horse, 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands and a-half high, low in flesh, trots and canters well, has a star in the forehead, some white on the end of the nose, and the near fore and the off hind leg almost white up to the knee; branded on the near thigh, but not legible. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

August 29, 1780. SAMUEL SQUIER.

THIS is to give notice that I shall attend on Tuesday and Friday of next week and the week after, at the Quartermaster's office in Rahway, in order to take in all such accounts as may be brought against the Quartermaster-General's or forage departments, that has been contracted between the 2d of March 1778, and August 1st, 1780. This is the last time of asking.

DANIEL MARSH, Q. M.

N. B. All persons that have any property belonging to either of the above-mentioned departments, are desired to make it known to me or some other Quartermaster immedi-

ately; but if any, after this public notice, should be so base as to endeavour to conceal any of said property, and are discovered, they will be punished as the law directs.

Rahway, August 29, 1780. D. M.

To be Sold at public VENDUE,

At the late dwelling-house of John Hutchinson, at Troy, now a fugitive with the enemy, on Thursday the 7th of September next, to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning;

ALL the perishable estate that did belong to said Hutchinson, viz. A negro wench and two children, about twenty horse kind, such as breeding mares and likely young blooded horses; cows, young cattle, hogs, geese, &c. The money to be paid before the goods are taken away. The above articles will be sold for Continental currency, by

David Thompson,
Alex. Carmichael, } Commissioners
Aaron Kitchel.

Morris Town, August 29, 1780.

ROBERT EASTBURN,
Of New-Brunswick,

Has for SALE on as low conditions as the times will admit of, the following articles, viz.

GOOD West-India rum by the hogshead, barrel, or gallon; cherry rum, French Brandy, wine, molasses, good indigo by the hundred, dozen, pound or ounce; green and bohea tea; sugar, coffee, chocolate, alspice, ginger, nutmegs, cinnamon, and cloves; rozin, brimstone, copperas, woolcards, shoe heels by the dozen or pair, hard soap and candles, good cotton, knives and forks, check linen, book muslin, choice alamode, pelon,

sewing silk, chintz and calico, kenting handkerchiefs, penknives, scissors, brass and glass sleeve buttons; shoe, stock, and knee buckles; mohair coat and vest buttons; earthen ware of various kinds, such as dishes, mugs, bowls, tea-cups and saucers, tea-pots, &c. writing paper, spelling books and primers.

August 29, 1780.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXXXI., September* 6, 1780.

To The WORTHY CITIZENS of NEW-JERSEY.

Friends and Countrymen:

IN the exertions necessary to prosecute a war, or to carry into practice any national measure, it is hardly to be expected, though highly just and reasonable, that each individual will contribute proportionately to his abilities of mind, body and estate. So different are the degrees of virtue and publick spirit in different men, that one will do more from the motive of love to his country, than another can be brought to do even by the controul of the laws.

None of us are unacquainted with the rise and progress of the present revolution. The good and brave, the liberal and well principled, voluntary and without prospect of other reward than that of sharing in the happiness to be derived from the establishment of civil and religious liberty, have undertaken and carried it on, resisted by the opposition of some, and retarded by the lanquor and neutrality of others. Such is human nature, and we cannot alter it; such will ever be the case in contests of this kind. To wait for the proportionate exertions of all, is disappointment, disgrace and ruin. Under the experience we have had can it be supposed that this country will lose, or even injure so good a cause rather than risque or expend a little property? Will the meretorious citizen relax his activity because his neighbour does not shew equal zeal or make a proportioned sacrifice? How mean, how hopeless, how contemptible in the eyes of all flesh would our condition have been, had we held such language and acted upon such maxims at any time since the commencement of the war! There are conjunctures in every government for which legal forms cannot fully provide, and happy is that country where the patriotick dispositions of the people, guided by temper and wisdom, supply the unavoidable defects of the law.

These remarks are stated to shew that should the propositions mentioned in the course of this paper be thought to involve some uncertainty, they ought not, on that account, to be rejected, if anything they suggest may lead to the advancement of the publick good.

It has often been said, that if the interest of the bills of credit, about to be issued in pursuance of the resolutions of Congress of the 18th of March last, were assured to be paid annually in silver and gold instead of bills of exchange, this would provide against all danger of instability. That bills of exchange are not understood by all, nor are they, in many other respects so convenient. I do not doubt the truth of these observations, yet they may not be essential; and neither justice nor policy would have admitted such a stipulation under the least risque of a disappointment. If however such assurance should be deemed indispensible, and the general confidence would be thereby fixed, the following hints, improved upon by those who are more capable, may not be without their use.

The first year's interest of the quota of New-Jersey is eleven thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, or thirty thousand dollars. For the purpose of collecting a sum in specie adequate to the discharge of this, let it be proposed that men of good heart and ability throughout the state institute a subscription on terms of the following purport:

1. The payments to be made in silver or gold to the Commissioner, for the time being, of the continental loan-office of the state, to the sole use of answering the said interest.

2. The payments to be made in such proportion as may be requisite at the expiration of eleven months from the time the bills begin to be issued, and continued, as necessary, until the subscriptions are paid off.

The reason of making the subscriptions payable to the loan-officer for the state, is obvious from the Act of the Legislature under which the bills are emitted; and the period of eleven months is mentioned that the money may come in seasonably, and that no delay or disappointment may be suffered.

Should the bills be some months in issuing, the whole of each subscription need not be paid in at once. This will be an accomodation to the subscribers, and be productive of no inconvenience, as the remainder can be called for as the issues of the bills shall require. On the practicability of accumulating the fund proposed to be subscribed, it may not be amiss to observe, that the sum appears large no longer than till we come to parcel and distribute it. Suppose that the thirteen counties of the state produces, one with another, fifty subscriptions for each, the average of these will be about six and forty dollars; double the number of subscribers, and it is reduced to a little more than three and twenty. An inconsiderable sum when compared with the importance of establishing a currency so essential at this time, and of avoiding the suspicion and therefore the danger of a fluctuation similar to that which, in a recent instance, has spread abroad so many mischiefs! But we may go farther, and note, that as a sixth part of the whole quota is to be sunk in the course of the next year, the sum calculated as necessary to satisfy the interest may be lessened in that proportion; and an average subscription, taking the number last abovementioned, would be about nineteen dollars. Here, however, no notice is taken of the probability that

part of the redeeming tax may be paid in the bills of other states. The thought may be deemed nugatory, but I cannot help observing, that the silver shoe-buckles in New-Jersey would, if sold, produce more than the whole sum, and replace themselves with steel or brass into the bargain.

As to the indemnification and repayment to subscribers, a thing which ought not to be forgotten, the following remarks are submitted:

1. By the resolutions of Congress bills of exchange for the interest are payable annually at the loan-office. At all events therefore, nothing can be risqued but the discount at which they may possibly sell below par. Of the probable rate a judgment can be formed from that of the bills now paid for the interest of money in the funds; recollecting that they have continued to approach nearer and nearer to an equality with specie from the time they began first to be paid out.

2. When the bills of credit about to be issued are found to have a currency at the same rate with silver and gold, individuals will prefer them as more convenient than bills of exchange, and the publick may as well pay them. This will secure subscribers; and besides, the receipt of interest at the office will be an object of less consequence, as the trouble, however small, will be something, and the difference between holding the interest in a bill, or separately from it, none at all.

3. As the prejudices against foreign loans are, in a great measure corrected, and as it is known these are attainable, it may, at the term of a year, be practicable to pay this interest in coin, though, as was before observed, it might not have been expedient to make such a stipulation under the least uncertainty.

4. As taxes must be paid to answer the publick exigencies, as well as to redeem the bills, and as part of the former may be paid in specie, a fund may by this means come into the hands of the Legislature to answer the subscriptions in whole or in part.

5. The confiscated estates which remain unsold, may, if the government think fit, be appropriated to this use; or, if it should be thought more advisable, to the payment of the interest in the first instance. If it should be objected to the ideas above-stated, that a provision of this kind would extend only to the payment of the first year's interest, and leave the subsequent on the present ground; it is readily to be answered, that, on the best arguments, more will not be necessary: But if, contrary to expectation, this opinion should be wrong, the measure may be repeated under a double advantage, a greater proportion of silver and gold, and a diminution of the quantity of paper currency.

Should a measure of this nature be wholly rejected as unnecessary, improper, or difficult of execution, the following will probably be less objectionable:

1. Let an engagement or association be formed by the officers of government, and men of business, influence, trade and property throughout the state for receiving the bills to be issued as specie in all payments.

2. In addition to the above, and with the same object, let the bills now current be brought in and exchanged, agreeably to the opinion given in the act for redeeming them.

With respect to the first of these, it is no farther eligible than as it may give fuller operation to the law, and remove the misgivings and confirm the minds of the suspicious and less informed. Examples of this are before us, and there is no doubt the effect may be beneficial under prudent management. It is a general consent which gives a currency to any money, and this consent is formed and regulated by the leading and monied part of the community.

On the second it is almost unnecessary to remark how much the withdrawing of the present currency from circulation must tend to establish the just value of the new bills; and, it may be added in passing, how much the establishment of these will induce the holders to exchange the present for them. The effect is reciprocal; and little penetration is required to distinguish that although taxation is a good means to bring about this end, because it is certain and infallible, a more rapid and immediate would be greatly preferable.

It will be recollected that proposals of this nature rest much upon the remarks stated in the beginning. As they contain no project of exclusive gain to individuals, they are not addressed to such as make this the pole-star of their actions. Patriotism and not private interest must have the higher influence. But as little loss can be incurred, and the publick benefit must be great; and as that which is advantageous to the community must be so to a majority of the individuals, they do not come wholly unrecommended to any one.

If these hints have no other merit, they have however this, that they are offered with every deference, and with hopes of at least calling the attention of better judges to a subject, the importance of which is felt and acknowledged by all. Reflection and discussion are the inlets of knowledge; and publications on matters of this kind, as well as of any other, may be rendered useful rather than injurious, if, instead of building up new systems or taking down the old, they are employed in stating information and giving aid to the execution of publick measures. SPERANDO.

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Friday night the 25th ult. a party of our six months men, under the command of Ensign Fitz-Randolph, went upon Staten-Island and brought off a Justice Lake and five other principal inhabitants, without any loss on our side.

Doctor Bloomfield is exchanged for a Dr. de Bass a Surgeon to one of the Hessian corps.

We learn that the Alliance, lately arrived at Boston, brings advice that the second division of the French fleet had not sailed when she left L'Orient.—The reason of the delay has not yet transpired.

Friday last the Pennsylvania militia, which were encamped near this town, were reviewed by His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq. Commander in Chief of that state. They were formed in brigade about nine o'clock in the morning; soon after which His Excellency and his suite appeared in the field, when the troops performed a variety of military manoeuvres with great ease and exactness. They then marched thro' the town in proper military order; and after they had returned to their camp, were dismissed by His Excellency. They were as fine a body of militia, it is thought, as ever appeared together in America, well clothed and equipped, and made a truly martial appearance.

The following Address to His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President and Commander in Chief of the militia in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, signed unanimously by the officers, was presented by Brigadier-General Lacey, Col. B. Eyers and Col. Will:

Camp near Trenton, Sept. 1, 1780.

Sir.

IMPELLED by principle, we feel it our duty to express to your Excellency the high sense we entertain of your exertions and alacrity in assembling the militia at this place, agreeable to the orders of our excellent Commander in Chief; and at the same time that we admit the necessity of the measure we cannot help lamenting our countermand, as we indulged the flattering hope, from the uniform system of subordination and discipline which your Excellency inculcated, and which we were determined to support, that we should at least have answered the expectations of our country, and disappointed the wishes of our enemies, foreign and domestic.

Prompted by motives of political safety and personal attachment, we beg leave to assure your Excellency that it will ever be our pride and glory to follow you to the field, and that we shall most chearfully afford you every support in our power to promote the general weal of America, and the particular interest of the state over which you so honourably preside.

To which His Excellency returned the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

THE obliging sentiments you have just expressed, cannot but give me very sincere pleasure. The requisition of our service upon this occasion was founded upon the most apparent propriety, and was too explicit to admit of doubt or delay. We have shewn our illustrious allies, our excellent Commander in Chief, and the whole world, that when our country calls it is our pleasure to obey. The alacrity with which so numerous and well appointed a body of troops have appeared in arms, the improvement in discipline, and the chastity of conduct with respect to private property, reflects the highest honour upon the officers and men, and have made my command not only honourable but pleasant. Had the situation of public affairs required our proceeding to take an active part in the operations of the campaign, I doubt not you would have done equal honour to the state and yourselves by your conduct in the field, and it would have been as it ever will be, my duty and pride to partake of your danger and glory.

The opportunity is only deferred for a little time, and I trust it will not be long before we shall congratulate each other on a glorious independence, well secured by an honourable peace.

The marks of personal attachment and affection I have experienced in this short tour of duty have made an impression on my mind which no length of time can deface. To see my country free and happy is the first object of my wishes, and to see the many brave and valuable men who have distinguished themselves in the contest duly honoured and rewarded is the next.

Among these I shall ever feel a particular attachment to you, Gentlemen, who on every account both public and private, merit my warmest acknowledgments.

JOS. REED, President, and
Commander in Chief of the Pennsylvania Militia.

Head-Quarters, Trenton
September 1, 1780.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated English Neighbourhood, 30th August, 1780.

"On the 24th the light camp, which you know is commanded by Major-General the Marquis de la Fayette, took up its line of march from the place of its encampment in the vicinity of Fort Lee, and moved on the road to Bergen. We arrived near the town about one o'clock at night,

where we halted, and fixed our piquets and patroles. Col. Steuart with his regiment took post within about musket of Paulus Hook, the place where our friend Lee so very deservedly gained such reputation. Altho' I have been on this ground before, I was not 'till then sufficiently sensible of the multitude of difficulties which must have been opposed to his success.

"In the morning the light camp took a position on the high ground between Bergen town and Paulus Hook. The city, the shipping, Long-Island, and the harbour lay exposed to our view. The troops in New-York of course had an opportunity of seeing us, and I make no doubt felt themselves injured by our near approach.

"All this day the infantry were employed in foraging as low as the Kills. The enemy fired a number of shot upon those on Bergen Neck from Staten-Island, but they were too ineffectual either to disturb the waggoners who were loading with grain, or to drive off any of the foragers.

"I cannot say the amount of cattle and dry forage collected; but certificates were given to the people that they might have as little room as possible for complaint. These will procure them, at some future day, compensation; and in the mean time they should consider, that they have contributed heretofore very little to the support of this war; and that what was taken for the use of this army, and to prevent its becoming a source of subsistence to the enemy, does not amount to the value of their taxes. In this light we have only assisted them to liquidate a tax, chearfully paid by their fellow-citizens, and which they could have paid in no other manner, owing to their particular situation.

"But a business of this kind is seldom unattended with more or less of injury to the household property of the inhabitants. The soldiers will find occasions to pilfer, however watched by the officer. It is impossible to exclude every practice of this nature. All the officer can do in this case, is to punish the offender when discovered, and

restore the goods. This was done in every instance; and one of the soldiers hanged on the spot.

"What think you of all this, with Clinton's eyes fixed upon every motion of ours? Have we not offered him an opportunity to fight us, had he been so disposed? And as he has not done it, was it not submitting to a glaring insult? Will not the world consider it in this light? And can he any longer boast to his vain Court, that he only wished and waited for a fair occasion to fight? Have we not offered him battle every day since we recrossed the North river and took post near Dobb's ferry? And at this instant is not our situation at the liberty-pole, and the neighbourhood of Fort Lee, of the nature of a military challenge? We have done the same thing, precisely, as a man in private life who has been injured, and who twits the fellow by the nose, or shakes a cudgel over his shoulders, who abused him. Clinton has behaved like the fellow who quietly submits to the chastisement.

"The light camp in this movement were supported by the Pennsylvania line. It commanded the passage at Hoebuck. The Jersey brigade Bull's ferry, and the York troops the intermediate space between that and the rest of the army which remained encamp'd at the liberty-pole. The whole was under Major General Greene, who commands the right wing of the army. His arrangements in this movement do him a great deal of credit.

"We are again where we were. Clinton, t'is said, has landed at Frog's-point, in the county of West-Chester, with intention I would suppose, to take care of himself. I wish we could irritate him to come where we want him.

"I think it probable that the army will change its situation in a few days."

To the Printer.

Sir,

As *the enclosed letter, which was intercepted coming from New-York, may possibly entertain some of your readers, it is sent to you for publication. The writer will perceive that proper care has been taken to conceal her name. I have only to ask the Lady's pardon for the few comments that are added.*
August 30th, 1780.

New-York, August 27th, 1780.

WE'VE almost, sweet sister, been frighten'd to death,
Nor have we, as yet, quite recover'd our breath.
An army of rebels came down t'other night,
Expecting no doubt that the British would fight.
Next morning we saw them parade at the Hook*
And thought to be sure this was too much to brook;
That soon would the river be crowded with boats,
With Hessian and English, to cut all their throats:
So we dress'd in high taste to see them embark,
Not thinking Sir Harry would go in the dark;
To light a retreat, as seen in his letter†,
He once us'd the moon—for want of a better;
Much less, having sworn, that the rebels he'd maul,
Could it enter our heads, – – – he'd not go at all.
Tho' now I think on't, ere since Greene beat old Knyp‡,
Not one of his heroes have open'd a lip,
Except to abuse them for fighting so well
With Greene at their head – – – to find quarters in h – ll.
—Ah! Tabitha, these men can swear with such grace,
One can't be offended, tho' done to one's face.
All day I was hurried without knowing why,
Each moment expecting to see them pass by.
The officers bowing, the drums in a clatter,
Their heads rising up, like ducks out of water,
Then glancing on me with a passionate air,
Turned round to their men and most charmingly swear.
But why would they thus our soft bosoms alarm,
Should they do like their masters—where is the harm?
But this was all vision, Tabitha, to me

---

* *Paulus Hook.*

† *The battle of Monmouth, where Sir Harry Clinton says, that he* took advantage of the moon. *I suppose this is what the Lady alludes to. It may be well enough, however, to set her right, by informing her, that he did not begin his retreat till the moon had gone down, which vulgarly speaking, was really to take advantage of the moon.*

‡ *Battle of Springfield, 23d of June,* 1780.

Not an officer came, so much as to tea.
The Major himself, who has always some story
To lessen the worth of American glory,
Or asham'd to be seen, or else of the day,
Would not venture to cross me, tho' just in the way;
But, stop'd, like one shot at, then whisk'd up a lane:
I'm sure the poor man felt a great deal of pain.
At length came the night, overloaded with fears,
And shew'd us on what we had lean'd for five years.
The men who had wish'd for occasions for blows,
Now suffer'd themselves to be pull'd by the nose.
Sir *Harry* it seems, was more sullen than ever,
And *Andre* complained of much bile in his liver.
The Generals all met, as grave as magicians,
The magii of law, or the sagest physicians:
But all that was done, tho' they sat till near night,
Was to keep at their bottle—and not go to fight.
Pray tell me, what think you of these men in *York*,
Who formerly cross'd like a bit of dry cork,
When nothing was *near* but a regiment or troop,
As easily drove as a boy drives a hoop:
But when that the rebels came close to their eyes,
Pretend not to see them, tho' thicker than flies;
Let Washington's army do just what they please,
While they, in the cholic, would seem at their ease.
For my part, dear sister, I hate all deceit,
You know I love something that's solid to eat.
You still may remember, when Tom kiss'd my hand,
I told him his doom—was a cassock and band.
God help us, Tabitha, how women will change,
But sure it was meant we should have a long range,
Nor were we design'd to be shut in a cloister,
Or fix'd to one spot, like a root or an oyster.
But here, on this island, one scarce gets a span,
And now not an inch, let one do what they can;
And long as the rebels keep up such a pother,
We shall do nothing—but look at each other.
Seest thou, my good sister, where you are, these rogues,
Who fright us to death, without stockings or brogues.
They say a French Marquis commands, my dear girl,
Is it not the same, would have cudgel'd our Earl?§
We're told he has made them look all very neat;
(I wish he had brought over shoes for their feet)
That to each he has given, to put in their hat,
A feather, with swords and sword belts, and all that;
While the officer has, to make him feel bolder,
The piece of fring'd gold, that worn on the shoulder.

§ *Lord Carlisle, I suppose is meant.*

—This Marquis of theirs, who gives without measure,
Must sure be possessed of infinite treasure.
How else, my Tabitha, could any one stand,
Or spend so profusely—to fight for their land.
What reward can he get? From Congress a vote;
(The Marquis, you know, has no need for a coat.)
Were I in their boots, as such mortals are rare,
I'd vote for one more—should France have one to spare.
—I've heard too, the youth has a sweet wife at home,
I wonder she suffers him thither to roam:
I think in my heart, she must wish him more nigh,
I hope 'tis no sin to confess—so do I.
But stop with this chatter, what, what do I say,
Here's news that the rebels have all gone away;
At least they have march'd to a place call'd Fort Lee,
Twelve miles from the Major and twelve miles from me.
Quick, Bet, bring the tea, for before it be long,
The sweet fellow comes, with his laugh and his song,
His quirks and his cranks, and his stories so droll—
Oh! sister, the Major's the man on the whole.

Z.

STATE of NEW-JERSEY, Essex County, August 25th, 1780.

AS business of the utmost importance, and requiring the greatest dispatch, will come under the consideration of the Legislature at their next sitting, the Speaker earnestly requests that the several members will punctually meet at the day to which the Assembly stands adjourned.

New-England

PRIMERS

To be sold by the Thousand or smaller Quantity, at the Printing-Office, in

TRENTON.

JAMES SCHURMAN,

Has for SALE at the lowest rates for Cash or Produce, at his Store in New-Brunswick.

BEST West-India rum,
Muscovado sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Pepper,
Indigo,
Earthenware,
Deerskins,
Pipes,
Tobacco and
Snuff

ALSO

A quantity of SHORE SALT, *&c.*

STRAYED away from the plantation lately belonging to Mr. Meredith, near Trenton, fifty-seven SHEEP and LAMBS, all marked with a swallow fork in the off ear, and a half-penny in the lower side of the near ear, and the old sheep with the letters W. T. with tar, on the side. Any person who will secure the sheep or any of them, and give information to the subscriber, residing on the farm aforesaid, shall be handsomely rewarded, and have reasonable charges paid.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

September 2, 1780.

To Be Sold,

At Publick Vendue, on Monday the 11th day of September inst. at the dwelling house of Jacob Eoff, sen. deceased, in Bedminster township near Pluck'emin,

HORSES, cows, young cattle, sheep and swine; as also a good crop of wheat in the sheaf, oats and flax, a large quantity of hay, eight acres of good Indian corn, as also a variety of household furniture and farming utensils too tedious here to mention; as also a young healthy Negro Man and Negro Wench, and Negro Boy nine years old. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock of said day, and to continue 'till all are sold. The conditions of sale will be made known and attendance given by

Garret Eoff
John Brokaw } Extrs.
Jas. Vanderen

September 2, 1780.

To Be Sold at Private Sale,

At the house of the subscriber on the West side of Neshameny Ferry,

COWS, horses, sheep, swine; a good two horse waggon with set of harness for two horses, cart and harness; sundry household and kitchen furniture; two Negro Men, one aged 28 years, and the other 24 years, and a likely Negro Woman aged 19 years. The above negroes are sold for no fault; as the subscriber is going to remove, and has no employment for them.

Joseph Vandegrift.

August 28, 1780.

N. B. To be Let by the subscriber, that noted Inn, Ferry, and Farm at Neshameny ferry, and may be entered on the first of November, 1780.

Nottingham, Burlington county, *Aug.* 29, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the SUBSCRIBER,

A YOKE of OXEN, about the 10th of July last, seven years old, one brindle, the other brindle and white. Any person who will deliver the above cattle to the subscriber, or will give information where they are, shall have the above reward. ROBERT PEARSON.

N. B. The above cattle were drove up the river road by a man with a white hat.

Freehold, Monmouth county, Sept. 4, 1780.

The Subscriber will dispose of one very likely active NEGRO fellow, twenty years old, for £.150 in specie, and two likely active NEGRO girls, fifteen years old, for £.120 each afore said, or the value thereof in current money. They are not to be sold for any fault, but the want of business: They are all country born, and understand most kinds of business. SAMUEL FORMAN.

New Brunswick, Aug. 28, 1780.

Notice is hereby given to the Publick,

THAT there is a STAGE WAGGON established by JOHN DEGROVE, Innholder and Ferry-Keeper on this side of Raritan river, in New-Brunswick, to go to Elizabeth-Town every Tuesday morning; and at the same

place may be had a good Horse and Chair, and Horses for hire to go to any place any Gentleman may chuse. All which services shall be performed in the cheapest manner, and where good attendance will be given by the

Publick's humble servant,

JOHN DEGROVE.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 141, *Sept.* 6, 1780.

We are informed that a duel has been fought in Jersey, between one of the Colonel Livingstone's and a Lieutenant Stokes, in which the former, 'tis reported, was killed.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on the evening of the 23d ult. a Negro Lad named FORTUNE, about eighteen years of age, of a brownish cast, and much pitted with the small pox, is slender made, and about five feet seven or eight inches high, came from Georgia about ten months ago with Major Drummond of the New-Jersey Volunteers, is very fond of dress, and generally wears a small round hat bound with silver lace; one of his eyes are sore and much inflamed. Whoever will apprehend said Negro, and bring him to No. 42, White-Hall, or give information where he may be had, shall receive TWO GUINEAS reward, paid by

BROUGHTON REYNOLDS.

N. B. All persons and masters of vessels, are forewarned harbouring or secreting said negro at their peril, as in case of conviction they will be dealt with accordingly.

New-York, September 1, 1780.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 410, *September* 2, 1780.

New-York, September 6.

We are informed that Mr. Washington has again shifted his position, and is now posted between Paramus and English Neighbourhood.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 411, *September* 6, 1780.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

We hear that all the Southern Militia, who Mr. Reed had brought as far as Trenton, in order to join General Washington, and then to make an Attack upon New-York, are returned to their respective Dwellings, and given over the Project.

General Washington's Head Quarters was at the Old Bridge, within 3 Miles of Hackinsack Town, last Saturday; and we hear his Army is pretty much pinched for Provisions.

His Majesty's Ship the Iris, Capt. Dawson, run a Brig ashore at Egg-Harbour last Thursday, and the Saturday following was left in Chase of a Snow, supposed a Rebel Privateer.

—*The New-York Gazette : and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1508, *September* 11, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO-STORY HOUSE and LOT of LAND, situate at the corner of High or Market-street and Water-street near the public Wharf, and almost opposite the lower Market in the city of Burlington, having four rooms on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper floor, with large garrets, a good kitchen and piazza, and a well of water in the yard, containing in front of said lot thirty-seven and one half feet, and in depth forty-three feet and one half. For farther particulars enquire of the subscriber in Church Alley—who continues selling indigo on commission, and has on hand Carolina indigo in tierces and barrels, and by retail. Also first crop meadow hay,

which he will deliver in the city or at the meadow. Also, an elegant silver coffee-pot, tankard, waiters, cruet stands, punch ladle, soup spoon, table and tea spoons, &c.

THOMAS SHUTE.

—*The Pennsylvania Packet, September* 12, 1780.

On Tuesday, the 26th instant, will be SOLD by public vendue,

The Friendship SALT-WORKS, situate on Great Egg-harbour, two miles to the eastward of Absecon bridge, together with all the buildings, improvements and implements necessary for carrying on the business. The works consist of 8 wrought iron pans, viz. 1 boiler, 22 by 16 feet, 3 ditto, 16 by 12 and half feet, and 4 making pans, 16 by 7 and half feet, all lately set up on a new construction, far superior to any other on the continent; and are capable of making a very considerable quantity of salt, supposed about 100 bushels per day. Also a good dwelling-house, salt-house, store-house and stables, a large covered cistern, 100 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 2 feet deep; the whole erected on a pleasant and healthy point of land. The unexpired term of the lease thereof, and the privilege of cutting wood within one mile of the works, at the moderate price of one bushel of salt for 30 cords of wood, is also for sale. These works are supplied with water from the bay (of the best quality) which is pumped into the cistern by water.

At the same time and place will be also sold, the remainder of the company's stock on hand, consisting of a number of horses and waggons, flour, Indian corn, oats and salt provisions, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture, &c. The whole of the works will be sold together or separate, as best suit the purchasers. The sale to continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, September* 13, 1780.

For Mrs. CALDWELL'S TOMB.
By a Friend.

SACRED to the memory
of Mrs. HANNAH CALDWELL,
consort to the Rev. James Caldwell,
of Elizabeth Town, in New-Jersey,
who fell—a victim to her country,
on the 7th of June, 1780—aged forty-two years
and nine months.

PASSENGER!

Thou treadest o'er the remains of a woman
whose fair character, and final catastrophe,
merit a monument
more durable than brass or marble;
and which will remain
indelibly engraven on the breasts of her countrymen,
to the last period of recorded time.
She was, among her sex, uncommonly distinguished;
exhibiting to the world,
thro' the whole course of her earthly race,
a bright constellation
of the female virtues.
With undeviating punctuality,
she performed every religious, social, and relative
duty:
To a numerous offspring,
the tenderest of mothers:
To her servants and domestics,
a kind and indulgent mistress:
Of conjugal fidelity and affection,
the most exemplary model.
But what gave singular lustre
to an assemblage of virtues
was—that condescending affability,
that sweetness of temper,
that heaven-born benevolence,
which were her characteristic and distinguishing qualities.
A serene and placid aspect,
joined with the softest accents of expression,

ever disarmed the resentment of her weapons,
and repressed the ebullitions of censure and malevolence.
These engaging manners
attracted the peculiar love and esteem
of her extensive acquaintance,
among whom she found not a single enemy.
But, as her crowning glory,
adding divinity to her graces,
she was a SINCERE CHRISTIAN!
On that memorable day—
(an æra never to be forgotten
in the American annals)
when the army of the British tyrant
entered into this state,
and, with merciless barbarity,
desolated these fertile fields;—
laid this fair village in ashes;—
violated female chastity;—
and fired even the temple of the deity.
This peaceful daughter of heaven,
shocked by the tumults of war,
retired to her sequestered and hallowed apartment;
here seated,
in calm and pensive contemplation,
cherishing too a lovely innocent
in her own innocent bosom,
weeping over the effusions of human blood—
deprecating the calamities of her country—
and imploring heaven for the pardon of it's enemies,
she was
(blush ye spirits of their ancestors at the horrid tale!)
by the ensanguined hands of a British ruffian,
instigated by malice, cool, deliberate, and infernal—
in one fatal moment
Dispatched,
like her divine Saviour, thro' a path of blood,
to her long-wished for NATIVE SKIES!
Leaving an affectionate companion, and nine children,
in their tender and unformed years,
to bewail their unutterable—their irreparable loss.
READER!
If thou art——a man
thou can'st not refrain a sigh
at her melancholy story.
If——of the softer frame,
thou wilt drop a tear at the tomb of one
who was the boast of thy sex;
and who would have shed a thousand for thee,
had her's been thine own hapless fate.

If——a lover of thy country
thou wilt depart from this spot,
consecrated to her dust,
filled with external heart-felt HORROR
at the execrated name of
A BRITON.

STRAYED out of the several pastures taken for the use of the public, several continental horses branded C A, U S I, U S P, U S C, U S M, U S Y, U S, N H, and some with the initial letters of the country they were purchased in, others not branded at all by the public. All persons who happen to see any of said horses astray, or have any in their possession, are desired to give notice to the subscriber where they are to be found, or, if convenient, to bring them to him at his quarters at Morris Town, and all reasonable charges will be paid by

JAMES ABEEL, D. Q. M. G.

Morris Town, September 12, 1780.

THE associators for the county of Essex are hereby requested to meet at the house of Mr. Samuel Munn, at Orange, formerly called Newark Mountain, the 20th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in order that the managers may lay before them their proceedings, and to consider of some matters of great importance. And as the county labours under great difficulties at this very critical juncture, by being deficient of the usual number of judges of the inferior court, therefore it is earnestly requested that the inhabitants of the county in general will meet at the above time and place, in order to nominate some proper persons for said office, and to petition the legislature at their next session for their appointment and commissions.

By desire of the Managers,

JOSEPH RIGGS, Dep. Chairman.

Vaux-Hall, September 12, 1780.

Notice is hereby given to the public,

THAT there is a STAGE WAGON established by JOHN DEGROVE, inn-holder, and ferry-keeper, opposite New-Brunswick, to go to Elizabeth Town every Tuesday morning, which service shall be performed with the greatest punctuality and at the cheapest rate. Good attendance will be given by the public's humble servant,

JOHN DEGROVE.

N. B. Gentlemen may be supplied with horses, or a horse and chair, to go any distance.

August 28, 1780.

James Schureman,

At his STORE in NEW-BRUNSWICK, has for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, the following articles;

WEST-INDIA rum,	Shore salt,
Muscovado sugar,	Indigo,
Best bohea tea,	Writing paper,
Coffee,	Pins and knitingneedles
Chocolate,	Dear skins,
Pepper and alspice,	Silk handkerchiefs,

An assortment of earthen ware, &c. &c.

September, 12, 1780.

FOR THE NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

To the ASSOCIATED LADIES for public donations, in the State of New-Jersey.

LADIES,

I HAVE with pleasure perused the scheme for donations, proposed by you, for the support of the suffering soldiery of this state. The respectable characters which are inserted, command veneration; and whilst I most religiously applaud the patriotism and gen-

erosity of my country-women, most brilliantly exhibited in this instance, I must beg your indulgence to suggest a more proper channel for the display of your benevolence—The impracticability of raising by subscription, and distributing among the soldiery, sums adequate in any measure to their wants, may readily be conceived; besides, we serve a country, which we hope to redeem from the verge of slavery to the pinnacle of liberty and opulence, able to recompence us fully; and we deem it below the dignity of a soldier, to receive that support from the hand of charity, which our services have merited, and which our country *must* reward us with—And tho' it will ever be my duty and inclination to remember, with a grateful heart the kind tender of these fair matrons and maids, I never wish to partake thereof, since the application of it to orphans and children, born with the army, whose fathers have bled and died in the service, or so far beggered themselves as to be unable to give them proper education, would be far more laudable and beneficial to society. By this scheme many of the rising generation will be rescued from prisons, workhouses, and bawdhouses, and enabled to live creditably, and spend their useful lives in grateful acknowledgments to their matrons and protectresses.

May the inventors and supporters of the foundling hospital be peculiarly blessed of Heaven!—Such an institution may be of the most capital and lasting benefit to the human race.—Such patrons do the poor forlorn babes, which hover in our camp, greatly need. Their cries and groans ascend even to the Heaven's, and call loudly for some kind hand to help them in their wretched situation. It must rend the heart, not callous and obdurate as the fiend of darkness, to see these poor innocent creatures suck from the breast, the contagion of every vice, and daily increase therein as they increase in stature, without any to rest[r]ain or correst them. The instinctive desire of mankind to propagate his specie, dec[l]ines not in any station of life; it behooves, therefore, those to whom providence has given the means to shield indigent offspring from infamy, and direct their lives to such employments as will be most honourable to themselves, and advantageous for the community.—Perhaps some over delicate and precise reader may snear, and ask who this advocate for bastards and the offspring of truls is? This, thou virtuosi, it behooves thee not to know. Rest contented with being assured he is one who disavows supporting unlawful embraces, and neither has nor wishes to have, while he remains in the service, any children of his own; but one who humanity and the well being of his fellow-creatures, and the interest of the republic, induces to plead the cause of indigent destitute children, and enforce the advantages of a virtuous education. Let not then a rancorous malice against supposed prostitutes, or an over scrupulous tenacity for virtue, lead your minds and actions from the most praise-worthy exercise thereof.—You may thus wrong the innocent of your sex, or suffer their offspring to plunge into a deeper abyss of guilt and woe. The most effectual method to reform such evils, is to instill into the minds of youth the principles of virtue.—Should any say this would not encourage our youth to turn out with

alacrity and fervor, and expose themselves in the field at this time, and thereby answer the exigency of the times for which it is designed? Let such remember that honour and love are the greatest stimulants to a soldier. The commendations, applauses, and caresses of the fair, from which he received his existence, and careful nursing, in the helpless days of infancy, and upon whom depends the most pleasurable moments of this life, will excite him to action with a greater zeal than any secular reward; and that a competent provision for their children, in case of misfortune, is deemed more important, to the sensible and feeling part, than present self support—You, ladies, have already shewn your love for your country, respect and compassion for the supporters thereof.—In this you have done well.—It will serve to alleviate the toils of his fatiguing life, and man his arm with fresh strength to combat his and your foe. The recollection of being supported and encouraged by the delicate hands and tender breasts of the fair, will make even cowards bold, and urge forward the valorous soul with impetuosity, which nothing but the salvation of such agreeable and worthy objects can inspire.—Having thus far answered your salutary purpose, let the benevolent design be prosecuted for the lasting benefit of the state.—That the growing generation may rise up and call you blessed.—That with the æra of peace, virtue, modesty, and industry, and every acquired grace, may flow in upon the land, like a mighty torrent, deluging lewdness, prophanity, sloth, and every other ruling vice. Should any object to the impracticability of the scheme, a few moments contemplation will lead them to an easy application of it. Our state has very little unsettled lands, it must therefore flourish by manufactures only, and no method will expedite this more than bringing up orphans and indigent children to business. You will by this means not only have the pleasure of extricating helpless fellow-creatures from infamy and ruin, but the glorious satisfaction of enriching your country, and directing the internal police of it to advantage—I fear I have already wearied you—Believe me, however, to be, with every sentiment of respect and esteem,

Your most obedient,
Devoted humble servant,
MACHAON.

Jersey-Camp, 1st Sept. 1780.

TESTAMENTS, Spelling Books, Primers, &c. To be sold wholesale and retail at the Printing-office in Chatham.—The highest Price given for Sheepskins, with or without the Wool.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol. II., Numb. LXXXII., September* 13, 1780.

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 13.

This day the Honourable the Legislature of this state meet here according to adjournment.

Last Sunday night week Ensign Fitz-Randolph, of Woodbridge, made another excursion on Staten-Island, and brought off one Anthony Wright, and two other noted tories.

At the Supreme Court held here last week, JOHN JAMES, Keeper of the public gaol, was convicted of having put an Anspach deserter from the Convention troops in irons, and deprived him of the necessaries of life, in order to induce him to give up his hard money, which he effected, by further promising the fellow his liberty and a pass to travel with, which he had actually given him. The Court sentenced him to be turned out of office, pay a fine of ten pounds lawful money, and be imprisoned four months.

CLOCKS and WATCHES MADE,
and OLD REPAIRED.

THE subscriber takes this method of acquainting his former Customers and the Publick, that he has removed from the house of Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS to Mr. WILLIAM ROSCOW'S, where he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches; and hopes by his knowledge of and attention to his business, to give satisfaction to all those who shall please to favour him with their custom.

JACOB MAUS.

Trenton, Sept. 12, 1780.

To all whom it may concern:

New-Jersey, Middlesex County, ss.

By virtue of an order from the Honourable the Justices of the Supreme Court of this state, I am directed to certify the Public, that Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Princeton, in and for the county of Middlesex, on Tuesday the 17th day of October next;—All Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, and other officers and ministers of justice of the said county, are hereby desired that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances; and all persons who will prosecute, or can bear testimony in behalf of the state against any offenders in the said county, are desired likewise to give their attendance on the day, and at the place aforesaid

Sept. 11, 1780. JOHN PIATT, Sher.

Wanted immediately,

A SCHOOL-MASTER, in a good neighbourhood, to teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. A single man, well recommended, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying to Mr. Mercer, at Schenck's mills, near Somerset Court-house.

September 12, 1780

A SWORD.

A SWORD was found the 24th of August, on the road from Flemington to Pennington. The owner by proving his property and paying the expence of this advertisement, may have it again by applying at the Post-Office in Trenton.

September 12, 1780.

Public Notice is hereby given

THAT the owners and possessors of the meadows and marsh lying on both sides the creek Assiskunk, being the most part within the city of Burlington, propose to apply to the General Assembly of the state of New-Jersey, at their next meeting, for a law to stop out said creek at or near the barracks in said city, and to erect other water-works, for the purpose of draining said marsh.

Burlington, Aug. 26, 1780

NOTICE is hereby given to the Publick, that the annual Commencement of the College of New-Jersey will be upon Wednesday the 27th of this month.—On the day preceding the Grammar School will be publicly examined, and in the evening there will be an exhibition by the scholars in the College Hall.—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 142, *Sept.* 13, 1780.

New-York, September 16.

Last Wednesday arrived at Sandy-Hook, Sir GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY, Rear Admiral of Great Britain, with TEN SAIL of LINE of BATTLE SHIPS; &c. an Event which must afford true Joy to every Friend of the British Constitution.

COW-CHACE, Canto III, will be inserted in our next. —*The Royal Gazette, No.* 414, *September* 16, 1780.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18.

Wednesday last arrived at Sandy Hook, Sir GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, Rear Admiral of England, with the following Ships under his Command.

90	Sandwich,	Admiral Rodney,
74	Terrible,	Capt. Ferguson,
74	Russell,	Commo. Drake,
74	Centaur,	Nott,
74	Triumph,	Affieck,
74	Culloden,	Balfour,
74	Alcide,	Brisbane,
74	Torbay,	Gideon,
74	Shrewsbury,	Robinson,
64	Yarmouth,	Jagglesden,
42	La Fortune,	Christian.

If General Washington's Army is now short of Provisions, what Condition must they be in next Spring, when we [are] well assured from every Quarter of the Country, that their Crops are at least one fourth worse than they were last year, and a certain Portion of this year's Produce already thrashed out for the Use of the Army, and the Country in General?

Four Refugees that went over to Secacus last Saturday, took Prisoners three Rebel Officers, and brought them to Town Yesterday Morning.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1509, *September* 18, 1780.

CHATHAM, SEPTEMBER 20.

MR. PERIAM intends, God willing, to open his school at Elizabeth-Town, on Monday the second day of October.

Ogden & Canfield,

Have for SALE, at their STORE in Morris Town, next door to Captain Jacob Arnold's tavern;

WEST-India rum,
Sugar,
Pepper,
Tobacco,
Indigo,
Alum,
Snuff,
Hyson and Bohea tea,
Holland gin by the case or bottle,
Rock salt,
Calico,
Linen,
Bindings,
Wool cards,
Cambrick,
Lawn,
White silk gauze,
Black silk ditto,
White & black millinet,
Black mode,
Ditto Sattin,
Sewing silk,
Silk handkerchiefs,
Durant,
Calimanco,
Shalloon,
Broad cloth,
Skeleton wire,
Bonnet papers,
Gun powder,
Ribbons,
Artificial flowers,
Pins,
Needles,
Knitting ditto,
Darning ditto,
White regimental buttons,
Women's purple and black Mitts,
Knee garters,
Ditto buckles,
Stock buckles,
Scissars,
Cutteau and pen knives,
Men and womens shoes,
Bed cords,
Men and womens crooked combs,
Coarse and fine lawn handkerchiefs,
Gauze ditto,
Fine thread,
Mahair and twist,
Basket buttons,
China cups and saucers,
Writing paper,
Gimblets,
Nutmegs,
Cotton wool, &c. &c. &c.

Morris-Town, Sept. 19, 1780.

WHEREAS a number of public wagons and horses are in the possession of different persons in this state, and also, many kinds of public stores left by the army in their various movements from the several places where they have been encamped at: I do hereby request every person or persons having in their possession either wagons, horses, stores or public property of any kind, to give information to the subscriber, or any of his assistants, where the same may be found, that they may be collected at such places as are appointed for their reception—As there is great reason to believe that many stores are concealed by persons not friendly to the United States, I hope information will be given who the persons are, that have such stores in their possession, that they may be brought to justice, and the stores recovered.

And all persons having any demands on the subscriber, are once more requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, as the same will be paid off as soon as the amount of the debts due is known; it is therefore expected every person will chearfully bring in their demands, and give me an opportunity of closing my accounts without loss of time. JAMES ABEEL, D. Q. M. G.

Morris Town, 19th Sept. 1780.

Five Thousand Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the goal of this county, on the night of Monday the 4th instant, a certain Isaac Sweezy, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, sandy complextion, and had a scar of a bullet or swan shot in one of his temples.—Also on the night of Tuesday the 12th instant, Caleb Sweezy, jun. John Swan, Thomas Douglass, and Nathan Horton, jun.—Caleb Sweezy, jun. is about six feet high, thirty-two or thirty-three years of age, has a clear skin, and black beard, and altogether a well made, good looking man.—John Swan

is a small man, of a dark complexion, and about thirty-six years of age.—Thomas Douglass is about six feet high, has black hair and beard, is something ruddy in his cheeks, thick lips, is about twenty-eight years of age.—Nathan Horton, jun. is about twenty-two years of age, quite a small man, rather slender, and of a light complexion.—All of whom were confined on charges of felony for passing counterfeit money. Whoever takes up and secures the above described persons in any goal of this state, or delivers them to the subscriber, shall have the above reward; or one thousand dollars for either of them that shall be so apprehended or delivered to

RICHARD JOHNSON,
Sheriff of Morris County.

Morris-Town, Sept. 19, 1780.

To be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of David Crane, lately deceased, at Connecticut-Farms;

HORSES, young cattle, one cow, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. Conditions of sale to be made known at the time and place of sale,

Connecticut Farms, Sept. 19, 1780.

FOR THE NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.

AN APPEAL to the PUBLIC, in behalf of the cause of TRUTH.

SINCE it is the duty of every member of the community, to endeavour to promote the good of the common-wealth; I trust a brief essay upon truth may not at this time be amiss. Truth is one of the divine attributes; and consequently infinitely amiable in itself, as are all the divine perfections. In order to illustrate in some measure the excellency of truth, it may be necessary to contrast it with error, and falsehood its opposites. We read in the beginning of Genesis, of the root, and foundation of all our calamities; viz. our first parents hearkening to the temptations of Satan the father of lies, and eating of the forbidden fruit, contrary to the divine command; and thereby have brought upon themselves and their posterity a corrupt nature, vile affections, and appetites, an inclination to and

delight in sin, and wickedness; and an utter aversion to, and hatred of that which is truly good and holy.

As the moral law is the transcript of the divine perfections, its precepts are infinitely holy and excellent in themselves, and infinitely worthy to be observed and practised by all the human race: For want of complying heartily with all the divine commands, is owing all the mischiefs and evils of our world. And perhaps no one of the divine commands is of so much importance to man as the knowledge and belief of the truth. But as this idea of truth would lead me beyond my present design, I shall return to the point in hand; which is to say something concerning the excellency of truth between man and man. That it is of great importance to our selves and others to speak the truth and lye not, must be evident to every one who considers the end for which speech was first given to man; which was to communicate his thoughts, on any subject, and cause others to receive the same ideas which he had in his own mind; and correspondent feelings and affections answering thereto. Now for persons to contradict the known truth, and utter falsehood with a design or mislead others, must be contrary to every principle of honesty and integrity. I speak with respect to such persons as have a right to the truth; (perhaps there may be some excepted who are unjustly in arms against us, and our clearest rights and priviledges) which leads me to take notice of a method taken by some to promote the cause of liberty, which I think rather injures than promotes it. viz. Forgeries, invented for the sake of encouraging others in times of trouble and danger; which may perhaps, just for the present answer that end; but after the truth comes to light, the vain dream vanishes, and sinks the spirits so much the lower in proportion as they were elevated before. Our cause I trust, needs none of those artifices, being the cause of truth, and righteousness; which we have appealed to Heaven for the defence of; and Heaven have hitherto plead our cause, and defended us, and our property, beyond our expectations. Therefore let us not be guilty of breaking the divine commands, in order to promote liberty; which naturally destroys it; and to the breach thereof may be ascribed all the calamities of our unhappy world. The public will please to excuse imperfections, and accept the well meant aim of their sincere old friend.

A Friend to Liberty.

—*The New-Jersey Journal, Vol.* 2, *Numb.* 83, *September* 20, 1780.

To the Publick.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens!

WHILST we are spilling our blood and exhausting our Treasure in defence of our own liberty, it would not perhaps be amiss to turn our eyes towards those of our fellow-men who are now groaning in bondage under us. We say "all men are equally entitled to liberty and the persuit of happiness;" but are we willing

to grant this liberty to all men? The sentiment no doubt is just as well as generous; and must ever be read to our praise, provided our actions correspond therewith. But if after we have made such a declaration to the world, we continue to hold our fellow creatures in slavery, our words must rise up in judgement against us, and by the breath of our own mouths we shall stand condemned.

The war has already been prolonged far beyond what we once thought the abilities of Britain would admit of; and how much longer it may please Providence to suffer it to rage, or what the final event of it may be, is to us altogether unknown. The children of Israel, we find, could not conquer their enemies whilst they, the Israelites, had "the accursed thing" amongst them. And as tyrrany is the accursed thing against which we have waged war, how can we hope to prevail against our enemies whilst we ourselves are tyrants, holding thousands of our fellow creatures in slavery under us?

The Lord did not leave it a doubt with Joshua what was the reason they could not succeed; he told him in plain terms the reason was because they had also transgressed his covenant—they had "the accursed thing" among them. And if the Lord is still the same God, deciding the controversies amongst men upon the same principles, then, although Britain may have transgressed his covenant* in endeavouring to enslave us, if we are not only also, but equally in the transgression, by holding the Africans and their posterity in slavery, how can we expect he will decide in our favour, unless we recede from such transgression? Unless we abolish tyrrany, "the accursed thing," from amongst us, and do that justice to others which we ask of him for ourselves? Nay, how can we have the face even to ask of him a blessing on our endeavours, however laudable they may be, to defend ourselves against tyrrany and oppression, whilst we are thus acting the part of tyrants and oppressors? Surely we ought rather to blush at our own conduct;—to acknowledge our own transgressions, and, before we presume to solicit a blessing, endeavour, if possible, to obtain forgiveness. Can we imagine our prayers to Almighty God will meet with his approbation, or in the least degree tend to procure us relief from the hand of oppression, whilst the groans of our slaves are continually ascending mingled with them? I fear, indeed, that not only our prayers, but our publick fastings, are an abomination in his sight, and will so remain until we have washed our hands from tyranny, and the voice of a slave is not to be heard in our land.

But let me beseech us not to deceive ourselves; should we undertake to abolish tyranny, and to put an end to that other accursed thing, the gain of oppression hitherto derived from our slaves, as Saul did when he undertook to destroy Amalek. It seems, from what he said to Samuel on meeting with him soon afterwards, that he thought he had done all that was needful—that he had really fulfilled

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* *As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.* Luke vi. 31.

the will of the Lord. But alas! he was greatly deceived. For he had coveted, and the people had coveted, what they had no right to enjoy; and by yielding to this evil covetous spirit he drew down the vengeance of Heaven upon him, and his fairest hopes were blasted.

They could not it seems, bear to give up all—the King and the best of the things they saved. And if we keep our present slaves in bondage, and only enact laws that their posterity shall be free, we save that part of our tyranny and gain of oppression, which to us, the present generation, is of the most value—is like the King, and the best of the sheep and the oxen; and however specious or plausible the preambles of those laws or our pretentions may be, we shall plainly tread in the footsteps of Saul; and I fear our reward, like his, will be the vengeance of Heaven, and the blasting of our fairest hopes. In short, the iniquity of such a measure must be so flagrant, that, to use a trite saying, those who run may read it. It would be plainly telling our slaves, we will not do justice unto you, but our posterity shall do justice unto your posterity. And should such indeed be our language to those who are unfortunately in our power, what can we expect from the just Judge of the universe, but that he will say unto us, I will not deliver you from your tribulation, but your posterity I will deliver.

Let us, my countrymen, derive wisdom from those who have gone before us: Let the people and their rulers beware of an evil covetousness.

In our publick and most solemn declarations we say, we are resolved to die free;—that slavery is worse than death. He, therefore, who enslaves his fellow-creature must, in our esteem, be worse than he who takes his life; and yet, surprizing as it may seem, we hold thousands of our fellow-men in slavery, and slumber on under the dreadful load of guilt—Worse than murderers and yet at ease! A melancholy reflection indeed, that habit should be capable of reconciling the human mind to the greatest of all crimes—of lulling it to rest in the practice of that which ere long, must cause it to tremble before the great, the awful tribunal; where all deception will be done away, and our transgressions appear in their fullest magnitude and greatest deformity! What shall we then think of the unlawful gain, we now derive from the labour of our innocent, tho' unfortunate slaves? Myriads of whom perhaps we shall there behold smiling in the fullest fruition of peace, whilst their late lordly oppressors, conscious of their own guilt, trembling wait the awful sentence.

Let me now entreat us to pause a while, and examine our own hearts. Let us survey our ways with the impartial eye of reason and justice; and whatsoever shall appear to be out of order, that let us correct. Whilst we are making high pretentions and pompous declarations with regard to our own views and publick virtue, let us take care to act up to those pretentions and declarations; but above all things, let us candidly, in the sight of Heaven, do that justice to others which we ask for ourselves. This is the way for us to suc-

ceed in our present contest; this is the surest way that we can take to obtain PEACE, LIBERTY and SAFETY.

If we are determined not to emancipate our slaves, but to hold them still in bondage, let us alter our language upon the subject of tyranny; let us no longer speak of it as a thing in its own nature detestable, because in so doing, as hath been observed, we shall condemn ourselves. But let us rather declare to the world, that tyranny is a thing we are not principled against, but that we are resolved not to be slaves, because we ourselves mean to be tyrants. Such a declaration would certainly be more candid, or at least would better correspond with the conduct I have mentioned, than those we have usually made; though perhaps it might not be quite so pleasing, for justice is so lovely, and virtue so amiable, that we all love to be deemed their votaries, however estranged we may be from their ways.

Whatever colouring slavekeeping may receive from interested individuals who wish to keep it on foot, there is something in its nature so universally odious, that we meet with but few of the slavekeepers themselves that are willing to be thought tyrants; like unchaste women, they cannot bear to be deemed what they really are; for nothing is more clear, than that he who keeps a slave is a tyrant. Without tyranny, there can be no slavery in the sense here meant. And where slavekeeping is countenanced and upheld by any state or empire, the tyranny becomes national, and the iniquity also; and in such case a national scourge may very well be looked for. If, therefore, neither the love of justice, nor the feelings of humanity are sufficient to induce us to release our slaves from bondage, let the dread of divine retribution—of national calamities—induce us to do it.

I know it is not fashionable for those who write news-paper pieces to risk their names with the pieces they publish; but I shall venture to deviate from the custom in this particular case, because however unpopular it may be, I have a desire to appear one of the testimony bearers against a practice so unjustifiable as slavekeeping is at all times and in all countries, but more especially in this at the present juncture. I have endeavoured to express my ideas in as few words as possible; and as the piece is short, so when fully and impartially considered, I hope it will prove offensive to no individual.

JOHN COOPER.

CHATHAM, September 13.

The British Generals Tryon, Mathew and Pattison, are embarked for England, with several other officers.

By a packet arrived at New-York, from Falmouth, the 1st instant, we have the following intelligence: That a vast number of rioters, men and women, had been tried and condemned; some were executed, the rest would

share the same fate in small divisions and on different days: That the trial of Lord George Gordon was to come on at Common Law at St. Margaret's Hill in the borough, on the 12th of July; no other than his Grace the Duke of Gordon, his Lordship's brother, Lord Adam Gordon, and the Earl of Aberdeen, his uncle, are permitted to visit his Lordship: That immediate and effectual measures will be taken to establish a reconciliation with America, previous to which a coalition of parties will be established: That Lord Egremont has come entirely round; Lord Rockingham has been at Court and it is commonly said that his party will shift over into the ministerial scale, and that he will have the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. Even Wilkes is said to have become respectful to administration. It is certain that he acted with more spirit and propriety in quelling the riots, than any other city magistrate; and that he broke into a house and seized the papers (tempora mutantur) of a person that plied the men with inflammatory pieces: That in consequence of the late reconciliation between the Royal brothers, the Duke of Gloucester's children paid a visit to their Majesties on the 24th of June, and continued till ten o'clock at night: That Mr. Miller is likely to be hanged for printing two treasonable pieces, viz. England in Blood, and the Thunderer.

TRENTON, September 20.

His Excellency the Chevalier de la Luzerne, passed thro' this place yesterday, on his way to Head-Quarters.

On the 15th instant Congress promoted Brigadier William Smallwood, of the Maryland line, to the rank of Major-General in the army of the United States.

We are informed that Adm. Rodney's fleet which arrived a few days ago at Sandy-Hook, consists of one ship of 80 guns, eight of 75, one of 64, one frigate and a brig.

It is said he sailed several days after a French fleet from the same quarter, of 12 sail of the line, and six frigates, supposed to be bound to Rhode-Island. As Rodney's fleet had a passage of only nineteen days, it is probable they have out-sailed that of the French.

Two days after the arrival of Rodney's fleet, 4 of the ships put out to sea, and stood to the eastward.

Colonel John Neilson is appointed Deputy Quarter-master for this state, in the room of Moore Furman Esq. resigned.

Lately died at Cape-May, in an advanced age, Aaron Leaming, Esq. for many years a Representative in General Assembly for that county.

Also died, on Monday morning last, after a short illness, Mrs Reed, consort of His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esq. President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Last week one hundred and ten recruits for the continental army, passed through town on their way to camp, from Cumberland county in Pennsylvania.

Sunday night last the refugees made an excursion from Staten-Island to Woodbridge, and carried off Mr. Thomas Brown and two other inhabitants.

Several deserters from the enemy came to town since our last.

Extract of a letter from Morristown, Sept. 17.

"News current here is, that the second division of the French fleet is arrived at Rhode-Island——That on their passage they fell in with and took 60 British transports bound for New-York."

We hear that a large prize snow was brought into the Delaware by the Saratoga on Tuesday last. Her cargo is said to be very valuable.

☞ A List of the fortunate numbers in the third class of the United States lottery may be seen at the Printing-Office in Trenton

THE LAST

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of this STATE

Are to be sold at the Printing-Office in Trenton.

ALSO,

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

WANTED,

TWO experienced Harponiers in the whaling business, to enter the first day of November next, to whom good encouragement will be given by Henry Guest at New-Brunswick.

N. B. None need apply without having proper vouchers of their dexterity in the business.

Monmouth county, Sept. 12, 1780.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

DESERTED from my company, a certain John Brown, about 5 feet 9 inches high, has long brown hair, black complexion, long visage, one of his upper fore teeth broke off; and is a stout, active fellow: He had a note from me for his bounty, of 236L 5s. which all per-

sons are hereby forbid to purchase. Whoever takes up said deserter, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

DAVID ANDERSON
Capt. State Regt.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Strayed from Princeton, on the 12th or 13th inst.

A SORREL MARE, with white mane and tail, 9 or 10 years old, near 14 and a half hands high, a natural pacer, the fetlocks of her fore feet have been lately trimmed. Any person who will secure said mare, and deliver her to Captain James Moore in Princeton, shall be entitled to the above reward.

September 15, 1780. JAMES RIDDLE.

RAN AWAY.

On the evening of the 17th instant,

A NEGRO MAN called NED, a stout fellow about five feet ten or eleven inches high, speaks very low; had on and took with him when he went away, a wool hat with white loops, a brown homespun coat, one woolen check and a tow cloth shirt, and two pair of tow cloth trowsers. Whoever apprehends and secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, shall be amply rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber. J. WINTERS

Rocky-Hill, Sept. 19, 1780.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III., No.* 143, *Sept.* 20, 1780.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25.

Last Week a Party of Moyland's Light Horse were at Elizabeth-Town, collecting Cattle for the Use of the Rebel Army. They took a Pair of fat Oxen out of a Team on the Road, and gave the Driver a receipt for them; They then proceeded to the Point Meadows, and took away every Hoof from thence; but were opposed on the Way by the Militia and the Commissioners of the Place, who obliged them to relinquish their Booty. They next began to levy Contributions at Newark, and attempted their fine Flock of Sheep: They were there also obliged to desist. But we are told it was agreed that all the fat Cattle in Newark and its Neighbourhood were to be collected by 150 Light Infantry, and drove to the Mountain Meeting-House near that Place last Saturday, where the honest Farmer was to be convinced the Receipt of a Rebel Commissary would be much better for himself and Family during a long hard Winter, than a Quantity of good fat Beef.

We hear that General Washington and the Marquis de la Fayate, are both gone to Rhode Island, in order to consult with the Commander of the French Troops at that Place; and that the Rebel Army crossed the North River last Thursday and Friday.

—*The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury, No.* 1510, *September* 25, 1780.

Cohansey, September 20, 1780.

Run away on the 2d. inst. from the subscriber, living in Bridgetown, Cohansey, an apprentice boy, named James Ruth, about eleven years of age, has short light hair, and fair complexion; had on and took with him, a coarse white shirt, ravens duck trowsers, and a cocked hat; he stole a

horse near Bacon's Neck, and was seen riding towards Philadelphia where it is expected he is skulking about the wharves, and may likely want to go out in some vessel, as he has been used to the sea. Whoever takes up said boy, and secures him in any goal, so as his master may have him again, shall have One Dollar reward, paid by

CHARLES CLUNN.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, for HARD MONEY,

A certain Lot of Ground, two rods front and ten rods deep, in High-street, Trenton, nearly opposite Mr. Stephen Lowrey's office, on which was lately erected and well finished a neat two story frame dwelling house, 27 feet by 20, with a good cellar under the whole, a chair-house adjoining, and a well of water in the yard, a store has usually been kept in said house, and it is a good stand for that purpose. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms from the subscriber, living thereon, who will give a good title. The purchaser may have possession before winter.

Trenton, Aug. 10, 1780 James Cumings.

The subscriber, doth hereby inform the public, that he has provided a STAGE WAGGON to accommodate passengers going from Philadelphia to Trenton; to set off from the Cross Keys tavern, at the corner of Third and Chestnut-streets, on every Tuesday at eight o'clock, and return on Wednesday evening. Those Gentlemen and Ladies that favour him with custom, may depend on quick dispatch and good accommodations, by

JONATHAN SCHOLFIELD.

—*The Pennsylvania Gazette, September* 27, 1780.

TRENTON, *Sept.* 20.

Last week one hundred and ten recruits for the continental army, passed through town on their way to camp, from Cumberland county in Pennsylvania.

Sunday night last the refugees made an excursion from Staten Island to Woodbridge and carried off Mr. Thomas Brown and two other inhabitants.

Several deserters from the enemy came to town since our last.—*The Pennsylvania Journal, September* 27, 1780.

To the Printer of the New-Jersey Gazette

SIR,

IN my letter to you a few weeks ago, I promised a cool and critical examination of an assertion frequently to be met with in the pieces published by Mr. Rivington, in New-York, that *humanity is the characteristic of the English nation.* I imagine they intend this to render the accounts published of their barbarity to the Americans incredible. If the English in general are distinguished for humanity, it is natural to suppose that acts of cruelty said to be committed by them, are either false or exaggerated, or perhaps rare and single instances in which individuals have degenerated from the national virtue. So far I cannot help approving the wisdom and penetration of these gentlemen, for such an argument is not only much more plausible in itself, but much more powerful in lessening the odium of base actions, than either attempting to deny the facts or endeavouring to justify them by the guilt or indescretion of the sufferers. To this may be added, that as it is for their countrymen at home that this reasoning is chiefly intended, so upon them it will certainly have an irresistible effect. How can they avoid being willing to veil every story of this kind in uncertainty, or bury it in oblivion, upon a principle which must be so grateful, because it brings so much credit to themselves.

These circumstances sufficiently justify me in attempting to bring this assertion to the trial. I have said I would do it coolly and critically, because it cannot otherwise be done fairly; and this may surely be expected from an emigrant from Great-Britain, as I confess myself to be, who, by impeaching in any particular the national character of the English, cannot be supposed to be doing great honour to himself. We are told then that *humanity is the characteristic of the English nation.* If this means anything, it carries in it a tacit comparison, and implies that English people in general are more tender-hearted, and treat with greater gentleness enemies who are in

their power than other nations. In this view of the subject, I shall beg leave to examine very briefly, 1. The probability of it from their known character, and from their own claims in other respects. 2. The witnesses who give testimony in favour of it. 3. How the matter stands in fact, from the most remarkable and most recent examples.

I. As to the probability of it, &c. I think it is admitted by all others, and hardly denied by themselves, that the English are proud and fierce, and have a hatred or contempt of other nations. Their pride they call dignity, and say that it arises from the riches of their country, and the excellence of their constitution. With what self-complacency does the Englishman speak of the avarice of the Dutchman, the levity of the Frenchman, the gravity and solemnity of the Spaniard, the cunning and deceit of the Italian; and not to go so far from home, of the impudence of the Irishman, and the poverty and lousiness of the Scot. They will perhaps tell me that this is no more than national prejudice, and that it is common to all nations. I do not very well know how it is in this respect in other nations, but supposing it to be pretty much the same, all that my argument requires is, that the English are not free from it, and indeed I am firmly of opinion that they have it in as high perfection as any people under the sun.

Again, when I say the English are fierce, they themselves will admit three-fourths of the character, saying that they are daring and brave. This is their chief excellence and their perpetual boast. But will not other nations add, that with respect to the whole people, it is more a savageness of nature than nobleness of principle, for that their favourite diversions of cockfighting, bullbaiting, horseracing, and even cudgelplaying and prizefighting upon the stage, are a clear proof of their general temper and disposition. These savage amusements are now either wholly confined to England, or at least more practiced there than in any other country in Europe. We need but read the dissertations of men of reflection and virtue among themselves, who have made many attempts to banish these practices, as a reproach to the nation, and particularly inconsistent with humanity. What opinion do moderns form of the humanity of the Roman people, when they hear of their passion for the shews of gladiators? Just the same that I form of an English mob running with the utmost eagerness to see a bull torn in pieces by dogs, or forming a ring with ineffable satisfaction to see two noted bruisers knocking one anothers eyes out, and shouting the praises of the victor, while the vanquished lies before them vomiting blood.

But I have also said that the English have hatred and contempt of other nations. As to this I confess it may seem strange that a hatred or contempt for foreigners should be a national character of the English, since their ancestors were a heterogeneous mass, made up of fugitives or freebooters, from many other European nations, Angles, Saxons, Danes and Normans, who in their turns conquered and possessed the country; yet it is not more strange than true. There has never been in any age, as far as history can look back, a

more certain way to raise a popular commotion in England, than to cry out against the admission of foreigners. It was with the utmost difficulty that the wisdom of some of their Kings could introduce manufacturers of different kinds into the country. When King Edward the third brought over some clothiers from Flanders to England, his clear-headed subjects complained of it as an intolerable oppression, and said they came to eat the bread out of the mouths of the natives, whereas it was to put bread into the mouths and money into the purses of them and their posterity. As late as the year 1518, in Anderson's history of commerce, there is an account of what he calls a shameful riot at London, occasioned by *English prejudice* against foreigners. I might mention more lately the popular cry against the Jew bill, and other naturalization bills, but instead of giving many examples of this, I refer the reader to a living author of their own, Dean Tucker, of Bristol, who, in his essay on trade, has asserted that a hatred of foreigners is *characteristic* of the English, and proved it not only by an induction of historical facts, but by English laws. This author indeed seems to think that they imbibe it from the soil, and that those whose fathers were foreigners have it as strong as those whose progenitors have been there for many ages. Now I only ask this plain question, Are all these things true, and yet is humanity the characteristic of the English nation? Is it reasonable to suppose that a proud and fierce people, holding all others in contempt or detestation, will treat them with gentleness and humanity, when they fall into their hands as conquered enemies?

The 2d subject of enquiry is, Who are the witnesses in favour of this assertion? Though it is not expressed, I imagine the assertion itself should imply that the truth of it is generally acquiesced in. Humanity, say they, is the characteristic of the English nation. Is not this as much as to say it is the mark by which it is known? Though foreign nations may deny that people the possession of other good qualities, their humanity all must be obliged to confess. But is this really the case? The English have many characters given of them by other nations, some good, some bad, but never that of humanity, taking it in a comparative sense. The English, say some, are a bold, active, enterprising people, penetrating in science, and industrious in arts. If they have the honour of few original discoveries, they have carried the discoveries of others, particularly in the arts, to as high perfection in the execution, as any people in the world.—Again, the English, say some, are proud, assuming, sullen and whimsical. They are continually boasting of the happiness of their country, and yet more people put themselves to death in that country, from a disgust at life, than in all the other countries in Europe put together. It is an observation of foreigners that the very animals of England, such as cocks and dogs, have a fierceness in their nature greater than that of the same species in other climates. It is also said that there are more humourists and persons of an odd, singular and fantastic turn of mind in England, than in all the world besides. Sometimes you may meet with a man who will not

shave his beard nor pare his nails, nor do anything as other people do.—Sometimes you will hear of one that has shut himself up in a room, or even confined himself to a bed for many years tho' in perfect health. It is not yet thirty years since a gentleman in England left a legacy of L.100 a year to a setting dog, which dog, after the testator's death, made a tour of a great part of the island, in a chaise, attended by a livery servant. I myself knew two old maiden ladies in London who kept four and twenty cats, and spent their whole time and pains in ordering the affairs of that amicable society.

All these things we hear observed frequently, but who are the witnesses in favour of English humanity? The English themselves verily, and no others: On which I only make this remark.—Though we should give them full credit in point of veracity, and believe them sincere, it will be but cold comfort to an American; for from what they have been pleased to call lenity and humanity in their past conduct towards us, we shall be apt to conclude that they do not know the meaning of the terms. I have always thought that sentiments were a stronger and better proof of character than particular facts. For example—No scene of barbarity recorded in history, ever gave me such an apprehension of the brutality and ferocity of ancient times, as that historians have agreed in celebrating Sesostris, King of Egypt, for his clemency, because he did not put to death those Princes whom he attacked and conquered, without provocation. But on what terms did he suffer them to live? He ordered them to bring him an annual tribute, and on that occasion used to yoke them in his chariot, and make them, in place of horses, draw him to the temple. How much worse than death would this appear at present to a captive Prince? Agreeably to this reflection, I often say to myself, Does the English Court and Parliament blame General Howe for excessive *lenity?* then miserable indeed must be the case of those who shall be so unfortunate as to taste of their *severity.*

It remains only now, 3d, to consider how the matter stands in fact, and particularly from the most recent examples. On this part of the subject I shall not lengthen out my discourse, by enumeration of acts of cruelty committed by particular persons, but shall hint at one or two circumstances that seem most directly to point out the national character, and then give a succinct view of what has happened to us in this unnatural war. The laws in England are more sanguinary than those of other nations: Theft, tho' the value of the things stolen be very inconsiderable, and robbing or taking from the purse of the owner the least possible sum, is there punished with death, and indeed so many other crimes, that public executions are amazingly frequent. Both the cause and effects of this makes against the humanity of the people. It can have no other cause but either the multitude and boldness of criminals, or the bloody mindedness of those who make the laws, or both; and as to the effect, it must certainly make life seem contemptible to those who see it so lightly and frequently taken away. To this let me add, what I am persuaded will seem quite incredible to those who never heard of it before, viz. That though Great

Britain is a commercial state, if a vessel is cast away upon that coast, and a small part of the crew perhaps have got to the shore, they will run a greater risk of having their goods plundered and themselves knocked on the head, than on the coast of any other country of Europe. Nay, in Great-Britain itself it is unspeakably safer to be cast away in the Orkney Isles, or the Highlands of Scotland, than in any part of England. In the first case, though there are pilferers enough, yet if you can apply to the Minister or the Laird, the one by reason and the other by authority, will protect you entirely; but in the other, neither Minister nor Magistrate will be able to preserve you from the gentle hands of the English nobility.

But what shall we ourselves say, from our own experience. Others may pay little regard to our sufferings, and still less to our complaints, but it is probable that our own judgements will be chiefly governed by our own feelings. A man may boast of his clemency as much as he pleases, but if he burns my house, murders my wife and children, and sends myself to starve and rot in a dungeon, telling me I am gently treated, because I am *destined to the cord*, it will not be easy to induce me to believe him. We, my countrymen, have seen American prisoners exchanged, coming from New-York, and British prisoners coming from Philadelphia. How meagre and emaciated the one, how hale and hearty looking the other? Does it need any other evidence to tell us how they have been reciprocally treated?

It is certainly contrary to the laws of nature and nations, and the dictates of humanity, to burn and destroy where there is no fortress, and when it has no tendency to weaken the resisting force or starve a hostile army; yet every part of this continent where the English army has been, is marked with desolation. They burnt Falmouth, in Casco-Bay, they burnt Charlestown, in the neighbourhood of Boston, Fairfield, in Connecticut, Kingston, in New-York, Hillsborough, Springfield, and great part of Elizabeth-Town, in this state, many churches and dwellings in Pennsylvania, and Norfolk, the largest town in Virginia. These, my dear friends and fellow-sufferers in New-Jersey, are the fruits of English clemency; and if your own distresses will suffer you to look back a little more than thirty years, you will find such a scene in the Highlands of Scotland, after all resistance was over, of burning houses and turning out women and children naked to the mountains, as would melt the hardest heart. For my own part, I am a native of that country, which I left in the year 1747, and since that time, as often as I have been present at the church service, I have always added at the end of the litany, the following secret ejaculation: *And from English humanity to conquered rebels, good Lord deliver us.*

I am, &c.

ARISTIDES.

TRENTON, SEPTEMBER 27.

By a letter from Elizabeth-Town, dated the 23d instant, we are informed, that "some of Rodney's ships are so out of repair they cannot act, and one is condemned."

The General Election for Members of the Legislature of this State will be on Tuesday the 10th of October next, agreeable to the constitution.

On Tuesday night the 19th inst. Ensign Fitz-Randolph with eight men of the state regiment, visited Staten-Island from Woodbridge, and surprized a picquet of fourteen New-Levies, but took only four prisoners, as the remainder of the nimble-footed guard trusted rather to their heels than their firelocks for safety.

THE inhabitants on both sides of the river Delaware, contiguous to the continental ferry, are hereby notified, that Col. Samuel Miles, Deputy Quartermaster for the state of Pennsylvania, and Col. John Neilson, Deputy Quartermaster for the state of New-Jersey, will attend at Patrick Colvin's ferry on Monday the 9th of October next, from 10 o'clock to 12, and at Capt. John Clunn's tavern from 2 o'clock to 4, to consult with such of the said inhabitants as shall attend and determine whether it will conduce more to the public interest to continue the continental ferry where it now is, or have it removed down the river where it formerly was kept.

Trenton, September 25, 1780.

Trenton, September 22, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Congress, being desirous of doing all possible justice to the citizens of the United States, have resolved, That upon report being made to them of the money due in each state to the inhabitants thereof, warrants will immediately issue for the payment of the same:

Therefore the subscriber requests and hopes, that all persons having any demands against the Quartermasters and Foragers in this state for any debt contracted, or service done, between the 2d day of March 1778, and the 20th day of September 1780, will immediately bring in the same to the person who made the contract or purchase, in order that the same may be adjusted and reported. And the subscriber being very desirous of accomplishing this business with all possible dispatch, proposes to give attendance at his office in Trenton all the month of October next.

The subscriber also requests all persons within this state, having any publick property in their hands, or knowing of any in the hands of any other person, immediately to return or report the same to the nearest Quartermaster, or to him. Any person secreting publick property after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

MOORE FURMAN.
Late D. Q. M. Gen. New-Jersey.

TO BE SOLD.

FOR CASH,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Continental stables in Trenton, on Saturday the 30th day of this instant, to begin at nine o'clock in the morning;

Several Cast HORSES, a half-blood-MARE and COLT, old Waggons, Harness, &c. &c.

By M. FURMAN,
Late D. Q. M. G. N. Jersey

N. B. All persons having horses or other property in their possession, belonging to the United States, are desired to bring in or report the same immediately.

Trenton, Sept. 22.

TO BE SOLD,

Preremptorily for Cash,

TWO good Houses, with their appurtenances, in Trenton. Enquire of the Printer. Also some Bed Furniture, &c.

ROBERT EASTBURN,

of New-Brunswick,

Hath for Sale, for Cash or Country Produce,

TWO Houses and Lots of ground, situate in the township of Hillsborough, county of Somerset, at the place called Coughtown; the one a new unfurnished house, with a barn; the other is rented till next May, but may then be entered upon. Said Eastburn hath also for sale, for cash or country produce, good West-India rum, spirit, wine, Holland gin, molasses, tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, alspice, ginger, pepper, snuff, indigo by the quantity, rozin, primers, &c. Also sundry kind of dry goods as usual.

—*N. J. Gazette, Vol. III, No.* 144, *Sept.* 27, 1780

New-York, September 23.

COW CHACE.

CANTO III.

NOT all delights the bloody spear,
Or horrid din of battle,
There are, I'm sure, who'd like to hear
A word about the cattle.

The Chief whom we behold of late,
Near Schral[en]berg haranguing,
At Yan Van Poops unconscious sat
Of Irving's hearty banging,

Whilst valiant Lee, with courage wild,
Most bravely did oppose
The tears of woman and of child,
Who begg'd he'd leave the cows.

But Wayne, of sympathising heart,
Required a relief
Not all the blessings could impart
Of battle or of beef;

For now a prey to female charms,
His soul took more delight in
A lovely *Hamadryad's arms,
Than cow driving or fighting:

A nymph, the Refugees had drove
Far from her native tree,
Just happen'd to be on the move,
When up came Wayne and Lee.

She in mad Anthony's fierce eye
The hero saw pourtray'd,
And all in tears she took him by
—— The bridle of his Jade.

Hear, said the nymph, O great Commander!
No human lamentations;
The trees you see them cutting yonder
Are all my near relation's,

---

* *A Deity of the Woods.*

And I, forlorn! implore thine aid,
To free the sacred grove;
So shall thy prowess be repaid
With an immortal's love.

Now some, to prove she was a Goddess,
Said this enchanting Fair
Had late retired from the *Bodies*,‡
In all the pomp of war;

That drums and merry fifes had play'd
To honour her retreat,
And Cunningham himself convey'd
The Lady thro' the street.

Great Wayne, by soft compassion sway'd,
To no enquiry stoops,
But takes the fair afflicted maid
Right into Yan Van Poop's.

So Roman Anthony, they say,
Disgrac'd th' imperial banner,
And for a gypsy lost a day,
Like Anthony the Tanner.

The Hamadryad had but half
Receiv'd redress from Wayne,
When drums and colours, cow and calf,
Came down the road amain.

All in a cloud of dust were seen
The sheep, the horse, the goat,
The gentle heifer, ass obscene,
The yearling and the shoat,

And pack-horses with fowls came by,
Befeather'd on each side,
Like Pegasus, the horse that I
And other poets ride.

Sublime upon his stirrups rose
The mighty Lee behind,
And drove the terror-smitten cows,
Like chaff before the wind.

---

‡ *A cant appellation given amongst the soldiery to the corps that has the honour to guard his Majesty's person.*

But sudden see the woods above
Pour down another corps,
All helter skelter in a drove,
Like that I sung before.

Irving and terror in the van,
Came flying all abroad,
And cannon, colours, horse and man
Ran tumbling to the road.

Still as he fled, 'twas Irving's cry,
And his example too,
"Run on, my merry men all—For why?"
† The shot will not go thro'.

As when two kennels in the street,
Swell'd with a recent rain,
In gushing streams together meet,
And seek the neighbouring drain,

So met these dung-born tribes in one,
As swift in their career,
And so to Newbridge they ran on,—
But all the cows got clear.

Poor parson Caldwell, all in wonder
Saw the returning train,
And mourn'd to Wayne the lack of plunder,
For them to steal again.

For 'twas his right to seize the spoil and
To share with each commander
As he had done at Staten Island
With frost-bit Alexander.

In his dismay the frantic priest
Began to grow prophetic.
You had swore, to see his lab'ring breast,
He'd taken an emetic.

I view a future day, said he,
Brighter than this day dark is,
And you shall see what you shall see,
Ha! Ha! one pretty Marquis;

---

† *Five Refugees ('tis true) were found*
Stiff on the block house floor,
But then 'tis thought the shot went round,
And in at the back door.

And he shall come to Paulus-Hook,
And great atchievements think on,
And make a bow and take a look,
Like Satan over Lincoln.

And all the land around shall glory
To see the Frenchman caper,
And pretty Susan[1] tell the story
In the next Chatham paper.[2]

This solemn prophecy, of course,
Gave all much consolation,
Except to Wayne, who lost his horse
Upon the great occasion.

His horse that carried all his prog,
His military speeches.
His corn-stalk whisky for his grog,
Blue stockings, and brown breeches.

And now, I've clos'd my epic strain,
I tremble as I shew it,
Lest this same warrio-drover, Wayne,
Should ever catch the poet.

FINIS.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 416, *September* 23, 1780.

New-York, September 30.

We have the pleasure to assert, that two of his Majesty's Frigates left the Fleet bound from hence for Great-Britain, well, last Monday se'nnight, two hundred leagues advanced on their passage—they departed from Sandy-Hook the 5th of May last.

—*The Royal Gazette, No.* 418, *September* 30, 1780.

[1] Miss Sussannah Livingston, daughter of Governor Livingston.
[2] The New-Jersey Journal.

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